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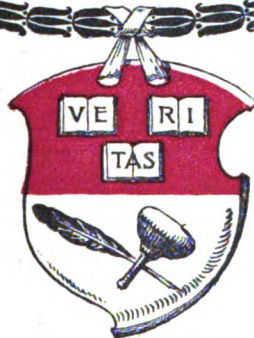
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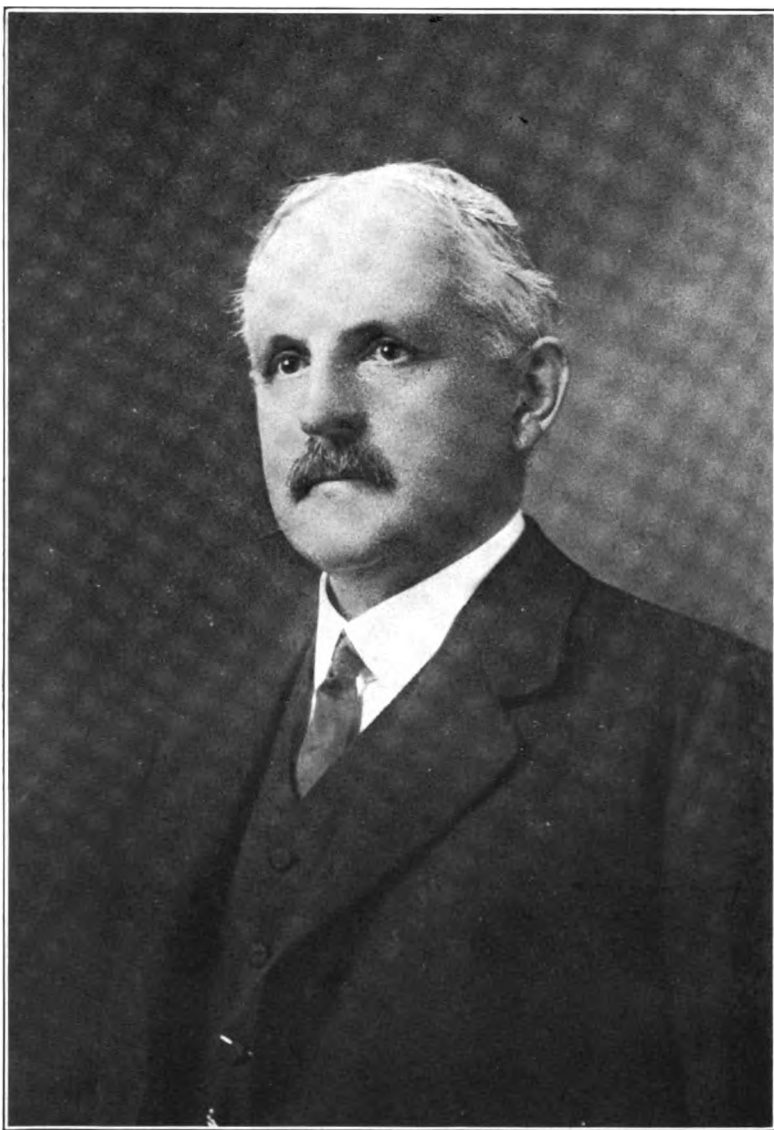


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***For Twenty-three Years Editor of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*.***

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LINCOLN IN SOME PHASES OF THE CIVIL WAR.<sup>1</sup>

WITH minds full of the wreck of European statesmanship, entailing the most terrible war that we have ever known, it is difficult to turn our attention to another theme, yet it may be profitable to consider Lincoln in certain phases of our civil conflict. Any one who was in England during the first weeks of the present war could not fail to be struck with the many citations in the newspapers of his words, as if they were proper for comfort and guidance in England's great trial. Far is it from my purpose to proceed on the line of schoolmaster to our friends abroad; and indeed any one who assumes such an office is not penetrated by Lincoln's spirit, which teaches humility and would teach abstinence from any vaunt because we happen to be more fortunate than the European nations who are fighting one another with grim tenacity.

Lowell's designation of Lincoln, "the most American of Americans," expresses the thought in the minds of many men. The wide appreciation of him abroad is grateful, but we feel that he belongs so peculiarly to our nation that we do not wonder when other peoples fail to see him with our own eyes. Perennial is the interest in him. He is one of the few men occupying high place during a momentous period of whom everything may be told. Therefore I shall speak of some of his mistakes with the utmost freedom, knowing that the balance between his hits and his misses will be on the right side.

When the Confederates fired upon Fort Sumter, it was apparent that the North must wage a war of aggression in the effort to compel the seceding States to remain within the Union, and that

<sup>1</sup> Phi Beta Kappa Address delivered in Sanders Theatre on Monday, June 21, 1915.

soldiers, generals, and munitions of war were her most important needs. Next was money, which has come to be called the sinews of war. Then wise diplomacy was needed to prevent any interference of European nations which, from the nature of the case, would be directed against the North. Great Britain was our chief concern. With her our ties of commerce were close and our chief staple, cotton, was the basis of her most important manufacture. Her public sentiment was opposed to slavery and slavery was the cause of the conflict. Her attitude during 1861, the first year of the war, was stated with cynical frankness by her Prime Minister, "We do not like slavery, but we want cotton and we dislike very much" your high tariff. The tendency of the nobility and higher middle class was for various reasons toward sympathy with the South, and their influence on the Government was, from the restricted suffrage that then obtained, more powerful than it is at present. Desirous as the North was for English sentiment in her favor on account of the issue of slavery, the President and his Secretary of State had to consider things as they were and not as they wished them to be, and they must use every effort consistent with honor to induce Great Britain to observe the neutrality which she had declared. Seward, the Secretary of State, was by his profession, experience of public life and association with men, well fitted for his position, but at first he seemed to think that defiant language was best suited to his diplomacy. Before Sumter was fired upon, but when seven Southern States had seceded and united in a Confederacy, Seward proposed a policy, which would have resulted in a war with four European nations, based on the idea that if a foreign war were brought about, the alienated sections would unite in amity and like brothers fight the common foe under the old flag. After Sumter, his language to Great Britain was that of menace and he deemed war with her possible. Here Lincoln appeared at his best. He ignored Seward's preposterous foreign policy, recommended before Sumter, in a manner to show that it could not possibly be entertained, but he kept secret the proposal, and, after hostilities began, he modified Seward's menacing dispatch so that when it reached our Minister to Great Britain, Charles Francis Adams, it had lost much of its sting.

After Seward had learned his lesson from his gentle master, he, with the President and Adams, wrought together to induce Great

Britain to maintain a strict neutrality. It was a never-ending work, attended at times with difficulty. Our defeat at Bull Run was a powerful argument in favor of the South, for, as Adams wrote, the English believe with Voltaire that God is always on the side of the big guns.

Then there was a duel of journalists which was a cause of irritation in both England and America. Nevertheless, the two Governments were approaching diplomatically a good understanding when a rash, "ambitious, self-conceited, and self-willed" naval captain not only undid in an hour all the advantage Adams, Seward, and Lincoln had gained in six months, but brought the two countries to the brink of war.

James M. Mason and John Slidell, Commissioners from the Confederate States to Great Britain and France, left Charleston on a little Confederate steamer, and, evading the blockade, reached a Cuban port, whence they proceeded to Havana and took the British mail packet *Trent* for St. Thomas, where direct communication could be made with a British steamer for Southampton. On November 8, 1861, next day after having left Havana, the *Trent* was sighted in the Bahama Channel by the American man-of-war *San Jacinto*, under the command of Captain Wilkes. Wilkes fired a shot across her bow without result, and then a shell; this brought her to. He ordered a lieutenant, accompanied by other officers and a number of marines, to board and search the *Trent*, and, if Mason and Slidell were found, to make them prisoners. This was done against the protests of the English captain and of a commander of the Royal Navy in charge of the mails.

On November 15, Wilkes arrived at Fort Monroe; next day the country had the news. Rejoicing over the seizure, as if a great battle had been won, the Northern people completely lost their heads. Having yearned for a victory, they now held in their hands the two Southerners, whom, next to Davis and Floyd, they hated the worst, and they had struck a blow at Great Britain for her supposed sympathy with the South. All the members of the Cabinet except Montgomery Blair were elated at the seizure. He denounced it as "unauthorized, irregular, and illegal," and recommended that Wilkes be ordered to take Mason and Slidell on an American war ship to England and deliver them to the British Government. Senator Sumner, then in Boston, said, "We

shall have to give them up," and he thought it better to act on the case at once and make the surrender in accordance with the doctrine we had held regarding the right of search. The President's impulse was in the same direction. On the day that the news came to Washington he said, "We fought Great Britain for insisting by theory and practice on the right to do precisely what Captain Wilkes has done." Lincoln rarely, if ever, acted on impulse, but this was a case when the sudden first thought would have led him in the right direction. For the surrender of Mason and Slidell would have been a graceful, astute, honorable, and politic act, and needed no more courage in breasting popular sentiment than Lincoln, in a domestic matter, had previously shown.

But a leader cannot always run counter to public opinion, and at this time he feared to do it, although he must have realized that the voices of Mason and Slidell were more eloquent from Fort Warren than they would have been in London and Paris. Indeed, as a mere matter of policy, the United States ought to have made it easy for the author of the Fugitive Slave Law to reach London and the champion of filibustering in the interest of slavery to reach Paris, since their pleading could hardly injure the Northern cause, so well was it understood, at any rate in England, that they represented slavery. Slow to act and distrustful of his impulses, Lincoln let the great opportunity slip when with a word he might have won the equivalent of a successful campaign in the field. Alike a leader and representative of public sentiment, he in this instance suffered his representative character to overtop the other. And the sympathy he felt with the popular opinion toward the South and Great Britain prevented him from making a brilliant stroke.

The result is well known. England made a formal demand for the surrender of Mason and Slidell and they were given up. But it is not pleasant for a nation to act under compulsion. How much better it would have been to make the surrender of our own free will!

The affair left a rankling wound. Lowell and Asa Gray, regarding the demand inconsiderate and peremptory, felt sore. Darwin in June, 1861, had expressed his warm sympathy with the North; but now confessed that he felt the "Torifying influence" of "the present American row."

After the *Trent* affair our foreign relations were conducted with marked discretion, due to the excellent work of Adams in England, Sumner's wise counsel, and Seward's efficient direction. Back of them was Lincoln, patient and enduring. Whether or not he made the remark often attributed to him, "One war at a time," he often thought it, and he was willing to support any one who could tide over the difficulties constantly arising. He suffered the violation of England's neutrality in the escape of the *Florida* and *Alabama* without making it a cause of war. Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, complained frequently in his diary that Lincoln and Seward were so afraid of a foreign war that they yielded too much to England. Many patriots at the time shared his opinion, but, as we review now the story of our intercourse with Great Britain during our Civil War, it is a marvel that with so many considerations involved, with so many causes of just irritation, our pilots steered the ship of state safely through all the shoals and breakers.

But the North needed military success. When Charles Eliot Norton wrote to his friend Curtis, "Nothing will do for the country but victories," he expressed the thought in everybody's mind. Adams in London yearned for them to brace his heart for his uncomfortable task; our Secretary of the Treasury needed them to make the greenbacks go and to float his loans; our Secretary of State, to point his diplomatic arguments; and Lincoln desired victories as the hart panteth after the water brooks. Before the debates with Douglas in 1858, if Lincoln was known at all in Boston or New York, he was looked upon as a fair country attorney of Illinois. Now this country attorney was the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and had to conduct what then seemed a gigantic war. Lacking technical skill, he had to find it and, in seeking military ability, he was handicapped by the lack of positive opinions and good judgment of his immediate advisers. Carpers and critics abounded and these often thrust themselves forward without helping him out of his difficulties. Nothing illustrates this better than his reply to Wade, a radical Senator from Ohio, who pressed him to remove McClellan. "Put yourself in my place for a moment," said Lincoln. "If I relieve McClellan, who of all the men is to supersede him?" "Why, anybody," replied Wade. "Wade," said Lincoln, "*anybody* will do for you, but not for me. I must have *somebody*."

While Lincoln committed many faults in military affairs, he rarely if ever stumbled in the broad field of politics. He had come to the fore on the slavery question and as President he had now to deal with it, believing as he did that slavery was the cause of the war. As early as March, 1862, he proposed compensation for the slaves, provided the States would, by their own action, abolish slavery. Congress adopted a joint resolution, making an offer to the States in the line of his recommendations. This offer was made during military successes of the North, chief of which was Grant's capture of Fort Donelson, and while, as a practical measure, there was no expectation that any but the Union border slave States would avail themselves of it, it was open to all and, if the people of any and all the Confederate States had at this time laid down their arms and respected the authority of the National Government, they would have received, in a plan of gradual emancipation, about four hundred dollars for each slave set free.

Lincoln measured the steps forward with discretion and kept the determination of the slavery question entirely within his own hands. He turned a deaf ear to overzealous counselors and he rescinded orders for local emancipations of slaves issued by officious generals. The Union victories did not give cause for long rejoicing; they were followed by the disastrous result of McClellan's campaign in Virginia, during the spring and summer of 1862. This disaster impressed Lincoln with the conviction that slavery must be struck at and he became eager to develop his policy of gradual emancipation of the slaves, compensation of their owners by the Federal Government, and colonization of the freed negroes in Hayti, South America, and Liberia, for he believed that the abolition of slavery by the slave States in the Union would make it difficult for the Southern Confederacy to maintain much longer the contest. Before Congress adjourned, he invited the Senators and Representatives of the Union border slave States to the White House and asked them earnestly to influence their States to adopt his policy. But he was unable to secure the assent of the border States to it. Bound up, as was slavery, with their social and political life, they could not understand that its doom was certain.

The lack of military success hampered the President in this as in all other action. It was part of the plan that payment for the slaves should be made in United States six per cent bonds, and,

while negro property had become admittedly precarious, the question must have suggested itself, in view of the enormous expenditure of the Government, the recent military reverses, and the present strength of the Confederacy, whether the nation's promises to pay were any more valuable. Gold, becoming a measure of the Union fortune, which on June 3, 1862, sold at three and one half per cent premium, fetched, on July 12, owing to McClellan's defeat and a further authorized issue of paper money, fourteen per cent. But it is certain that, if the border slave States had acted promptly, believing with Lincoln that bonds would soon "be a more valuable possession than bondsmen," they would have received for their slaves a fair compensation in United States bonds instead of having subsequently to sustain a flat monetary loss through the gift of freedom to the negroes.

During a drive to a funeral, a day after his interview with the border State Representatives, Lincoln opened to Seward and to Welles the subject which was uppermost in his mind. The reverses before Richmond, the formidable power of the Confederacy, convinced him of the necessity of a new policy. Since the slaves were growing the food for the Confederate soldiers, and served as teamsters and laborers in intrenchments in the army service, he had "about come to the conclusion that it was a military necessity, absolutely essential for the salvation of the nation, that we must free the slaves or be ourselves subdued."

On July 22, 1862, Lincoln read to his Cabinet, to the surprise of all probably, except Seward and Welles, a proclamation of emancipation which he proposed to issue. Reiterating that the object of the war was the restoration of the Union, he proposed emancipation "as a fit and necessary military measure for effecting this object." Seward pleaded for delay, fearing that on account of the depression of the public mind, the proclamation might "be viewed as the last measure of an exhausted Government, a cry for help, the Government stretching forth its hands to Ethiopia in a last *shriek* on the retreat." Better defer its issue, he said, until we have some military successes. The President had not seen the matter in this light; struck with the wisdom of Seward's objection, he "put the draft of the proclamation aside waiting for a victory."

After McClellan's failure, John Pope was tried with a worse



result. July and August, 1862, was one of the periods of gloom when the Northern people would probably have abandoned the contest if they had not had at their head an unfaltering leader like Abraham Lincoln. Lowell expressed the thought of many despairing people in his word, "I don't see how we are to be saved but by a miracle."

Lee invaded Maryland. McClellan, restored to command, followed him. They fought at Antietam; McClellan won and forced Lee to retreat. The historical significance of the battle of Antietam is that it furnished Lincoln the victory for which he was waiting to issue his proclamation of emancipation. Calling his Cabinet together on September 22, 1862, he said to them, "The rebel army is now driven out of Maryland," and "I am going to fulfil the promise I made to myself and to my God. I have got you together to hear what I have written down. I do not wish your advice about the main matter, for that I have determined for myself." He then read his proclamation of freedom:—

On the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State . . . the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.

On the morrow, September 23, this edict was given to the country.

Lincoln's policy regarding slavery was firm and consistent. In his annual message to Congress of December 1, 1862, he took as his text the sound and now familiar proposition, "Without slavery the Civil War could never have existed; without slavery it could not continue"; and showed in his argument a grasp of his subject which, in the light of our subsequent experience, has proved him a consummate statesman. He pleaded for gradual emancipation, appointing January 1, 1900, as the time when it should be completed to spare "both races from the evils of sudden derangement." It is to be regretted that this prophetic appeal was not reinforced by victories such as were wont to point the utterances of Cæsar and Napoleon. As matters stood, distrust of Lincoln pervaded both the Senate and the House, and for the moment his personal prestige amongst the people had paled because his armies had made no headway; so it was hardly surprising that his policy of gradual and compensated emancipation failed to receive the approval of either Congress or the country. Nevertheless, he had shown insight in seizing the moment of triumph to issue his

Proclamation of Emancipation, as from Antietam in September, 1862, to Gettysburg in July, 1863, the North gained no real victory and her Army of the Potomac suffered two crushing defeats.

During the hundred days that intervened between September 22 and January 1, 1863, the day of the necessary complement to the first proclamation, Lincoln's party had suffered defeat in the fall congressional elections and Burnside had gone down before Lee, yet the President did not falter. Regarding the proclamation "as a fit and necessary war measure," he wrote, on January 1, 1863, "I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves" in the States resisting the United States Government "are and henceforward shall be free. . . . Upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

If it be true, as Howells wrote, that we judge men more by their manners than their qualities, many contemporaneous judgments of Lincoln will be accounted for. Senators and Representatives and others who met him frequently distrusted his ability and force of character on account of his lack of dignity, his grotesque manner and expression, and his jocoseness when others were depressed, all viewed in the damning light of military failure. Ungainly in appearance and movement, he gave no thought to the graces of life and lacked the accomplishments of a gentleman, as no one knew better than himself. "You cannot refine Mr. Lincoln's taste," wrote Emerson in his journal, during 1863; "he will not walk dignifiedly through the traditional part of the President of America. . . . But this we must be ready for and let the clown appear, and hug ourselves that we are well off, if we have got good nature, honest meaning, and fidelity to public interest with bad manners, — instead of an elegant *roué* and malignant self-seeker."

Lincoln was stronger with those who did not come in personal contact with him and estimated him by his formal state papers and acts. Posterity, that has seen his ultimate success, bases likewise its judgment and looks with admiration on the patience and determination with which he bore his burden during this gloomy winter of 1862-63. The hand that draws Lincoln's grotesque trait may disappoint the hero-worshipper, but the truth of the story requires this touch which helps to explain the words of disparagement so

freely applied to him, and serves as a justification for those who could not, in the winter of 1862-63, see with the eyes of today. Had his other qualities been enhanced by Washington's dignity of manner, not so many had been deceived; but as it was, we cannot wonder that his contemporaries failed to appreciate his greatness. Since his early environment, in fostering his essential capabilities, had not bestowed upon him the external characteristics usually attributed to transcendent leaders of men, it was not suspected that, despite his lowly beginning, he had developed into a man of extraordinary mental power.

The President was patient with McClellan and clung to him after it was apparent that he was not the man to command a large army in an offensive campaign. Nevertheless, he made a mistake in removing him when he was unable to substitute a better general. Burnside, on whom the command devolved, made a brutal offensive attack, in which he suffered a grievous defeat, and then, in January, 1863, the President committed one of his worst errors in placing Hooker at the head of the Army of the Potomac. In his discouragement and growing irritability, he permitted himself to be guided by public sentiment which had been serviceable in political affairs; he felt that a vote of the rank and file of the Army and of the Northern people would have plainly indicated "Fighting Joe Hooker." Lincoln disregarded politics in his military appointments and he showed regard for the West Point education, although he did not rate it as high as we do at the present day. But in forming our opinion we have the whole experience of the Civil War and the record of both sides, which attests by severe and thorough practice the inestimable value of our Military Academy's training. While Hooker was a West Point graduate and had proved an excellent division and corps commander, he had neither the character nor the ability sufficient for the head of a large army, as might at the time have been known.

Nevertheless Hooker had merit. When he took command, the Army of the Potomac was depressed to a point of losing its spirit and desertions were of alarming frequency. The General went to work energetically to alter this condition and made his eminent talent for organization felt throughout the army. The sullen gloom of the camps disappeared; the morale reached a high point. Early in April the President, looking "careworn and exhausted," paid

Hooker a visit, reviewed the whole army and said that he was "highly delighted" with all that he had seen. Soon afterwards Hooker considered his army in condition to take the offensive. Encamped on the north bank of the Rappahannock River he had 130,000 troops to oppose Lee's 60,000, who were at Fredericksburg. Hooker made a successful crossing of the river, and on the morning of May 1, 1863, had assembled five corps under his immediate command at Chancellorsville with two other corps in supporting distance. He attacked; Lee made a counter-attack. Hooker lost nerve and issued an order to his men to fall back. The retreat demoralized the army; and his vacillation lost him the confidence of his officers.

After his retreat, Hooker decided to remain on the defensive and he expected that Lee would make a frontal attack on his center, to repel which he had made adequate preparation. But Lee was not accustomed to do what his enemy desired. He saw that such an attack "would be attended with great difficulty and loss in view of the strength of Hooker's position and superiority of numbers." But Lee was a fighter, and evincing supreme contempt for the generalship of his enemy, decided to divide his own force. On the evening of May 1, Lee and Stonewall Jackson might be seen in conference, sitting on two old cracker boxes, Lee entrusting to Jackson the execution of his plan to turn Hooker's right flank and gain his rear.

Early on the morning of May 2, 1863, Jackson, "the great flanker," started on a march which took him part way around the Union army. Lee gave to his lieutenant two thirds of his infantry and four fifths of his artillery, retaining the rest to demonstrate against Hooker's center. Jackson's pale face and flashing eyes showed his eagerness and intensity. "From his thin, compressed lips came the command, 'Press forward, press forward.'" He wore dingy clothes and an old cap; his men, ragged and rusty, carrying tattered flags, appeared an "undisciplined rabble," but they marched on in spite of the heat and suffering for want of water and food. Completing his fifteen miles of march, he reached a point west of the Union army, on the side of it directly opposite General Lee's position, within the attacking distance of the Union right flank, which was held by the Eleventh Corps. Jackson formed his troops in battle array. "The men took their positions in silence,

orders were transmitted in a low voice, the bugles were still; the soldiers abstained from saluting their general with their usual cheers." The Union Eleventh Corps lay quietly in position, unsuspecting danger. Some of the men were getting supper ready, others were eating or resting, some were playing cards. Shortly before six o'clock the Confederate bugles sounded. Jackson hurled most of his 31,000 upon the hapless 9000 of the Eleventh Corps, whose first warning came from the wild rush of deer and rabbits driven by the quick march of the Confederates through the wilderness. Then they heard the "Rebel yell" and received a withering fire from cannon and rifles. After a brief resistance they ran.

It was a dearly bought victory for the Confederates. Jackson, busy in the endeavor to re-form his troops, who had fallen into confusion from the charge through the thick and tangled wood, and eager to discover Hooker's intentions, rode with his escort forward beyond his line of battle. Fired upon by the Union troops, they turned about and as they rode back in the obscurity of the night were mistaken for Union horsemen and shot at by their own soldiers; Jackson received a mortal wound.

Hooker, anxious and careworn, despondent at the rout of the Eleventh Corps, was in mind and nerve unfit for the exercise of his great responsibility. The story of Sunday, the 3d of May, is that of an incompetent commander in a state of nervous collapse confronted by an able and alert general. Shortly after nine o'clock in the morning, Hooker was knocked down and rendered senseless by a cannon ball striking a pillar of the Chancellor House veranda against which he was leaning; but at that time the battle was practically lost. He recovered partially and did not relinquish the command; recrossed the river safely and without molestation. He had suffered a severe defeat and enormous loss.

When Lincoln received the telegram announcing the withdrawal of the Army to the north side of the Rappahannock, he cried out, "My God! My God! What will the country say! What will the country say!" On the same day Sumner came from the extremely dejected President to Welles's office and "raising both hands exclaimed, 'Lost, lost, all is lost!'"

Chancellorsville proved Hooker's incompetence to command a large army and would have justified his relief, but the President remained his steadfast friend. He visited the army soon after the

battle, and, taking the view that no one was to blame and that it was a disaster that could not be helped, so cheered up Hooker that the General came to feel secure in his position and to show apparent unconcern at the distrust of him in the army. "The President," wrote Welles in his diary, "has a personal liking for Hooker and clings to him when others give way." When the General's defects were put to him freely and with authority, Lincoln said, "I am not disposed to throw away a gun because it missed fire once."

Lee's success at Chancellorsville decided him on the invasion of Pennsylvania, which he made in June, 1863. Hooker likewise advanced northward on the line east of Lee's which enabled him to cover Washington. When the alarm at the invasion of Pennsylvania was at its height, when every man in the North tremblingly took up his morning newspaper and with a sinking heart watched the periodical bulletins, the intelligence came that there had been a change in commanders of the Army of the Potomac. Those in authority depended for the salvation of Baltimore and Washington on this army which the public, with its half-knowledge of the situation, also felt to be their mainstay. On account of a difference with Halleck, the President's Chief-of-Staff, Hooker asked to be relieved from his position. Lincoln made up his mind quickly, relieved Hooker and appointed George G. Meade, a true soldier, in his place. The quarrel between Hooker and Halleck was lucky for the North. On July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, Meade at Gettysburg defeated Lee, forcing him to retreat into Virginia. "Had Hooker remained in command," wrote Halleck on July 11, "he would have lost the army and the capital."

After Meade won the battle of Gettysburg and Grant captured Vicksburg, in July, 1863, Lincoln's self-confidence grew, as he naturally received credit for those victories. He was always a hero to his private secretary John Hay, who, living in the White House, saw him constantly under all circumstances. In August, 1863, Hay wrote, "The Tycoon," as he called Lincoln, "is in fine whack. . . . I never knew with what tyrannous authority he rules the Cabinet until now. The most important things he decides and there is no cavil. . . . There is no man in the country so wise, so gentle, and so firm. I believe the hand of God placed him where he is." A month later Hay returned to the subject in words that History confirms. "The old man," as he now called Lincoln, "sits

here and wilds, like a backwoods Jupiter, the bolts of war and the machinery of government with a hand equally steady and equally firm."

The President had found the military ability which he sought in General Grant. He detected it at the time of the capture of Donelson and therefore stood by the General after his surprise at Shiloh, when he was the subject of much criticism and defamation. To one who stated the general protest, Lincoln said, "*I can't spare this man; he fights.*" Between Donelson and Vicksburg, Grant led a chequered career, but when the command of the expedition against Vicksburg fell to him he showed the stuff that was in him. From January 30 to July 4, 1863, however, was a long while for the impatient North, and slander and detraction of Grant were readily believed. It was at this time that Lincoln said, "I think Grant has hardly a friend left except myself." With a cool brain and steady judgment Grant formed a bold conception and he executed it with promptness and unremitting energy; the result was the capture of Vicksburg, one of the most important Northern victories of the war. This led to Grant's winning the battle of Chattanooga in the autumn, which gave the Northern people the first genuine Thanksgiving they had celebrated since the commencement of the Civil War. His assignment to the command of the Armies of the United States and his place with the Army of the Potomac followed. Just before Grant began his celebrated campaign of attrition, John Hay gave a picture of Lincoln that is worth recalling to mind: —

A little after midnight [Hay wrote], the President came into the office laughing, with a volume of Hood's Works in his hand to show Nicolay and me the little caricature, "An Unfortunate Beeing," seemingly utterly unconscious that he with his short shirt hanging about his long legs, and setting out behind like the tail feathers of an enormous ostrich, was infinitely funnier than anything in the book he was laughing at. What a man it is! Occupied all day with matters of vast moment, deeply anxious about the fate of the greatest army of the world, with his own fame and future hanging on the events of the passing hour, he yet has such a wealth of simple *bonhomie* and good-fellowship that he gets out of bed and perambulates the house in his shirt to find us that we may share with him the fun of poor Hood's queer little conceits.

This is the only reference I know of to Lincoln's reading Hood. Shakespeare was his favorite and his state papers show a vital knowledge of the Bible.

Lincoln and Grant! Both were noble servants of the Republic. In their relations, neither envy nor intrigue had a place. During April, 1864, the time of the White House incident which Hay has related, Grant was the most popular man in the United States. Both parties and all factions vied with each other in his praise. Vicksburg and Chattanooga were victories that bore down all detraction and raised the general who won them to a height of glory. It is striking to contrast this almost universal applause of Grant with the abuse of Lincoln by the Democrats, the caustic criticism of him by some of the radical Republicans, and by others the damning of him with faint praise.

In June the National Union, or Republican Convention, was to meet to nominate a candidate for President, and of course Lincoln desired the nomination. Nobody knows, he said, what the itching for a second term is until he has had it. But zealous friends of Grant without his connivance pressed him for the nomination, and word of this came to Lincoln. "If he takes Richmond, let him have it," he said.

Grant did not take Richmond during the year 1864. In fact his offensive campaign against Lee of May and June resulted in immense losses and failure, making a reconstitution and reorganization of the army necessary; these were made during the many weeks of inaction from June 18, 1864, to the spring of 1865.

Due to the blasting of the high hopes that accompanied Grant in his advance on the Confederates was the gloom which pervaded the North during July and August, 1864. One form of this was the grave disaffection to Lincoln, now his party's candidate for President, leading to a movement to induce him to withdraw. While the Democratic Convention had not met, there was no doubt that McClellan would be its candidate. During this period of depression, Lincoln made a memorandum which was not disclosed until nearly three months later and which shows the dominance of patriotism over self-interest.

This morning [he wrote on August 23, 1864], as for some days past, it seems probable that this Administration will not be reëlected; then it will be my duty to so coöperate with the President-elect as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration; as he will have secured his election on such ground that he cannot possibly save it afterwards.

Farragut, Sherman, and Sheridan won signal victories and Lincoln was triumphantly reëlected.



After the suspension of specie payments by the banks and the Government, at the end of 1861, the war was conducted on a paper basis. United States Treasury notes were made a legal tender and bonds were issued which could be bought with these notes, commonly known as greenbacks. Gold and silver disappeared entirely from circulation and paper of different denominations down to five cents took their place. It was a debauch of fiat money. The expenses of the Government were enormous, and Chase, the able Secretary of the Treasury, had trouble frequently in making both ends meet. Apparently the darkest days, financially, of the war were during 1864, when gold went as high as 285, and on one of them Chase was asked "What is the debt now in round numbers?" "About \$2,500,000,000," was the reply. "How much more can the country stand?" "If we do not suppress the rebellion," answered Chase, "when it reaches \$3,000,000,000 we shall have to give it up." It must have been at this time that Chase went to Lincoln, who knew nothing of finance or business, and asked, "What can be done about it?" Lincoln perplexed, but with a smile on his sad face, answered, "Well, Mr. Secretary, I don't know, unless you give your paper mill another turn."

If a man have other qualities to make him supremely great, nothing sets them off so well as magnanimity, and this quality Lincoln possessed in a rare degree. His treatment of Chase is one of those instances that make men wonder. Chase, holding the second position in the Cabinet, was so swayed by his craving for the presidency that he failed in loyalty to his chief; he was the center of disaffection; making no secret of his contempt for the President's ability, he cavilled in public and in private at the work of the Administration. He desired to use the offices in his department to further his own ambition and clashed more than once with the President, when he was unreasonable and Lincoln showed a high degree of patience. Chase's weapon was the offer of his resignation, and this was potent, as he had the confidence of the financial interests. Threatening it once, yielding at another time to Lincoln's persuasion to withdraw it, he on June 29, 1864, in a fit of petulance over a difference regarding an appointment, resigned again, and this time Lincoln took him at his word and accepted his resignation. During the summer of 1864, when Lincoln, now a candidate for reëlection, was nearly weighed down by his

burden, Chase's sneers in conversation at the man in the White House were persistent and cruel. It must be added, however, that in the end he advocated from the stump Lincoln's reelection. In October the actual Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court died and Chase was warmly pressed by his friends for the vacancy.

The President's hesitation in not naming him at once came from the fear that Chase's restless desire for the presidency might prevent his making a dignified judge. During the interval when all claims were being considered, Lincoln on one occasion showed his sense of humor. One day, when his Secretary brought him a letter from Chase, he said, "What is it about?" "Simply a kind and friendly letter," was the reply. Lincoln did not read it, but said, "File it with his other recommendations." While he had sufficient reason to turn against Chase, he was too great to be vindictive or even unfriendly.

To a visit of Judge Hoar and Richard H. Dana after his reelection in November, 1864, we are indebted for his inmost feeling. "Mr. Chase is a very able man," said Lincoln. "He is a very ambitious man and I think on the subject of the presidency a little insane. He has not always behaved very well lately and people say to me, 'Now is the time to *crush him out*.' Well, I am not in favor of crushing anybody out! If there is anything that a man can do and do it well, I say let him do it. Give him a chance." What a noble sentiment of man to man! What wisdom for the conduct of affairs between nations!

On December 6, 1864, the President sent this word to the Senate: "I nominate Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States." "I would," he said confidentially, "rather have swallowed my buckhorn chair than to nominate Chase."

From November, 1864, until his death in April, 1865, Lincoln had a greater hold on the Northern people than any man since Washington. At the height of his fame he called his Cabinet together on Sunday evening, February 5, 1865, to receive an impressive communication. This was when the Southern Confederacy was tottering to her fall — only sixty-three days before Lee's surrender to Grant. Lincoln proposed a message to Congress,

recommending that they empower the President to pay to the eleven slave States of the Southern Confederacy, then in arms against the Union, and to the five slave States remaining in the Union, four hundred million dollars as compensation for their slaves, provided that all resistance to the national authority should cease on April 1 next. The Cabinet disapproved unanimously this project, and Lincoln with a deep sigh said, "You are all opposed to me and I will not send the message." But the proposal was a marvellous instance of foresight. Had the Confederate States, then on the brink of ruin, accepted it, there would have been an immediate fraternal reunion after the Civil War. Had they declined it, the President and Congress would have made a noble record. The offer, however, was too wise and too generous for poor human nature, and no one in authority could rise to the height on which Lincoln dwelt. But many men now, when they reflect on the events from 1865 to 1877, may well wish that the offer had been made. The sublime words of Lincoln's second inaugural are a fitting complement to the generous spirit he showed during this Sunday meeting with his Cabinet.

There is another incident during this happy period of Lincoln's life on which I love to dwell. On March 27, he visited Grant at his headquarters to confer with him and Sherman regarding what military operations were necessary in view of the approaching end of the war. The two generals were agreed that one or the other "would have to fight one more bloody battle and that it would be the *last*." Lincoln said more than once that there had been enough of blood shed and asked if another battle could not be avoided.

On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant and the war was practically at an end. Lincoln's few remaining days were full of kind expressions to his prostrate foe. Had he lived, it is easy to see that his policy of reconstruction would have been mercy and consideration for the Southern people, wisdom in the gradual enfranchisement of the colored men, based on educational and other qualifications.

This, then, is Lincoln with his weaknesses and strength. He is not, as Mommsen wrote of Cæsar, the "entire and perfect man" who "worked and created as never any mortal did before or after

him." Verily Cæsar created Cæsarism for the modern world, the autocracy of the superman. But was he or Lincoln the greater benefactor of his own country? Which is the better policy to transmit to mankind, that of despotism or that of liberty? the better injunction, Submit yourselves unto Cæsar, or, Give every man a chance? In intellect Cæsar and Lincoln are not to be compared. We speak of the mighty Cæsar, never of the mighty Lincoln. But nobody says "Honest Julius," while "Honest Old Abe" will go down through the ages.

*James Ford Rhodes, h '01.*

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### WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

THREE and twenty years ago, the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* was an experiment concerning which some of us felt little enthusiasm. There had been something like an unrecognized tradition that the strength of Harvard should be based not on assertion but on achievement; to record, in semi-official guise, what Harvard had done and what Harvard was doing and should do, looked perilously like advertisement, of such temper as might probably develop into blatant proclamation of self-esteem. When the foundation of the *Magazine* was decided, but its name not yet familiar, some scoffer suggested that, in deference to the spirit of truth dear to Harvard, it might properly be named "The Trombone."

Today the *Graduates' Magazine* is not only an established fact in our University tradition; it is among the facts which touch the sensibilities of Harvard men everywhere. They have come to expect it, to welcome it, to care for it, as something peculiarly and happily theirs. They turn to it with full confidence that they shall find a candid, nowise arrogant record of what Harvard has accomplished, has attempted, has hoped; and the habit of years now assures them that this record, in all its phases, will be suffused with that impalpable, quenchless spirit which is our Harvard own. Quite to understand how deeply the *Magazine* has appealed and appeals to all who care for these things one must perhaps have strayed away from Harvard itself. There — even to this day — its utterances may now and then sound superfluously complac-

ent. The further one passes from the centre of our common University life the more surely one recognizes the purity of their note. It has carried the Harvard spirit everywhere, to all who love that spirit, in the more distant parts of our own country, in ancestral Europe, in vast and patient Asia, in that other hemisphere which is coming at last to be part of the historic world.

So one cannot be sure whether gratitude or regret be the dominant phase of the feeling with which we accept the fact that the man who has done Harvard this priceless service is to do it no more. Like the magnanimous president of Harvard College under whose administration so much of his work was done, the editor and the true founder of the *Graduates' Magazine* has retired from his work in the fulness of his power, wise enough not to wait till the inexorable time for retirement should enforce it, brave enough to be serenely confident that others will faithfully try to be worthy of the standard which he has fixed and of the example which he has set. Something of this confidence we may all gladly share, glad with him that he is henceforth to be free from the burden which he has so long and so willingly borne for us. Yet this gladness of ours must be modified by knowledge that no one else can ever be for Harvard quite what William Roscoe Thayer has been.

And yet those who knew him best three and twenty years ago can hardly have foreseen what record he would make. They knew that he was a man of unusually decided character, of stainless integrity, but of uncompromising convictions. They knew that he was an accomplished man of letters — journalist, poet, and student of history. They knew as well that he was imperfectly patient with differences of opinion. In all normal human beings there is something of paradox. In Thayer this paradox was unusually pronounced. Liberal to the core, he could rarely tolerate in others any tendency which should smack of divergence from the liberal convictions he seemed to confuse with absolute truth. He was among those passionate lovers of freedom who never hesitate to enforce freedom with a bludgeon. The one thing about him which seemed final was that he was too sure of himself to bend himself into complete agreement with anybody else; and his head, though clear, was not cool. Among the virtues which appeared beyond his grasp were those perhaps timid but very useful qualities best summarized as conciliatory.

In the vista of three and twenty years we can now see him otherwise. The deepest characteristic of the spirit fostered at Harvard throughout our two hundred and twenty-nine years of corporate being is its trust in truth. No two Harvard generations have ever seen truth in quite the same light; no two Harvard men can often have found themselves quite at one; few of us can instantly agree that the word — *Veritas* — spread on the open books of our college shield means, wholly and only, the King James Version of the English Bible; but so long as Harvard has been Harvard, and so long as Harvard shall be, Harvard men have never ceased and can never cease their effort to seek the truth as the truth may reveal itself to them. That is why we are richer in leaders than in followers, in men than in movements, in individual than in corporate energy. Our deepest orthodoxy is a noble heresy. Whereof, by what may well seem a new paradox, we can now begin, no longer dimly, to see that Thayer has been a beautiful exponent. Nothing less than the fervent intensity of his individuality would quite so fully have generalized the Harvard spirit of trust in truth, in him incarnate.

Had he done nothing else meanwhile, his work would have been memorable. Yet there is little need to remind ourselves that for one human being who understands how much he has done for us, hundreds of men, and perhaps thousands, recognize in him to-day a worthy successor of those writers, at once historians and men of letters, who made the nineteenth century in New England memorable all over the English-speaking world. His "*Life of Cavour*" has given him a secure place in the roll which begins with the names of Prescott, of Motley, and of Parkman. Like theirs his work is literature, and therefore completely sincere. Like them, he is perhaps too ardent in his convictions to be truly, as distinguished from intentionally, just to personages and to movements which to him appear warring against the stars in their courses; even so, like them, he may be trusted to set down nothing in malice, nor aught extenuate. Like them he is acknowledged, and will surely remain, among the few worthies who give our country right to claim its modest place in the history of literature and the literature of history.

Throughout these three and twenty years, too, those who have known him best have felt most reverently the gentle ripening of

his character. It is not to all of us that the grace is given, as we grow in age, to grow also in the grace of charity. That this, even now, is the grace most deeply characteristic of Thayer, hardly his nearest and dearest would pretend. That, beginning with no great prospect thereof, he has come somewhere near its attainment even those disposed to scrutinize him pitilessly can hardly deny. Should they doubt, let them look again, and once again, at the pages of the magazine for which throughout this period he has been responsible. Year by year they will find less and less of the self-assertion which at first they dreaded, more and more of the temper which is not his alone but all Harvard's too — the spirit which believes that if the truth be fearlessly spoken it may be trusted to prevail, and that if we who strive to speak it err, none can be more content than ourselves to let honest error fade.

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Barrett Wendell, '79.

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER's active connection with the *Magazine* ended at last Commencement, completing twenty-three years of conscientious and devoted service as its editor, and the officers of the Association cannot let this first change in editorship pass without some appreciation of Mr. Thayer's valued services, and some expression of the loss they feel at parting company with him, after all these years of pleasant and fruitful association. When that little group of enthusiastic Harvard men in 1892 conceived the idea of publishing a dignified quarterly that should give to the graduates not only the current history of the University, but should be a Forum where the sons of Harvard could express their opinions upon the topics that were at the moment important in college affairs, their first thought was to find an editor whose scholarship, experience, and knowledge of the Cambridge world would give the assurance of a cordial reception of the *Magazine*, and with an instinct, the wisdom of which has been shown during these many years, they turned to William R. Thayer. Thayer had graduated from the College in 1881, served his apprenticeship on the staff of two newspapers, had specialized in history and received the degree of A.M.; had been for a period instructor in English at Harvard, and had taken up his residence in Cambridge and begun to devote himself to his life-work of literature and historical writing. His extensive acquaintance with



Harvard men and his ability to get articles from men of distinction was of much value to the *Magazine* in its early days before it had won its deserved reputation, and as the *Magazine* began to win recognition and fulfil the aim of its founders, it was a source of keen satisfaction to the officials of the Association to feel that much of its success was due to its editor. But during these years his own success as a historical writer had been increasing, and his masterly "Life and Times of Cavour" and other works upon Italian history had appeared, and though they knew that his heart was in his work for the *Magazine*, they felt that much of the routine labor must have been uninteresting, and have taken time that he needed for his individual literary work. So they felt they must accede to his wishes and accept his resignation, though they did so with regret, but with a keen appreciation of all that the *Magazine* owed to him.

And at the same time the Council of the *Magazine* wishes to bespeak a cordial welcome to the new editor who comes to the work, with ample experience and high qualifications which promise to continue unbroken the literary standards of the *Magazine*.

*Henry W. Cunningham, '82.*

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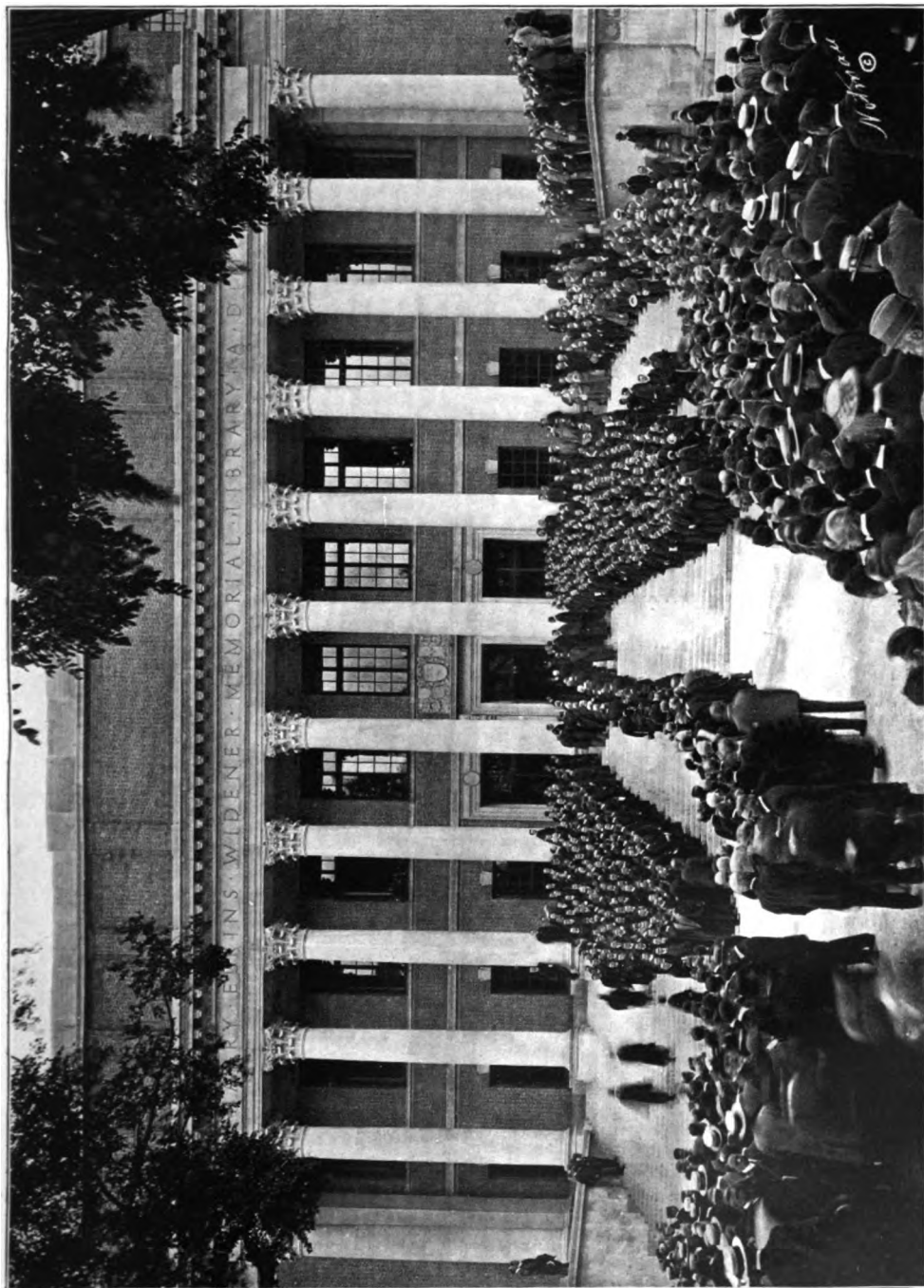
## THE HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

A LIBRARY alone does not make a university but a great university today can hardly exist without a good library either of its own or within easy reach. Its collection of books may be the strongest or the weakest among the assets of any given institution of learning; nevertheless, we can say pretty safely as a general maxim, the better the library the better the university. Harvard has been fortunate in this respect. Its library is old as American things go, a no small advantage, for, though many of the works that formed the mental food, if not the delight of our fathers, do not make wide appeal at the present day, they have kept part of their value and they have made an excellent foundation on which to build up later collections. Some of them, too, regarded as of slight importance and acquired for a song, now command fancy prices when they put in their rare appearance in the book markets. For instance, in 1835 the Library bought a

volume containing some sixty contemporary pamphlets dealing with the Popish Plot. The price paid was just about the current rate for one of them if purchased today. To be sure, the library at Harvard is not really as old as several others in America, for in 1764 the existing collection was consumed by a fire. The number of volumes saved on that occasion was smaller than the original bequest by John Harvard in 1638. But, thanks to the sympathy which the fire excited, a sympathy expressed in concrete form by liberal gifts both in England and America, a new library sprang rapidly into existence and has grown steadily ever since.

At the present time the Harvard University Library, that is "all the collections of books in the possession of the University" consists of about 1,140,000 volumes and some 700,000 pamphlets. It is no longer the largest library in the United States, as it once was, or even the second, a position it held for many years; and it will inevitably be surpassed sooner or later by an increasing number of public libraries with their much more plentiful funds. On the other hand, it is still probably the finest collection of books in America and the best one for scholars, the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress being its nearest rivals. It also has the advantage of the neighborhood and aid of the Boston Public Library, and the Athenæum, and of such special collections as those of the Medical Library, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the Genealogical Society, and of many others in or not far from Boston. Boston is indeed one of the four great library centres in the United States, perhaps still the greatest of them. The other three are New York, Washington, and Chicago.

The library system at Harvard, like many other things there, is the result of a rather haphazard growth. The central collection known as the Harvard College Library is housed, save for some of its offshoots, in the new Widener Building. There are also eleven independent or so-called departmental libraries varying in size and importance. This lack of centralization has disadvantages from an administrative point of view, and it leads to too much duplication in purchases, but it means that the separate organizations get closer attention, more loving care and greater means for their development from the schools or museums to which they belong than if they were merely parts of a larger



THE DEDICATION OF THE LIBRARY, JUNE 24, 1915.  
President Lowell accepting the key from Mrs. Widener.



unit. For instance, the library of the Law School, though until recently somewhat provincial in scope, has, for years, been justly famous for its superb collection, one that would hardly have been built up as it has been, if it had not been regarded by the Law School as the apple of its own particular eye.

The College Library is thus relieved from having to take care of the literature on certain subjects which are looked after in other parts of the University and can devote its attention to its own tasks, which are numerous enough. It should be noted that, at least in America, the larger libraries are tending to divide more and more distinctly into two separate classes, the public ones, and the university, college and other endowed semi-private ones. The business of the public libraries today is primarily to serve the general public as widely and as efficiently as possible, their chief interest is in such matters as the growth of their circulation, the foundation of branch libraries, children's departments, coöperation with the schools, popular lectures and the like. They strive also to give aid to scholars and to promote the advancement of learning, but this can be only of secondary importance to them. As their funds are limited while the demands upon them are unlimited, they have to devote most of their resources to the satisfaction of the needs of their larger public. It is doubtful whether any library in the United States can in the long run meet adequately the two sets of demands upon it except perhaps the New York Public one, which not only has a huge income, but also must, by the terms of the Lennox foundation, devote an important part of it to books which cannot be taken from the building and are therefore less likely to be of a popular nature. In Chicago there are four great libraries, that of the city, that of the University and two richly endowed ones, the John Crerar and the Newberry, which have wisely divided the field between them, the one devoting itself to the sciences, the other to history, languages, literature, etc. As a consequence the future of Chicago as a library centre seems assured. The Boston Public Library, whose splendid collection was built up by several generations of scholarly trustees, has of late years inevitably had to apply its attention and its funds to an increasing extent for the benefit of the modern wider public. This makes it the more incumbent on Harvard to look after its restricted one.

A library like that of Harvard College has two plain tasks. It has to supply the wants of the students as liberally as may be, and it has to amass vast treasures of learning to be at the service not only of scholars today, but of those of the indefinite future. Even the taking care of the first wants of the undergraduate demands a greater number of books than people sometimes realize. The time is past when work in college consisted of preparing lessons for recitations from a few textbooks. The laboratory method has come in, perhaps to almost too great an extent, in such subjects as history and literature as well as in scientific ones. A sophomore attempting to write a thesis on a commonplace topic may need to get at a twenty-year-old number of a little-known Swiss review, or a volume printed in Hong Kong, or some figures that have appeared in a statistical publication at Buenos Ayres. These sources of information may have been indicated to him by some bibliography as the best on his subject. If he is a student at Harvard he feels surprised and aggrieved when he does not find them in the Library. And it is the object of the Library that as far as possible he shall find them.

It may be well here to touch, in a few words, upon three sides of the activity of the College Library—a few owing to lack of space, not because there is not much that might be said. There is first the work of the ordering and accessions department which has to look after the acquisition of the books both by purchase and by gift. The growth of the Library has been gratifyingly rapid in recent years, though we wish it were still more so. To keep abreast of the important publications, even in the chief Western languages only, is a work of ever growing magnitude, and the meagre twenty-five thousand dollars of income which the Library draws from its book funds is little enough to meet pressing everyday needs. The distribution of this sum devolves upon the Library Council, a committee of seven with the director as chairman. A fair apportionment among the claimants is not easy. Certain topics, it is true, may be in good part neglected. It is not the policy of the College Library to purchase more than a few current works of fiction, though as usual it welcomes gifts. Some matters are left to the other libraries of the University and some few to libraries in Boston or in the vicinity. But there are plenty of eager mouths to be filled, and there is not enough to go comfortably round. In the

first place many of the funds, by the terms of their bequest, can be used only for particular subjects, which means that some subjects will be much better provided for than others, perhaps of greater importance. We wish, for instance, that we could take care of the history of all countries as well as we can that of Siam, but in no other case are our resources so ample in comparison with the draft upon them. But the restricted funds at least save the Council trouble and responsibility. In dealing with the unrestricted ones it has to weigh the claims of the various departments, each of which is prompt to think that it is not receiving the amount which its necessities require and to which it is justly entitled. And who is to tell what is or is not of value in a great library? To the bibliophile, the largest possible number of fifteenth-century imprints may be a source of deep joy. To the professor of pedagogy a school arithmetic thrown away by one's great-grandfather may be priceless as a document in the history of American education. The countless sermons to which our ancestors listened contain in their dusty pages much indirect information on the life and civilization of the time at which they were composed and furnish a source of information, possibly austere, but whose importance historical scholars are beginning to realize. Ancient railway pathfinders contain facts not otherwise accessible to the student of the development of American transportation, old directories have their uses, and circulars and advertisements will be of value to the future investigator into the economic conditions of the present day.

In face of all these demands the Council has to distribute the resources available from its unrestricted book funds as fairly as may be. These resources are sufficient to meet, though somewhat inadequately, the demand for current, standard books in the chief Western languages. For rarities or other high-priced works, or to build up fine special collections, the Library has to trust to the generosity of benefactors either alive or dead. So far it has been wonderfully fortunate in this respect, but it is seldom sure of the morrow and of being able to keep on with what it has begun. For instance it has felt the influence of hard times and of the present war. It happens to have received several large gifts or bequests of books in the last eighteen months, so it has no cause of complaint, but there is ground for anxiety in the fact that for the year 1913-14, it received gifts of money for the purchase of books to



the extent of \$16,596 and for 1914-15 of only \$5615, or scarcely a third as much.

A second side to library administration is the work of classifying and cataloguing the books. This is a somewhat mysterious and highly controversial topic. Many people declare it outrageous that the cost of cataloguing a book should occasionally be greater than that of its purchase and far in excess of its real value to any one. The catalogue department of a library is accused of being the home of pedantry and red tape, of useless detail and scandalous waste of money. Librarians reply that such charges only show the ignorance of the accusers, and that it is the constant effort of all concerned to keep down expenses to the lowest point compatible with efficiency. "What is the good of having a book if you cannot find it?" is the argument triumphantly advanced. Without venturing into the intricacies which make this subject a perfect labyrinth, we may note certain permanent disadvantages under which cataloguers labor. To begin with, the cost of their operation has, as a rule, nothing whatever to do with the value of the book. To catalogue a trashy, unbound pamphlet, especially in a foreign language, may be a more time-consuming and therefore more expensive undertaking than the same task for a masterpiece of literature in a superb setting, or even than for a monument of learning in twenty volumes. What makes matters worse is that the bigger the library the more it costs to handle properly the accessions to it. There is no saving by working on a large scale; on the contrary, it is harder to put each unit in its right place, and minute differences have to be more carefully noted in a collection of a million volumes than in one of ten thousand. If you have one ordinary edition of Isaac Walton's "Compleat Angler," you can find its proper corner without fuss, and the bibliographical work concerning it will probably be done for you by a Library of Congress card. If, on the other hand, like Harvard, you happen to possess close to one hundred and sixty copies of the work, no two alike, and some of them worth large sums of money, you cannot treat them by any offhand process.

We should also take into account that a scholar's library especially contains great numbers of works that cannot be catalogued, that is to say, made easily accessible by any short and simple method. They are printed in many different languages, living or dead, and they deal with the widest range of subjects, including the

most abstruse. Except in such libraries as the Royal one in Berlin, whose staff swarms with ill-paid Ph.D.'s, you cannot expect to have at the command of the cataloguing department, the amount of varied and exact knowledge necessary to deal in a prompt, expert manner with all the books that come in. The mere translation of a title may mean painful effort with grammar and dictionary. Scholarly productions of all sorts, bibliographical rarities and works in little-known languages, indeed just the sort of books in which Harvard is so rich, must cost more to handle than the common run of the accessions of a public library. A public library need classify most of its books only in the simplest fashion, only sufficiently for an attendant to find any given volume as easily as possible. In a scholar's library, where there is access to the shelves, it is of prime importance that each topic should be arranged in such a way that the seeker for knowledge shall have under his hand not any one volume but the best available literature on his subject. A subject catalogue seldom helps the specialist, but a good grouping of the books on the shelves may be a godsend to him, and, as no two branches of knowledge or masses of literature are just alike, each classification in a library for scholars should be carefully studied by itself and not stretched on the Procrustes bed of the Dewey or any other system.

A third side of library activity is that of the circulation department, that of getting the books to the public or the public to the books as the case may be. Here again there is a marked difference between the task of a public library, with its vastly larger circulation, and a university one with its special public. At Harvard, owing in part to insufficient quarters, the average undergraduate has been none too well treated by the Library in the past, or at least not so well as we hope to treat him in future. In Gore Hall, he found a hot, uncomfortable reading-room; he lost himself in the mazes of the subject catalogue, and if he had a thesis to write and wished to gather a number of books before him on a table, he could do this in the Boston Public Library better than he could in Cambridge. He was also never favored by any considerable display of new books or of standard old ones, which might serve to arouse and guide his literary appetite in the way the excellent Linonian and Brothers Library does at Yale. But the future promises well. In the Widener Building the student will have the advantage of a

splendid reading-room and will be able to take out books for use on the spot more conveniently than before: there is also to be, on the ground floor, a standard library room with new works and standard older ones which will readily meet the eye and, we trust, may awaken the interest of the casual undergraduate. The subject catalogue is to be transformed and merged with the author one into what is known as a dictionary catalogue, the form now generally accepted, and there will be an official especially charged with the duty of aiding the inquirer.

For the scholar and the investigator, which terms include the professor, the advanced student, the learned visitor, and even the unlearned one pursuing research work, the Widener Library offers unequalled opportunities. The sixty or so professors' studies and the three hundred stalls (when we can find tables and chairs for them) situated in the stack itself should enable those who have access to the shelves to take the best advantage of collections which, in almost all cases are good, and in many truly remarkable. The administration of these privileges, the making of rules which shall provide that the benefit of one shall not be at the cost of others, the keeping track of the books taken so freely from their places will doubtless present unpleasant problems, but the result, if we can reach it, is well worth the price. We aim to make the Library the glory of Harvard, to have it add to the fame and the influence of the University, and to constitute one of the chief attractions to all connected with the institution, whether as teachers or as students, and we also hope that the ever increasing value of its collections and the opportunities for the use of them will draw scholars from near and far and send them back enthusiastic over what they have found and grateful to the name of Harvard.

The dark side to the picture is the staggering cost of running, and running efficiently, as well as in a liberal manner, such a Library as Harvard now possesses. You can live as simply in a palace as in a cottage, but you cannot keep it lighted and cleaned at the same price. Treasures of learning, like other treasures, are expensive things to take proper care of and to make useful to the community. But we need not enter now into the question of ways and means. In its Library, as elsewhere, Harvard has to accept the burden of greatness. It has one of the finest things of its kind in the whole world and one that can and should be of untold value

to the University. Whatever difficulties such a possession brings with it, they must and will be overcome. At the present moment the one dominant feeling of every Harvard man in regard to the new Library should be deep gratitude.

*Archibald Cary Coolidge, '87.*

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## THE MEANING OF A GREAT LIBRARY.

THIS noble gift to learning comes to us with the shadow of a great sorrow resting upon it. Unbidden there arises in our minds the thought of Lycidas, with all the glory of youth about him, the victim of

. . . that fatal and perfidious bark  
Built in th' eclipse, and rigged with curses dark,  
That sank so low that sacred head of thine.

But with the march of the years, which have devoured past generations, and to which we too shall succumb, the shadow of grief will pass, while the great memorial will remain. It is a monument to a lover of books, and in what more gracious guise than this can a man's memory go down to a remote posterity? He is the benefactor and the exemplar of a great host, for within that ample phrase all gather who have deep in their hearts the abiding love of books and literature. They meet there upon common ground and with a like loyalty, from the bibliomaniac with his measured leaves, to the *homo unius libri*; from the great collector with the spoils of the world-famous printers and binders spread around him, to the poor student, who appeals most to our hearts, with all the immortalities of genius enclosed in some battered, shilling volumes crowded together upon a few shabby shelves.

But the true lovers of books are a goodly company one and all. No one is excluded except he who heaps up volumes of large cost with no love in his heart, but only a cold desire to gratify a whim of fashion, or those others who deal in the books of the past as if they were postage stamps or bric-à-brac, as if they were soulless, senseless things, who speculate in them, build up artificial prices for great authors and small alike, and make the articles in which they traffic mere subjects of greed while they trade on the human weakness for the unique, even when the unique is destitute

of any other value. Such as these last might well find a place among the enemies of books described by Mr. Blades. This commercialism which sees in books nothing but money, and prizes them solely by the fantastic heights to which the prices can be pushed in the auction room, whether the object be worthy or worthless, has of late not a little discredited one very beautiful and attractive side in the collection of books, the side which concerns the form rather than the contents, but which has nevertheless an enduring charm. Yet because we recoil from seeing a fortune paid for a mere specimen of printing, of slight intrinsic value and of no literary value at all, in that precise form, it does not follow that we should therefore reject all gathering-in of first editions as a trivial and uselessly expensive amusement.

No lover of books, to take the most salient example possible, can fail to long for the first folio as well as the quartos of Shakespeare's plays. Besides the sentiment which any one, not wholly insensible, must feel, these most rare volumes are full of interest and instruction, for they tell us much of the greatest genius in literature. The first edition, as a rule, although not in Shakespeare's case, brings with it the pleasant thought that just in this form and in no other did it come from the press to him who created it. There is a happy satisfaction, too, in the knowledge that we have in our hand the volume which some well-loved author has held in his, if only to write his name upon the fly-leaf, for in this way there vibrates across the dead years a delicate sense of personal contact with its appealing touch of human sympathy. Then, far beyond the reach of most of us, are the books of hours and devotion, so beautiful in their illuminations, and the marvels of the old binders, dear to us not only as examples of an artistic craft, but because they are charged with historical associations which go deeper and carry us further away from everyday life than all the fine-drawn tracery of the master workman who wrought the manifold devices. Of these rarities and wonders in the world of books, these first editions, these specimens of a lovely and bygone art, these worn and shabby volumes with their priceless notes on the margin, and their well-remembered names penned or pencilled upon the fly-leaves, there comes to us a collection which is the most intimate and personal part of this great gift. They speak to us most directly, as they will to succeeding generations, of the young lover

of books so untimely taken, to whose memory this library, which encloses them, has been erected. The University is fortunate, indeed, when it receives at the same moment this stately building and such a collection of rare and precious volumes to grace its inner shrine.

But this library, where all the accumulations of the University will have a dwelling-place, has a significance which goes beyond that of which I have spoken. No other university, and scarcely any State or nation, possesses a library building so elaborately arranged as this, so fitted with every device which science and ingenuity can invent for the use of books by scholars and students. This is preëminently a student's library. It is not forced, as the Library of Congress has been until very lately, to absorb two copies of every pamphlet and of every book which obtains a copyright, a vast torrent of the ephemeral and the valueless upon which, *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*, are born the comparatively small number of books worthy of preservation. It is not bound by tradition, like the British Museum, to find house room for every printed thing which myriads of presses pour out upon a wearied world. No general public with its insatiable demand for what are so charmingly described as "Juveniles and Fiction" can compel it to purchase "best sellers," which flutter their brief hour in gaudy paper wrappers upon the news-stands and book-stalls, and then are seen no more. In a time when Job's supplication that his adversary would write a book has no longer any meaning, because not only all adversaries but all friends write books, the library of the university has the fine freedom which permits it to devote itself to only two kinds of books — the literature of knowledge and the literature of imagination.

Within the wide, far-stretching boundaries of the first, much is included. We begin with the books of simple information, repositories of facts, like statistics, newspapers and official records, destitute of literary quality, but all important as the material in which the investigator makes his discoveries and from which the thinker and the philosopher draw their deductions. The true literature of knowledge is very different. Its scope is vast, and we find within it all the sciences and all the arts, history, philosophy in every form, metaphysics, and certain kinds of criticism. Literature here is the handmaid of knowledge; too often a very

neglected, dim, and attenuated handmaiden, but sometimes quite as important as the instruction which she brings with her to the minds of men. The scale ranges from a scientific work, perhaps of high importance, in which words are treated merely as a necessary vehicle for the transmission of thought, to writings like those of Thucydides, Tacitus, or Gibbon, which are monuments of literature even more than they are histories of man's doings upon earth. Indeed, as we approach the highest examples in the literature of knowledge, we are gradually merged in the achievements of pure literature.

When we read Plato we pass insensibly from the philosophy, the social and economic speculations, to the realm of poetry, and few passages in all literature have greater beauty, are more imaginative than the famous description of the Cave or the dream of the lost Atlantis. Then there are the great autobiographies, like St. Augustine, Rousseau, Franklin, Pepys, Casanova, and Benvenuto Cellini, which almost alone have succeeded in making men who have lived as real to us as those created by the poet or the novelist, and in addition there is that other autobiography called "Lavengro," where we wander to and fro upon the earth in happy uncertainty as to whether what we read is fact or fancy. Hovering in the debatable ground between the two great divisions of literature, we meet the essayists, as they are inadequately called, as few in number as they are charming and attractive. Montaigne, La Bruyère, Addison, Charles Lamb, and Dr. Holmes are there to greet us. Wit and wisdom, knowledge and reflection, mingle with the creations of imagination and defy classification. We only know that we love them, these friends of the sleepless and the watchers, who will delight us for hours, and never be offended or less fascinating if we give them only scattered and unregarded minutes. By such pleasant paths as these we pass easily, smoothly, unconsciously almost, from the literature of knowledge to the literature of imagination, to the beautiful region where knowledge is not imposed upon us, but subtly conveyed, where facts are in truth wholly "unconcerning," and where literature in its finest sense is all in all. Here one stops, hesitates, feels helpless. What profit is there in an effort to describe in minutes what we find in this vast, enchanted land, when lifetimes are all too short to tell its wonders.

We cannot cover literature with a phrase or define it in a sentence. The passage in a great writer which comes nearest to doing this is one which I met for the first time nearly fifty years since. Twenty-five years ago I should have hesitated to quote it because it was familiar to every school-boy. I hesitate to quote it now because I fear it will appeal only to elderly persons whose early education was misdirected. I must confess that it is written in one of the languages which are conventionally described as "dead," because convention has no sense of humor. Strangely enough it appears in a legal argument made in behalf of a Greek man of letters whose citizenship was contested, and no court in history has ever listened to a plea which was at once so noble in eloquence and so fine as literature. I am old-fashioned enough to think that it possesses qualities far beyond the reach of any utilitarian touchstone and well worthy of fresh remembrance. The words I am about to quote have that combination of splendor and concision in which Latin surpasses all other tongues.

Thus, then, Cicero spoke in behalf of Archias, summoning books and libraries, literature and learning, to the support of his client:

*Hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.*

How fine and full it is! Yet there is still, I think, something more.

Dr. Johnson, who is described by Boswell's uncle as "a robust genius born to grapple with whole libraries," and who said as many good things about literature as almost any one in history, asked once in his emphatic way, "What should books teach but the art of living?" This does not differ in essence from Matthew Arnold's famous dictum that poetry, the highest form of literature, must be a criticism of life. Both are admirable, both inadequate. When we enter the wide domain of the literature of imagination we find ourselves among the greatest minds which humanity has produced, so great, so different from all others, that we are fain to give them a name we cannot define, and call them geniuses. There we are among the poets, the makers, the singers. All are there from the author of the book of Job and the writers of the Psalms and the Song of Songs, onward to the glory that was



Greece; onward still to Lucretius and Horace and Catullus and Virgil; onward still to him whom Virgil led, who covered all Italy with his hood; onward to the "chief of organic numbers," and still onward to the poets of the last century and of our own time, for although poetry waxes and wanes, it can never pass wholly away. There, too, we find the great poets who were also dramatists, who created the men and women who never lived and will never die, whom we know better than any men or women of history who once had their troubles here upon earth. There we meet and know so well Hector and Achilles, Helen and Andromache, upon the plains of Troy, where, alas! men are fighting savagely today. We wander over the wine-dark sea with Ulysses and listen to some of the greatest stories ever written.

We come down the ages and find ourselves in the time of Shakespeare, of whom it may be said as the great Roman critic said of Menander, "*Omnem vitæ imaginem expressit*," and then we can go forth in the company of Cervantes's knight and squire, with the humor and sadness, the laughter and tears of humanity traveling with them. Nearly two centuries more go by and we are in the company of Faust, tasting the temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil, touching the whole of humanity in its lusts, its passions, and its weaknesses, and if well-breathed we can journey on into the realm of speculation and philosophy and mysticism, and gaze once more upon

The face that launched a thousand ships,  
And burnt the topless towers of Ilium.

So we come to the era of the novelists and there are made free of another world of people among whom we find the friends and companions of our lives. They are always with us, ready at our call, and we can never lose them.

These are some of the aspects, some of the inevitable suggestions of a library, of a great collection of books. In this place, in this spacious building, they offer one of the best assurances a university can have of strength and fame and numbers, for a great library draws men and women in search of education as a garden of flowers draws the bees. Carlyle, indeed, went even further when he said, "The true university of these days is a collection of books." Such a library as this is not only a pillar of support to learning, but it is a university in itself.

I have spoken of it thus far as it appears here in its primary capacity, in its first great function as a student's library, to which not only students old and young will come, but to which the historian and the man of science, the scholar, the teacher and the professor, the poet, the novelist, and the philosopher will repair. A splendid service this to render to mankind. But there is still something more, an attribute of the library which is as wide as humanity, for books are the records of all that we know of human deeds and thoughts, of the failures, the successes, the hopes, the aspirations of mankind. "Books," said Dr. Johnson, "help us to enjoy life or teach us to endure it." Here, as to all great collections of books, as to all books anywhere which have meaning and quality, come those who never write, who have no songs to sing, no theories with which they hope to move or to enlighten the world, men and women who love knowledge and literature for their own sakes and are content. Here those who toil, those who are weary and heavy-laden come for rest. Here among the books we can pass out of this work-a-day world, never more tormented, more in anguish than now, and find, for a brief hour at least, happiness, perchance consolation, certainly another world and a blessed forgetfulness of the din and the sorrows which surround us. Here, for the asking, the greatest geniuses will speak to us and we can rise into a purer atmosphere and become close neighbors to the stars. As an English poet writes of Shakespeare in these troubled days:

O let me leave the plains behind,  
And let me leave the vales below!  
Into the highlands of the mind,  
Into the mountains let me go.

Here are the heights, crest beyond crest,  
With Himalayan dews impearled;  
And I will watch from Everest  
The long heave of the surging world.

It is a great, a noble gift which brings us all this in such ample measure and lays it at the feet of our beloved University. The gratitude of all who love Harvard, of all who love books, goes out from their hearts unstinted to the giver.

They mean so much, these books, so much more than I in these halting sentences have been able to express. For there is to books a human side inherent in the silent leaves which even Cicero omitted

and which Dr. Johnson and Matthew Arnold wholly passed by. We find that single thought in the mind of Whitman, when he wrote of a book :

Camarado, this is no book,  
Who touches this touches a man,  
(Is it night? Are we here together alone?)  
It is I you hold and who holds you,  
I spring from the pages into your arms — decess calls me forth.

Rightly considered in this aspect, the books mean so much, just now, when freedom of speech, and freedom of thought, when liberty and democracy are in jeopardy every hour, that I must turn at last if I would find fit utterance to the great champion of all these things, and repeat to you the famous sentences of Milton :

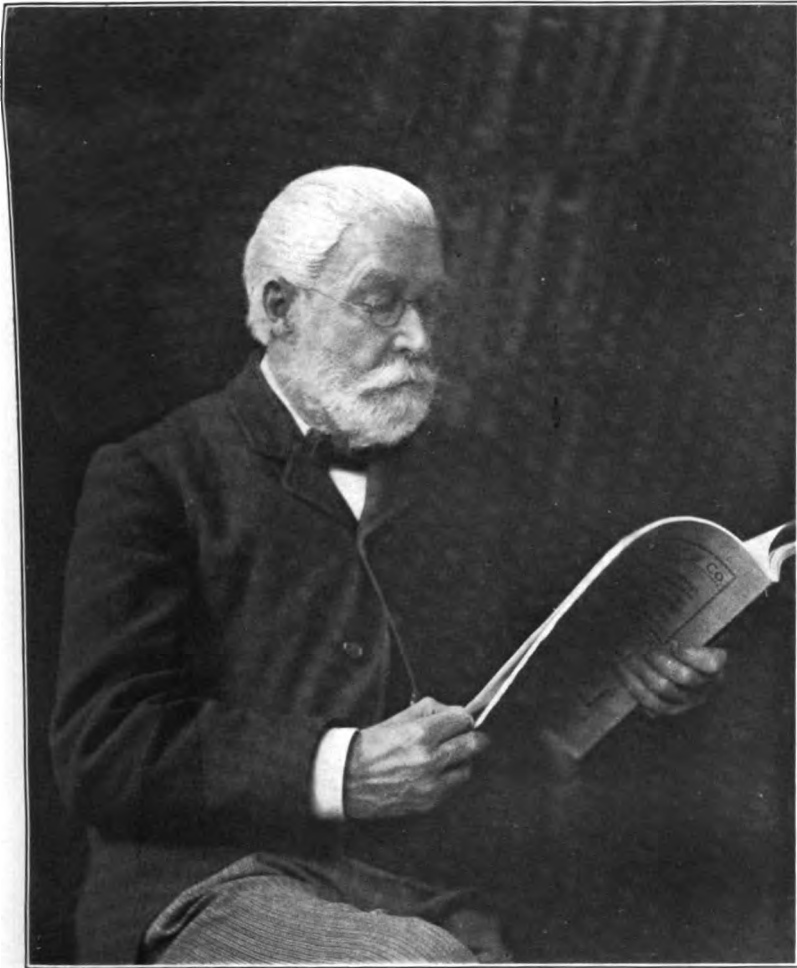
For books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a potency of life in them to be as active as that soul whose progeny they are; nay, they do preserve as in a vial the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them. I know they are as lively, and as vigorously productive as those fabulous Dragon's teeth; and being sown up and down may chance to spring up armed men. And yet, on the other hand, unless wariness is used, as good almost kill a man as kill a good book; who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself, kills the image of God as it were in the eye. Many a man lives a burden to the earth; but a good book is the precious lifeblood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.

*Henry Cabot Lodge, '71.*

### WILLIAM ROBERT WARE: 1832-1915.

WILLIAM ROBERT WARE was born in Cambridge, May 27, 1832, and was the son of the Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., and of Mary Lovell Ware. His ancestry was of the New England type which left to its children a heritage of high ideals and thought. Graduating at Harvard in 1852, he entered the Scientific School and took his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1856, and the University gave him the honor of the degree of LL.D., forty years later, in 1896. He entered into partnership with Mr. Henry Van Brunt, and began the practice of his profession of architecture in Boston, in 1860.

A few years later began the development of the so-called Back Bay district of Boston, and Ware and Van Brunt designed a num-



**WILLIAM ROBERT WARE, '52, LL.D., '96.**



ber of buildings in this new section of the city, among which was the church on Marlborough St. ; Harvard is indebted to them for Matthews Hall and Memorial Hall. Their work, in most cases, followed English rather than French or classical tradition, and evidenced the studious tastes of the members of the firm.

In 1865, Mr. Ware was called to the chair of Architecture in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and from this time was known as the most prominent educator in architecture in America. He was closely associated with architects abroad, and was keenly alive to all influences which could benefit the profession here. His work at the Institute was taken as an example for the formation of many of the now existent schools. Many of the most distinguished architects of America have studied under him, and all have honored him. He was called to Columbia College in 1881, and again developed an admirable school at the head of which he remained until he retired as Professor Emeritus in 1903. He was a member of the National Society of Arts and Sciences, a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and an Honorary Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

At the time that Mr. Ware began to build up a school of architecture in America, the histories of architecture practically ignored work in the United States. The Capitol at Washington, some of the achievements of Bulfinch, and, because of their unusual character, the Mormon Temple and tabernacle at Salt Lake City were enumerated as "of interest." The delicate Colonial work was considered merely imitative of the English Georgian style, and the Spanish missions of California and Texas as exotic. A few Americans were studying abroad, at the *École des Beaux Arts* in Paris. There was an urgent need of an American school. Mr. Ware brought to his teaching much more than an ability to instruct, more than a mere knowledge of the material side of his profession. He impressed the ethics of architecture upon his pupils, appealed to high ideals, and led them to a high plane of endeavor. Recognizing the power of the organization and the academic quality of the *École des Beaux Arts*, he placed one of its graduates, M. Eugène Letang, in the position of Professor of Design at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and thus initiated the classical and monumental character of the design in the American schools. His own attitude toward architecture was one of broad catholicity. He felt

it to be a profession which rewarded all earnest effort, and which was closely related to and compassed all the arts. Under his tuition its study became broad and eclectic, for he delighted in many mental activities, all of which in some way or another he affiliated with his work. His teaching was an alembic which assimilated all studies, painting, sculpture, music, literature, science, and "belles-lettres," with architecture. But beyond all this was his warm interest in his students which so endeared him to them, — they were his boys, his friends; and his personality was so fine, his philosophy so gentle and calm, that association with him was a source of gratitude to many. It was this personality which made his influence upon his pupils one that could not be measured in mere terms of instruction, but inspired the best that was in them. He practically founded the Department of Schools of Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at Columbia. He stimulated the establishment of the Department of Design at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and the Architectural Department at Harvard. He was the teacher of many of the most distinguished artists in America. He was closely affiliated with all architectural interests both at home and abroad, and was constantly called upon for the suggestions and advice of his sensitive and cultivated mind. Architecture in America was fortunate indeed to have as one of its first educators a man of the fine individual quality of Mr. Ware.

*C. Howard Walker.*

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#### THE PHI BETA KAPPA POEM.

How should I sing while half the world is dying?  
Shreds of Uranian song, wild symphonies  
Tortured with moans of butchered innocents,  
Blow past us on the wind. Chaos resumes  
His kingdom. All the visions of the world,  
The visions that were music, being shaped  
By law, moving in measure, treading the road  
That suns and systems tread, O who can hear  
Their music now? Urania bows her head.  
Only the feet that move in order dance.  
Only the mind attuned to that dread pulse  
Of law throughout the universe can sing.

Only the soul that plays its rhythmic part  
In that great measure of the tides and suns  
Terrestrial and celestial, till it soar  
Into the supreme melodies of heaven,  
Only that soul, climbing the splendid road  
Of law from height to height, may walk with God,  
Shape its own sphere from chaos, conquer death,  
Lay hold on life and liberty, and sing.

Yet, since, at least, the fleshly heart must beat  
In measure, and no new rebellion breaks  
That old restriction, murmurs reach it still,  
Rumors of that vast music which resolves  
Our discords, and to this, to this attuned,  
Though blindly, it responds, in notes like these :

There was a song in heaven of old,  
A song the choral seven began,  
When God with all his chariots rolled  
The tides of chaos back for man ;  
When suns revolved and planets wheeled,  
And the great oceans ebbed and flowed,  
There is one way of life, it pealed,  
The road of law, the unchanging road.

The Trumpet of the Law resounds,  
And we behold, from depth to height,  
What glittering sentries walk their rounds,  
What ordered hosts patrol the night,  
While wheeling worlds proclaim to us,  
Captained by Thee thro' nights unknown, —  
*Glory that would be glorious*  
*Must keep Thy law to find its own.*

Beyond rebellion, past caprice,  
From heavens that comprehend all change,  
All space, all time, till time shall cease,  
The Trumpet rings to souls that range,  
To souls that in wild dreams annul  
Thy word, confessed by wood and stone, —  
*Beauty that would be beautiful*  
*Must keep Thy law to find its own.*



He that can shake it, will he thrust  
 His careless hands into the fire?  
 He that would break it, shall we trust  
 The sun to rise at his desire?  
 Constant above our discontent,  
 The Trumpet peals in sterner tone, —  
*Might that would be omnipotent*  
*Must keep Thy law to find its own.*

Ah, though beneath unpitying spheres  
 Unreckoned seems our human cry,  
 In Thy deep law, beyond the years,  
 Abides the Eternal memory.  
 Thy law is light, to eyes grown dull  
 Dreaming of worlds like bubbles blown;  
*And Mercy that is merciful*  
*Shall keep Thy law and find its own.*

Unchanging God, by that one Light  
 Through which we grope to Truth and Thee,  
 Confound not yet our day with night,  
 Break not the measures of thy sea.  
 Hear not, though grief for chaos cry  
 Or rail at Thine unanswering throne.  
*Thy law, Thy law, is Liberty,*  
*And in Thy law we find our own.*

So, to Uranian music, rose our world.  
 The boughs put forth, the young leaves groped for light.  
 The wild flower spread its petals as in prayer.  
 Then, for terrestrial ears, vast discords rose,  
 The struggle in the jungle, clashing themes  
 That strove for mastery; but above them all,  
 Ever the mightier measure of the suns  
 Resolved them into broader harmonies,  
 That fought again for mastery. The night  
 Buried the mastodon. The warring tribes  
 Of men were merged in nations. Wider laws  
 Embraced them. Man no longer fought with man,  
 Though nation warred with nation. Hatred fell  
 Before the gaze of love. For in an hour  
 When, by the law of might, mankind could rise

No higher, into the deepening music stole,  
A loftier theme, a law that gathered all  
The laws of earth into its broadening breast  
And moved like one full river to the sea,  
The law of Love.

The sun stood dark at noon ;  
Dark as the moon before this mightier Power,  
And a Voice rang across the blood-stained earth  
*I am the Way, the Truth, the Life, the Light.*  
We heard it, and we did not hear. In dreams  
We caught a thousand fragments of the strain,  
But never wholly heard it. Yet we moved  
Obeying it a little, till our world  
Became so vast, that we could only hear  
Stray notes, a golden phrase, a sorrowful cry,  
Never the rounded glory of the whole.  
So one would sing of death, one of despair,  
And one, knowing that God was more than man,  
Knowing that the Eternal Power behind  
Our universe was more than man, would shrink  
From crowning him with human attributes,  
Though these remained the highest that we knew ;  
And therefore, falling back on lower signs,  
Bereft of love, thought, personality,  
They made him less than man ; made him a blind  
Unweeting force, less than the best in man,  
Less than the best that He himself had made.

Yet, though from earth we could no longer hear  
As from a central throne, the harmonies  
Of the revolving whole ; yet though from earth,  
And from earth's Calvary, the central scene  
Withdrew to dreadful depths beyond our ken ;  
Withdrew to some deep Calvary at the heart  
Of all creation ; yet, O yet, we heard,  
Echoes that murmured from Eternity,  
*I am the Way, the Truth, the Life, the Light.*  
And still the eternal passion undiscerned  
Moved like a purple shadow through our world,  
While we, in intellectual chaos, raised  
The ancient cry, *Not this man, but Barabbas.*  
Then Might grew Right once more, for who could hold

The Right, when the rebellious hearts of men  
 Finding the Law too hard in life, thought, art,  
 Proclaimed that Right itself was born of chance,  
 Born out of nothingness and doomed, at last,  
 To nothingness ; while all that men have held  
 Better than dust — love, honor, justice, truth —  
 Was less than dust, for the blind dust endures ;  
 But love, they said, and the proud soul of man,  
 Die with the breath, before the flesh decays.  
 And still, amidst the chaos, Love was born,  
 Suffered and died ; and in a myriad forms  
 A myriad parables of the Eternal Christ  
 Unfolded their deep message to mankind.  
 So, on this last wild winter of his birth,  
 Though cannon rocked his cradle, heaven might hear,  
 Once more, the Mother and her infant child.

*Will the Five Clock-Towers chime tonight ?*

— Child, the red earth would shake with scorn. —

*But will the Emperors laugh outright ?*

*If Roland rings that Christ is born ?*

No belfries pealed for that pure birth.

There were no high-stalled choirs to sing.

The blood of children smoked on earth ;

For Herod, in those days, was king. —

*O, then the Mother and her Son*

*Were refugees that Christmas, too ? —*

Through all the ages, little one,

That strange old story still comes true. —

*Was there no peace in Bethlehem ? —*

Yes. There was Love in one poor Inn ;

And, while His wings were over them,

They heard those deeper songs begin. —

*What songs were they ? What songs were they ?*

*Did stars of shrapnel shed their light ? —*

O, little child, I have lost the way.

I cannot find that Inn tonight. —

*Is there no peace, then, anywhere? —*  
 Perhaps, where some poor soldier lies  
 With all his wounds in front, out there. —  
*You weep? — He had your innocent eyes. —*

*Then is it true that Christ's a slave,*  
*Whom all these wrongs can never rouse? —*  
 They said it. But His anger drove  
 The money-changers from His House. —

*Yet He forgave and turned away. —*  
 Yes, unto seventy times and seven.  
 But they forget. He comes one day  
 In power, among the clouds of heaven. —

*Then Roland rings? — Yes, little son!*  
 With iron hammers they dare not scorn,  
 Roland is breaking them, gun by gun,  
 Roland is ringing. Christ is born.

Yes, Christ is born; for though the Christ we knew  
 On earth be dead for ever, who shall kill  
 The Eternal Christ whose law is in our hearts,  
 Christ, who in this dark hour descends to hell,  
 And ascends into heaven, and sits beside  
 The right hand of the Father. If for men  
 His law be dead, it lives for children still.  
 Children that men have butchered see His face,  
 Rest in His arms, and strike our mockery dumb.  
 So shall the trumpet of the law resound  
 Through all the ages, telling of that child  
 Whose outstretched arms in Belgium speak for God.

They crucified a man of old,  
 The thorns are shriveled on his brow.  
 Prophet or fool or God, behold,  
 They crucify thy children now.  
 They doubted evil, doubted good,  
 And the eternal heavens as well,  
 Behold, the iron and the blood,  
 The visible handiwork of Hell.

Fast to the cross they found it there,  
They found it in the village street, .  
A naked child, with sunkissed hair.  
The nails were through its hands and feet.  
For Christ was dead, yes, Christ was dead!  
O Lamb of God, O little one,  
I kneel before your cross instead  
And the same shadow veils the sun. . . .

And the same shadow veils the sun.

And they who did this deed, had they been wronged,  
Were offered justice, and not once, nor twice,  
But many times ; and they rejected it —  
Rejected it again and yet again  
For this, to slaughter and to crucify.  
O, yet in this dark hour of agony  
Those thin sad outstretched arms conquer the world.  
And we believe, help Thou our unbelief,  
That (since the noblest part of man is less  
Than God from Whom it came, to Whom it goes)  
There is a Power above the mightiest State,  
The unconquerable minister of law  
Which shall dispense the justice they denied  
And show the mercy that they have not shown.

And you, O land, O beautiful land of Freedom,  
Hold fast the faith which made and keeps you great.  
With you, with you abide the faith and hope,  
In this dark hour, of agonized mankind.  
Hold to that law whereby the warring tribes  
Were merged in nations, hold to that wide law  
Which bids you merge the nations, here and now,  
Into one people. Hold to that deep law  
Whereby we reach the peace which is not death  
But the triumphant harmony of Life,  
Eternal Life, immortal Love, the Peace  
Of worlds that sing around the throne of God.

## THE MEDIEVALISM OF AN AMERICAN COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT DAY at Harvard must necessarily bring to Alumni many memories and associations bound up with their youthful remembrance. A stranger can never fully share in this experience, even though the sympathetic memory of a similar boyhood may take him a long way towards an understanding comprehension. Nevertheless for this very reason he is perhaps able to see more clearly than Alumni themselves some of the things which distinguish Commencement at an American college from parallel occasions in a European university. In any case, the Commencement of 1915 was for me a revelation into the heart of Harvard, and brought together into one many threads of feeling of which I had been more or less vaguely conscious during the past year.

If one compares Harvard Commencement with the *Dies* of a Dutch university or even with Commemoration at Oxford, two things emerge as representing points in which the American college of today has an advantage over anything which exists in Europe at the present time, and the historical imagination is reminded by them of the Middle Ages, when the great universities of the Old World were in the full power of their youth. These things are the consciousness of the Alumni of their membership in the University, and the spirit of religion — in the best sense of the word — which inspires the corporate consciousness of the College.

The procession of Alumni at Commencement Day is a unique thing. In Oxford at Commemoration there is a procession which is more splendid in ceremony and more brilliant to the eye, but it is short and official, consisting of the members of the faculty and the guests whom they desire to honor. In the same way in Leiden at the *Dies*, on the 8th of February (which corresponds to Commencement), there is indeed a procession — in this case neither splendid nor brilliant, — but entirely confined to professors and curators. In America alone it is recognized both in act and in words that the University is the whole body of Alumni throughout the world, and that Harvard or any other of its peers is a living organism which cannot be expressed in terms of buildings. It is because of this consciousness that the American Alumni do so much to support their colleges. To Americans this may seem natural — *O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint* — but English Universities envy them for it more than anything else. In England a man remains a member of the "Convocation" of the university so long as he pays his dues, but the result of the dues system is the growth of the fatal feeling that that is all which is required. It always seems to me that the Oxford custom of charging Alumni \$2.50 a year is inadequate finance and bad senti-

ment. But in the Middle Ages the spirit was different, and it is a very remarkable thing how mediæval America is in this respect. The great donations which American colleges receive correspond in spirit and in purpose with those of our "founders and benefactors" at Oxford, and Mrs. Widener is the modern analogue of Sir Thomas Bodley.

When Commencement Day was over one of those who had received an honorary degree remarked, "I feel as though I had been ordained." That was the very happy expression of the feeling which seemed to be present, not only among those who received honorary degrees but quite as obviously among those who were taking the ordinary A.B. The College man seems impressed to a wonderful extent with a lively sense that he has been called with a great vocation. To most of them this is much more vivid than the feeling that they have received some sort of teaching which will be useful to them in their personal careers. This is religion, even if it be not formulated in terms of traditional theology, and be independent of any church, though opposed to none. It is the recognition of responsibility to a Purpose in life external to ourselves, as well as immanent within us, which we dare not ignore, though we cannot define; it is animated by a faith which trusts in its guidance, and is supported by the lively sense of the obligation to be loyal to our fathers, and to prepare the way for the generations that are yet to come. So also it was in the Middle Ages, which recognized the religious nature of all learning by the concession of clerical rank to all scholars. The college men or women of today can rarely speak or understand the language of the Middle Ages, but they seem often to have been "stung by the splendour" of the same thought as inflamed the hearts of the men of those days. To many of them graduation is an act of ordination with a clearer sanction, opening a wider field of service, than ever was given to the young graduate in the Middle Ages when he was promoted to his degree "in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus sancti."

It is the fashion, especially among those whose pride in the present is greater than their knowledge of the past, to regard the Middle Ages as a synonym for stagnation, and "Mediæval" as a term of reproach, but the truth is rather that the spirit of the Middle Ages was extraordinarily progressive, and that the work done by the benefactors of Oxford and Cambridge was the necessary foundation for modern society. They were men inspired by a love of religion, coupled with a distrust of those who arrogated its name to the monastic orders, and while founding great institutions they subordinated their preservation to the propagation of principles. They stood on the threshold of a New Age, and by their faith they saved their country from the loss either of learning in the hour of political convulsion, or of religion in the day of theological bankruptcy.

Life at the present time shows signs of a return to some of the conditions of those troubled days, and it is not a small thing for the future of this country that the American College has so marked an element of the victorious spirit of the Middle Ages, though it has so little of their outward trappings.

K. Lake.

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## NEW BOOKS.

### THE QUINQUENNIAL.

THE new Harvard Quinquennial Catalogue is out. A copy of it lies before us, clean, neat, attractive. It is the same old book, not much changed except in size, for this edition contains 5188 more names of graduates, with 5223 more degrees, and occupying 137 more pages of matter than did the preceding edition. To the lover of fiction who is interested merely in stories, it is as unattractive as ever. To the recent graduate who sees therein his name for the first time, it is exceedingly attractive. To the statistician who wishes to know about the University what figures alone can show, it is invaluable. To the graduate who loves his *Alma Mater* and that for which she stands, the book is an object of veneration.

The index of graduates presents several matters of interest. It includes 7967 surnames, from the Siamese Aab, who possesses no given name, to the German Züllig. The names range in length from 2 letters, in the case of Ng and the Chinese Ho, Hu, Ju, Li, Lo, and Ma, to 16 letters, in the case of the only pure-blooded Indian ever graduated from Harvard, Cheeshahteumuck. There is one hyphenated name 15 letters in length, Baines-Griffiths, and two foreign names containing 14 letters each, Ramachandrayya, an East Indian, and Schereschewsky, a Pole.

That Harvard is cosmopolitan is evidenced by the fact that names of the leading nationalities appear on her rolls. Intermixed with such pure Anglo-Saxon names as Ames, Adams, Smith, and White, occur the Scotch Fitzhugh, Macbeth, and MacGregor; the Irish Mahoney, Murphy, Donahue, O'Brien, and Patrick; the French Bôcher, De Blanc, Du Bois, and La Fayette; the German Althoff, Bach, Feld, Klein, and Lichtenstein; the Spanish Diaz, Ofiativia, and Santayana; the Italian Abruzzi, Goggio, Lanciani, and Verdi; the Dutch Van Daell, Van Wie, van't Hoff, and Roosevelt; the Danish Jungersen and Kapteyn; the Swedish Arvedson, Enebuske, and Lindh; the Norwegian Thorvaldson; the Russian Vinogradoff, Panin, Techitschkan, Tsanoff; the Polish Schereschewsky; the Hungarian György and Boros; the Bulgarian Kazanjieff; the Greek



Kalopathakes and Sophocles; the Turkish Savvidis; the Armenian Adamian, Halladjian, and Kazanzian; the Chinese Chang, Chin, Li, and Yeh; the Japanese Kaneko, Hisa, Kikkawa, and Komura; the East Indian Bamji and Ramachandrayya; the American Indian Cheeshah-teaumuck; and the Jewish Solomon, Moses, Nathan, and Samuels.

Many interesting groups of names appear. The seasons are represented by Fall, Winter, Spring, and Summers; the points of the compass by South, West, North, and Easton; and the calendar by Janvier, May, August, Day, Noon, and Weeks. The countries mentioned are England, France, Holland, Ireland, Poland, Prussia, and Wales, while the nationalities are Austrian, Dane, Deutsch, Dutch, English, Frank, French, Hun, Irish, Prussian, and Welsh. The colors mentioned are White, Weiss, Blanc, Black, Schwartz, Brown, Gray, Green, Scarlett, Roth, and Reddy. The letters of the alphabet spelled out are See, Dee, Gee, Jee, Jay, Kay, Ells, Kew, Wye, and Zee. The European war is recalled by the names of Battles, Fite, Shott, Camp, Cannon, Spear, Shields, Sergeant, Flagg, Fleet, Ship, Mast, Ensign, and Steel. The Catalogue mentions no one by the name of Harvard, but does make mention of one graduate by the name of Yale.

The statistics show how thoroughly Harvard its graduates are. Approximately 45 per cent of the graduates hold but one university degree, and that from Harvard; 30 per cent hold two or more degrees from Harvard; and nearly 75 per cent hold degrees from no other institution. In other words, only about one fourth of the graduates of Harvard owe allegiance to any other college. This is shown most strongly in the graduates of the College and of the Graduate School. Of the former 85 per cent hold degrees from Harvard alone, while of the latter only 35 per cent, thus showing that the Graduate School is patronized largely by graduates of other colleges.

If the number of degrees a man holds is an index of the esteem in which he is held by the educated community, then the Hon. James Bryce is the most illustrious of those who have received degrees from Harvard, for he holds 28 degrees. His Harvard degrees, however, are honorary. The genuine Harvard graduate who has received the largest number of degrees is Col. Roosevelt, A.B. 1880, upon whom have been conferred 19 degrees. And incidentally it may be noted that the three leading political parties in the presidential campaign three years ago were led by holders of the Harvard LL.D. degree: Roosevelt having received his in 1902, Taft in 1905, and Wilson in 1907.

Several of the graduates of Harvard hold doctors' degrees only, but the largest number of such was held by Prof. James, M.D. 1869, upon whom have been conferred 9. The largest number of different degrees

is held by Prof. Richards, A.B. 1886, — 8. It is a question, however, whether Newcomb, S.B. 1858, should not be recorded as holding the same number. The instances in which men have received the same degree from different colleges are frequent. The degree thus duplicated the greatest number of times is that of LL.D. Roosevelt has received it from 14 different colleges. In this respect, he is exceeded by Bryce alone who has received it from 21 institutions.

The number of degrees granted out of course numbers 1916. 1275, or almost exactly two thirds of these, are A.B. degrees, and 721, or more than one half of the latter, were granted in the year following the graduation of the class of which the holder was a member, and most of the remainder were granted within 5 years of the graduation of the class. One was granted 60 years, one 68 years, and one 80 years after the graduation of their respective classes, and 8 have had their names placed on the alumni roll after their death. The name of Paine, who died in 1863, was in 1904 enrolled among the graduates of the Class of 1865.

From a table on p. 115, it appears that the number of different degrees granted by Harvard is 31. It seems strange that the maximum number of Harvard degrees ever held by any one person is 5, and that only one person can lay claim to this honor, and that he graduated from the College as far back as 1796.

The number of honorary degrees conferred by Harvard has been 1390, of which 516, or 37 per cent, have been on her own graduates. Goodwin, A.B. 1851, and Bancroft, A.B. 1817, each received the degree of Ph.D. from Göttingen twice, the first time for actual work performed in the halls of that university, and the second time as an honorary degree, conferred 50 years later, the only graduates from Harvard thus honored by any educational institution.

It used to be a common practice for graduates of other colleges to enter advanced classes in Harvard and receive the Harvard degree of A.B., after one or two years of work. This custom is disappearing of late. Previous to 1827, there were 55 such cases, from 1827 to 1845, there was none, and since 1845, 577 holders of A.B., 44 of Ph.B., and 18 of Litt.B. degrees granted by other institutions have later taken the Harvard A.B. On the other hand, there are but 15 cases in which Harvard College graduates have taken an A.B., from any other institution after taking the Harvard degree of A.B., and all were taken from English universities, — 3 from Cambridge and 12 from Oxford.

Students rarely graduate from Harvard College after graduating from the Harvard professional schools. There are only 4 such cases: 2 in law and 1 each in medicine and theology, and 3 of these 4 had already graduated from some other college before taking their professional course.

There are 3 instances where Harvard Divinity graduates are also graduates of other Harvard professional schools: 2 from the Law School and 1 from the Medical.

The Catalogue calls attention to many curiosities in the granting of degrees. The change in the meaning and the value of the A.M. degree is noteworthy. Until 1870, any graduate of Harvard College of three years' standing could, on payment of \$3 or \$5 into the College treasury, receive the degree of A.M., without examination or producing any evidence of fitness to receive the same. For the last 45 years, however, the A.M. degree has been conferred only after one year of study followed by an examination. So little was it valued at first that, although 64 per cent of all graduating before 1870 had taken the A.M. degree, only 2 of the 131 graduates of the Class of 1870 cared to spend a year in studying for it and they only after graduation from the Law School.

Another practice which ended in 1829 was the granting of the *ad eundem* degree, i.e., conferring upon any applicant without examination the same degree that he had previously received from another institution. In all, 196 such degrees were conferred by Harvard: 34 A.B., 159 A.M., and 3 M.D. As a result Harvard carries on her rolls the names of Daniel Webster and 8 other members of Congress and of the United States Senate; George Ticknor, the predecessor of Longfellow and Lowell as Smith Professor of French and Spanish; 2 governors, 4 college presidents, 3 justices and a chief justice of Connecticut and of Canada.

The underlying idea in compiling a catalogue of this character should be to prepare the list in such a way as to enable the user of the book to obtain the information he is seeking in the shortest time and with the least inconvenience possible. While any set method of grouping degrees is open to criticism as one that will puzzle and confuse the occasional user, and after all, most users of such a catalogue are only casual users of the same, a criticism of the method here adopted does not seem to be without reason. The holders of honorary degrees of all kinds, 14 in number, are grouped together, without separation, in one chronological series. The graduates of the three leading professional schools, Medical, Law, and Theological, are likewise grouped separately, but with subdivisions for the most recent years. The arts and science degrees, however, are peculiarly grouped. For instance, 39 men have received the degree of Mining Engineer: 8 during the years 1870-75, and 31 during the years 1906-14. The earlier degrees appear on p. 586 of the Catalogue, under the group-heading "Civil Engineers and Mining Engineers." The later, together with 9 other degrees, appear on pp. 589-94, under the group-heading "Masters in Engineering, etc." There seems no valid reason for dividing the M.E. degrees in this way. Presumably the desire to group all the degrees granted in the School

of Applied Sciences was the cause of such separation. If so, then it would seem that the S.B. degree list should be divided, and that those degrees granted before 1906 should be grouped with the C.E. and earlier granted M.E. degrees, for all three were granted for work in the Lawrence Scientific School, and that the S.B. degrees granted after 1906 should be grouped with the A.B. degrees, for such were granted for work done in the College.

Incidentally in this connection it seems proper to suggest that Mechanical Engineers and Mining Engineers ought not to be referred to by the same abbreviation, M.E., as is done in the Catalogue. It would be better to refer to the former by the letters M.E., and to the latter by the letters reversed, E.M., as is done by most institutions granting degrees in both subjects, or by using the longer abbreviations, Mech.E., and Min.E., as is done by the U.S. Bureau of Education.

The S.M. and S.D. degrees are also divided, those granted in 1910 and earlier years being grouped with the "Doctors of Philosophy, etc.," and those granted after 1910 being grouped under the head of "Masters of Engineering, etc.," while the S.D. degrees granted *gratia honoris* appear in the list of honorary degrees.

The A.M. degrees granted by Harvard are of five classes. Those granted *ad eundem* and *gratia honoris* appear in the list of honorary degrees, mixed together; those granted after examination appear separately in the group "Doctor of Philosophy, etc."; those granted in course, 5254 in number, are listed with the A.B.'s without separation; while those granted in connection with other degrees are so interwoven with them that the only way to locate them is to read the book through from beginning to end. The number of such degrees granted was 276, of which number 67 were granted in connection with Ph.D., 57 with M.D., 132 with LL.B., and 20 with S.T.B. Information regarding them does not appear to be consistently furnished even in connection with the professional degree with which granted. An excellent illustration of what is meant appears in the record of the two graduates of the Divinity School in 1888, as given on p. 797. The statement is there made that one member of the class received S.T.B. and A.M., and nothing is said about the other, except to refer to his A.B. degree, thus leading the casual reader to infer that the second received the degree of S.T.B. only, whereas, as a matter of fact, both received the A.M. degree in connection with the S.T.B. A separate list of those receiving the A.M. degree with a professional degree seems to be warranted, though probably the need of a separate list of the A.M. degrees granted in course does not exist.

No degree was granted to graduates of the Divinity School previous to 1870, but after 1874, all graduates received a degree. During these

intervening years some men graduated with a degree and some without. Both classes are grouped together. They should be separated as is done on the second column of p. 801.

In the Medical School the degree of M.B. was given the earlier graduates. In 1811, the degree was changed to M.D., and the latter degree was conferred on all living graduates of the School who had not already received it. The number of M.B. degrees granted was 51, but there is no list showing who had received the M.D. degree prior to 1811. Such a list should be given showing the names of the recipients of the M.B. degree and of the M.D. degree for the years 1788-1810, as carefully as is done in the case of M.D. and Dr.P.H. degrees for the years 1911-14 on pp. 669-74.

The innovations that appear in this Catalogue consist mainly in the insertion of dates in connection with the various positions held and in designating the names of the undergraduate winners of the first Bowdoin Prizes, the recipients of final honors and distinctions granted at graduation, and the names of the first ten scholars of each class receiving the A.B. degree from 1777-1887.

Many affect to believe that those who rank near the head of the class do not attain prominence in after life. While this may be true of some, it is by no means universally so, and while the majority of us may state with pride that we are in the same class as Oliver Wendell Holmes, father and son, Charles Sumner, John L. Motley, James Russell Lowell, Francis Parkman, Alexander Agassiz, Phillips Brooks, John Fiske, Henry Cabot Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt, Profs. Benjamin Peirce, Langdell, Palmer, and Richards, and a host of others who did not rank among the first ten scholars of their class, we nevertheless have a secret respect for Profs. Bowen, Child, Hale, Byerly, and Kittredge, who ranked at the head of their respective classes; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Edward Everett Hale, Presidents Hill and Eliot, Profs. Torrey, Lane, Goodwin, and Hart, who ranked second; Judge Hoar and Presidents Stearns of Amherst and Thwing of Western Reserve, who ranked third; John D. Long and Profs. Lovering, Laughlin, Briggs, and B. O. Peirce, who ranked fourth; Prof. John Chipman Gray, who ranked fifth; Alexander McKenzie, who ranked sixth; Prof. James Barr Ames, who ranked seventh; Wendell Phillips and Presidents Felton of Harvard and Hyde of Bowdoin, who ranked eighth; Profs. J. B. Thayer, J. M. Peirce, and F. G. Peabody, who ranked ninth; and Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, who ranked tenth in his class.

In order that this new material might not increase the size of the Catalogue unduly, the list of professors and instructors has been compressed into a list of endowed professorships and their holders followed by one

general list of instructors, while much information appearing in former Catalogues has been omitted: all reference to College appointments below the rank of professor, presidents of the Alumni Association, principals of schools, superintendents of city schools, and editors of the Quinquennial Catalogues, while reference to membership in foreign societies has been materially reduced in number. As instances of the reduction may be mentioned Newcomb, S.B. 1858, reduced from 30 societies in the 1910 Catalogue to 14 in 1915; Agassiz, A.B. 1855, reduced from 29 to 10; Pickering, S.B. 1865, from 18 to 8; Davis, S.B. 1869, from 12 to 4; Gould, A.B. 1844, from 10 to 6; Scudder, S.B. 1862, from 10 to 1; Putnam, S.B. 1862, from 8 to 1; and Packard, S.B. 1862, from 10 to 0.

In the summary on p. 862, it is stated that the whole number of degrees conferred by the University is 42,302. This is not strictly correct, for this summary does not include the 43 who graduated from the Medical School with the degree of M.B., and later received the degree of M.D., nor does it include the 5254 A.B.'s, who received the A.M. degree in course, nor the 276 who received the degree of A.M. in connection with a professional degree. If these are included, then the total number of degrees conferred by the University would be recorded as 47,875.

This edition of the Catalogue is by far the best that has been issued. It bears evidence of great care in editing, the order of presentation of material, the use of abbreviations, and the collocation of dates are uniform, the typography is excellent, and the proof-reading has been carefully attended to. The number of errors is almost infinitesimal. It is to be hoped that the present editor may have charge of many editions in the future, though it can hardly be expected that successive editions will show as much improvement over the present as this shows over its predecessors.

#### PROF. TAUSSIG'S NEW BOOK.<sup>1</sup>

One approaches anything on the tariff question by Prof. Taussig with respectful diffidence, for he is such a veteran writer on this subject that he is expected to be armed with every argument to support his view, and to demolish ruthlessly every opponent. But it would belittle him to suggest that he would not welcome all sorts of arguments in review of any position which he might take.

In the preface of his most recent book, "Some Aspects of the Tariff Question," he says that the results stated are the conclusions and deductions from the work of over a quarter of a century, and that it gives him satisfaction to record that subsequent events have justified, in the main, the reasoning of his article published in 1889.

<sup>1</sup> *Some Aspects of the Tariff Question*. By Prof. F. W. Taussig, '79. Harvard University Press: Cambridge, 1915.

It is no doubt true that if Congress could be induced to forego, as Prof. Taussig wishes it might, the political advantages derived from discussion of the tariff question, advantages which the average Congressman will not easily surrender, and commit the whole subject to the consideration of a commission composed of experts, combining protectionists and free-traders, Congress reserving the power to act on the commission's reports from time to time, the results to be obtained by the country at large would be of much greater value than from anything so far accomplished. Prof. Taussig would himself be a very useful member of such a commission, and his great knowledge might then be of as large practical, as it is now of theoretical, value. Perhaps, however, it is too early in our political development reasonably to expect the establishment of such a non-partisan commission.

The first three chapters of the book present certain preliminary principles, or, more correctly, perhaps, the bearing of certain ascertained facts on such principles. Part II is a discussion of the tariff as it relates to sugar; Part III as it relates to iron and steel; and Part IV discusses the relation of the tariff to textiles. In each part the history of the various industries is very interesting, and, to the ordinary reader, the statements must appear convincing. Probably among those who have been most intimately connected with the several industries, however, will be found some who will dispute statements of fact. This is inevitable, for it is always hard for an outsider to get the exact point of view of the man whose whole time and attention have been directed to the given industry and whose earned experience may be quite as valuable as the deductions of the theorist, at least as to the bearing of a tariff on that particular industry.

Prof. Taussig's discussion of labor and machinery is instructive and enlightening. He explains the higher wage of the American workman on the theory of greater efficiency, or perhaps of greater effectiveness. This is the generally accepted theory, but the average higher cost of living has its share in the wage. The net result is not that the American wage-earner, with his higher wage, merely buys and pays for those things which the European worker buys, and then comes out on the same par; he has money over and above his living needs, with the net result as above, that he is better paid. The American laborer displays superior ability in the handling and use of labor-saving machinery, most of which is the product of American brains. But this machinery is being used more and more in Europe, and if the laborer there acquires the deft skill and ability of the American, is not the protection afforded by the tariff going to be lost? Prof. Taussig answers his own question by suggesting further improvements in the machinery, whereby the American will con-

tinue to keep ahead — and to pay the highest wage. But it is evident that this system must have some limit, and the question obstinately intrudes itself again. Must the American laborer, then, be reduced to the wage of the lowest price competing nation? Here Prof. Taussig answers that a blessed time of perfect equality may come to all nations, when trade will largely cease between them, since there will be no advantage to be gained, except in those commodities in favor of which inevitable differences of soil, climate, and natural productiveness will give some countries certain advantages. But he does not regard this day of universal leveling as very near.

On the whole, Prof. Taussig treats the sugar situation from a standpoint of disapprobation; as though the country would, or might, be better off without any sugar tariff, excepting, possibly, for revenue purposes. What he says about Hawaii seems, to one thoroughly acquainted with the situation there, as unfair and misleading. He gives no suggestion of any other consideration entering into the matter of reciprocity or annexation than his own views. He omits absolutely any references to the urgent statements made to Washington from time to time, beginning three quarters of a century ago, by military and naval men, as well as others, that it was of the utmost importance to the United States that Hawaii should not become the property of any other nation, and should eventually be owned by this country. The reciprocity treaty was given for the purpose of holding and increasing American influence in the Islands. It resulted in diverting to the United States practically all of the buying of the Islands, thus benefiting business here. It made things prosperous in Hawaii, so that wage-earners began to accumulate savings, which were invested in the various sugar companies, until now there are between nine and ten thousand owners in the less than one hundred sugar estates. Nor is it true that the sugar situation brought about annexation. From the Hawaiian standpoint, that step was due wholly to the national desire for relief from a state of constant political unrest, which was destructive of all order and business. The final revolution, of 1893, was not guided or controlled by the sugar men, who occupied, in so far as they joined in at all, only minor positions. The representative British sugar men bitterly opposed American annexation. The final transfer was an act of military necessity, with which the sugar question had nothing to do, and the acquisition of Hawaii has proved to be a profitable investment.

Now as to the result of the protective sugar tariff in America: Some years ago domestic production furnished about a tenth of the amount of sugar needed by the country. Today it is more than a half, and, had it not been for the Democratic policy of removing the duty, the country would, at no distant date, have produced not only its own supply, but



much more. Nothing is said in the volume of the fact that, while the general cost of living has increased during the last forty years, the price of sugar has steadily fallen. This has, of course, compelled the producer to retrench, and as a consequence we find today, in Hawaii, at any rate, the most scientific cultivation and manufacture of sugar which the world knows.

Chapters IX to XIII are devoted to the iron and steel industry. Many facts are cited which go to show that not all of the tremendous development and prosperity was due to the protective tariff. Such facts as increased facilities in bringing ores and coal together over long distances, the discovery that smelting with other than anthracite coal was practicable; the enormous increase in the use of the Bessemer process; the substitution of iron and steel in building and manufacturing operations; the failure of the labor unions to force a dominating influence; all go to prove that other factors than a high protective tariff stimulated the growth of the industry. But it is not denied that heavy duties, particularly at first, had great influence in giving the initial impulse.

The remainder of the book is devoted to textiles, with particular reference to silk, cotton, and wool. The growth of each is sketched with a master hand, and is more than interesting. The "very existence of the silk manufacture is due to protection." But it is shown that during this development, "forces not peculiar to the United States, but of international scope, have been at work." Regarding cotton the author says, "Whatever may have been the influence of protection, it has not been enfeebling." With regard to woollens, he says, "lack of progress . . . seems to be discernible in some directions." "But on the whole, the evidence is that in the United States at least, high protection has not been inconsistent with enterprise, invention, forging ahead."

It is evident, all the way through this very interesting and important book, that the author's personal inclinations are against protective duties. His theory is, apparently, that the effect of protection is to give a bonus to the various classes of producers and manufacturers, at the expense of the consumers. The value of the book is increased by helpful and highly instructive diagrams, which show clearly that the domestic price of a commodity is not always controlled by the duty.

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### A MODEST PLEA FOR THE "HUMANITIES."<sup>1</sup>

JUST a year ago, speaking as President of the Harvard Alumni, I quoted Lowell's famous definition of a university as a place "where noth-

<sup>1</sup> Address delivered at the Radcliffe Commencement on June 23, 1915.

ing useful is taught." I fear that this pregnant sentence would now be generally regarded as little more than an amusing paradox and that even here in Cambridge its wit and humor and deep, underlying truth are somewhat dimmed. So I quote it once more because I would fain say a word in behalf of the "useless" things which were once the main if not the sole object of all university education, but which have now been pushed aside and which in these enlightened days are treated with kindly contempt as little better than the harmless pleasures of lovers of futile learning.

More and more rigidly has the stern practical test of utility been applied to all university teaching. More and more has the question been asked in regard to every branch of learning, "What use will this be to a student when he or she goes out into the world and is called upon to deal with the business of life?" The first test and the simplest was how far the education of a university would aid its graduates in earning a living; in other words, the money test was applied. This, so far as it approached the precincts of the university at all, had hitherto been considered in connection with the work of the professional schools alone, but now the university has gone to the point of trying at least to teach its students directly how to make money in purely money-making pursuits with no trace of general or even of professional learning about them. This represents the extreme to which the utilitarian theory of the highest education has proceeded. But long before this point was reached, the sciences had not only entered upon the field in old times consecrated to the classics, as they are familiarly described, but had taken the lion's share of the domain. That there was good reason for some change every one must admit, nor can it be denied that the ancient and long-continued monopoly of Greek and Latin in the higher education had become, in a measure certainly, an anachronism. But it seems as if the pendulum had now swung too far in the new direction.

Men cannot live by bread alone, nor, in the highest sense, can education be confined to methods of money-getting or be of the first order if the "humanities," as they used to be pleasantly called, are wholly thrust aside and neglected. It was not by accident that the literature and learning of Greece and Rome bore uncontested sway for centuries in all the universities, old and new, of Western civilization. Consider for a moment the facts upon which the classical education so long rested in unquestioned supremacy. There was a strong and brilliant movement as early as the twelfth century to scatter the darkness which had settled down upon Europe after the downfall of the Roman Empire and in which men had been groping about for eight hundred years. This movement did not then culminate, but it opened the way for what has ever since been known

as the Renaissance of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the point at which modern history is said to begin.

That period is not inaptly named a rebirth, for men felt, indeed, as if they had been born again when they drew up from the darkness and released from the prison of the palimpsests the manuscripts which brought them face to face with the history, the art, the literature, the thought, and the civilization of Greece and Rome. But there was much more than this. That was the time when the human mind suddenly broke forth into light and freedom. Men began to question everything and knowledge started on a new career. They sought to establish the place of the earth in the universe and set out to discover the size, the shape, and the motion of the planet upon which they lived. The doors of science were flung open and inquiry entered in. The material conditions of life were once more considered after long neglect. The drainage, the water-supply, the baths of ancient Rome began to suggest that it was, perhaps, unwise to discard them, as Greek art had been discarded, merely because they were the work of pagans, and the idea dawned that plague-ridden cities and filthy habits were not essential to eternal well-being, and that the salvation of the soul was not incompatible with wholesome bodies and with public health.

All these things and many others were but outward manifestations of the liberation of the human intellect which made that era forever memorable, and which was felt in a thousand ways. The world identified this liberation of the mind with the revival of learning, as it was called, which was in effect the discovery and rehabilitation of Greek and Roman literature and art. How far this bringing the classics again to light, accompanied by the resurrection of long-buried statues, was the cause of the great intellectual movement of the Renaissance, and how far it was merely one result of the movement itself, we need not now inquire.

That the revival of the classics was coincident with the Renaissance and had an enormous influence upon the thought of the time is beyond doubt. To classical learning, therefore, men felt themselves so deeply indebted that it took possession of all the seats of the higher education and was in fact the higher education itself. The classical writers became the touchstone by which men were tested, not only intellectually but socially. The education of a gentleman meant that a man had at least been brought in the presence of the classics, even if he remembered nothing of the pages which had passed before his eyes. A man ignorant of the "*humanities*," the "*literæ humaniores*," no matter what his other accomplishments, was considered hopelessly uneducated. The classics in fact became a fetish which led to many absurdities among their devotees, like that which has required successive generations of English boys to

write Latin verses. The verses thus composed, in metres painfully acquired and quickly forgotten, could never be otherwise than more or less bad, and the exercise was of no more value than teaching them to compose poems in Choctaw would have been. Whereas, if they had been taught by ear to speak Latin, even in the mediæval form, it would have been of value always and everywhere. But in getting rid of absurdities let us beware of losing the substance.

It is not well wholly to forget the vast debt which mankind owes to the recovery of the literature and art of Greece and Rome. It was by no means without reason that a classical was known and is still known as a liberal education. The mind of the Renaissance was liberalized by the study of the classics, and what was true then is true now, for the classical education liberalizes in the only right way by making its beneficiaries respect genuine learning and knowledge of any sort wherever found, and no matter how far removed it may be from their own. There is no form of education which teaches this respect for the learning and acquirements of other men in any direction, as far as my experience goes, so surely as the classical.

It is also to be remembered that the knowledge of Greek and Latin is necessary not only in the learned professions but in at least two great subjects which I believe are admitted within the pale of the scientific domain — philology and anthropology. Neither of these is strictly utilitarian nor in any way pecuniarily profitable, but the language of man and his origin and life upon earth are thought not unworthy of scientific consideration. This, however, is only incidental. To judge rightly the importance heretofore given to the study of Greek and Latin, as well as the reasons for not allowing them to remain in the cold shade of retirement, to which in recent years they have been relegated, we must in justice consider what a knowledge of the classics necessarily implies. Without that knowledge any real mastery and thorough comprehension of modern languages and literature is in the highest sense impossible. In fact, Greek and Latin are the foundations of the literature of Western civilization. Is literature, then, to be pushed aside because it is not obviously utilitarian and practically valuable in science, in business, or in money-making?

Literature and art are the fine flowers of the highest civilization. As Shakespeare has it:

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments  
Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme.

In literature are garnered up the thoughts which have moved the world and guided, all unseen, the history of man. Worth more than all the money ever piled up are the happiness, the delights, the help, which literature has brought to the children of men. A purely material existence, a

wholly material civilization, are joyless, for it is only the things of beauty that are joys forever. In literature, in the creations of human imagination, are to be found the men and women, outside the little immediate world of each one of us, whom we know and love best, whom we hate most, whom we constantly discuss. Real men and women die, but the men and women created by the imagination of those who "body forth the forms of things unknown" live always. Ulysses and Hector, Don Quixote and Hamlet, are more real, are better known to us than any men who lived and walked the earth and whose deeds and words fill the pages of history. Think of the friends and companions literature has brought to us, with whom we love to live and wander and dream the hours away. They come in an almost endless procession, bringing with them every emotion, sorrow and anger, love and hate, laughter, humor, adventure. These are the gifts of literature, of the imagination of men of genius endowed with the creative power, from Shakespeare with his world of men and women out and on through all the great literature of civilized man.

Turn it as we will, proclaim the superior merits of science, which no one reverences and admires more than I, with all its vast gifts of knowledge, with all that it has devised and invented so beneficent and also so destructive to man, as strongly as you please, vaunt not only the necessity of mechanical industry, but the advantages of money-getting as loudly as you can, and still even now the world admits that those to whom we award the honor of scholarship, whom we describe as cultivated and accomplished, must be men and women who know something, at least, of history and art and literature. And history, art and literature, so far as we are concerned, spring from, are related to, or contrast with, the great civilizations of Greece and Rome. Perhaps I can put my meaning best, and most broadly, by quoting what Walter Pater wrote of Pico della Mirandola, a true humanist as he was one of the earliest:

The essence of humanism is the belief that nothing which has ever interested living men and women can wholly lose its vitality — no language they have spoken, nor oracle beside which they have hushed their voices, no dream which has once been entertained by actual human minds, nothing about which they have ever been passionate, or expended time and zeal.

Here, perhaps, we may learn why it is that no man who has not come in contact, at least, even if the contact was only that of a schoolboy, with those great literatures, and with that history through whose portals we must pass in order to reach the wonderful civilizations of Egypt and Asia Minor, would ever be called a scholar, using the word in its loosest sense, or a cultivated man in the world's acceptance of the phrase. Thus much power the now decried classics still retain, but it is easier to proceed by negatives in fixing their degree of importance than to give

an exact definition of the educated man who is expected, at least, to know them by name. Mere classical erudition is now clearly inadequate; a knowledge however superficial, of the humanities, which was once regarded as all-sufficient, will no longer serve. I shall not attempt this task, but will content myself with quoting a definition which I lately heard from one of the wisest, most learned, and most widely accomplished men I have ever known. You will observe that it is only a limitation, a statement, if you please, of the irreducible minimum of cultivation. He said :

No one can be called a cultivated man who does not know, in addition to his own literature, Homer, Cervantes, and the "Arabian Nights," and comparatively few persons fulfil this condition.

These requirements may seem unusual and very limited. But we must consider their implications before we hastily dismiss them. Homer implies a knowledge of Greek, and therefore of Latin. Cervantes created the greatest single figure of literature outside the world of Shakespeare and surpassed by very few within it. Men first perceived the comic side of the adventures, the homely sayings of Sancho, the humorous contrast between the knight and the squire. But as the years have passed by we have come to see in Don Quixote one of the rare, cosmic characters which touch all humankind. Dr. Johnson names "Don Quixote" as one of the three books, written by mere men, which any reader ever wished were longer. The reason for this great compliment is not far to seek, for in "Don Quixote" we behold the aspirations of humanity with all their delusions and mistakes, their infinite pathos, their nobility, and their tragic disappointments. But we are concerned, just now, with implications rather than the work itself. A knowledge of "Don Quixote" and of Cervantes implies a knowledge of the Renaissance in Europe and of the conditions which brought to life and beauty the greatest work of Spanish genius.

The last requirement of my friend, the "Arabian Nights," may seem odd. We are all brought up to think of them as fairy stories admirably suited to the entertainment of children. If, however, we examine the originals, not only expurgated but enormously curtailed for the benefit of the nursery, we find these rambling tales filled with poems and philosophical discussions. Just here, however, my friend has high authority with him. Gibbon says : —

I soon tasted the "Arabian Nights" — a book of all ages, since in my present maturity I can revolve, without contempt, that pleasant medley of Oriental manners and supernatural fictions.

As Thackeray once remarked : —

There can be no gainsaying the sentence of that great judge. To have your

name mentioned by Gibbon is like having it written on the Dome of St. Peter's. Pilgrims from all the world admire and behold it.

To be versed in the "Arabian Nights," thus approved by Gibbon, implies also some knowledge of the philosophy, the poetry, and the manners of the East, opening in many directions, vistas over which we must not linger. I will only pause long enough to find my conclusion in one of these Oriental tales.

Although it is not included in the accepted canon of the "Thousand and One Nights," perhaps the most famous and most familiar of the Arabian tales is the story of Aladdin. You all remember how, after he had built his palace and married his princess, the wicked magician came along and persuaded Aladdin's wife to change the old lamp for a new one. As a child, being behind the scenes and knowing the properties of the old lamp, I used to think the poor princess a very silly woman. In later years I have seen reason to revise that judgment about the princess, and to find palliating explanations for her unhappy mistake. If we take the trouble to consider and reflect, we shall find much wisdom concealed in these fairy tales. The wicked magician was an astute person, with large knowledge of the world, and of both man and womankind. When he offered the new lamp for the old he appealed to two of the strongest of human emotions, the earnest desire we all have to get something for nothing, and the passion for novelty. He knew his princess, and he obtained the old, battered, rusty lamp. We need not follow the story further. In the end virtue triumphed, and vice was defeated, as ought to be the case in every good fairy story. But in the little transaction which I have just described, there is, I think, one of those morals which the Arabian tale-tellers were also fond of hiding here and there in their narratives. It is a very simple lesson, and teaches us that it is, perhaps, well to deliberate before we throw away an old lamp, for that very one may possess a magic which is not to be found in its new and glittering successor.

*Henry Cabot Lodge, '71.*

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### THE RACE AT NEW LONDON.

Of the forty-eight races which had been rowed between Harvard and Yale each college had won twenty-four, until Yale so easily captured the race in New London on June 25.

Never was New London more crowded; never were the throngs more eager or more gay in color; never had there been more uncertainty as to the outcome of the races. The odds were slightly in favor of Harvard, why no one could say, except that perhaps Harvard's reputation of the

last few years had survived the test of the "one inch" defeat of 1914. And the great subsequent victory of the Second Crew at Henley had wiped away even that memory. So people from all over the country jostled and pushed good-naturedly, were duly thankful for anything they could secure to eat and drink, discussed chances with apparent wisdom and certain belief in their own prognostications. Harvard men, however, were by no means invariably certain of the outcome. They acknowledged that Yale had a wonderful crew; they admitted that Nickalls's ability as coach was probably very great, if not yet thoroughly tested. A few, who had watched the practice, pointed out the fact that Yale put tremendous power into the first half of the stroke; that Harvard seemed to get power only at the end, just before the oars left the water. This seemed to them a dangerous symptom and made them gloomy. But on the whole there were very few pessimists among the Harvard crowds, which were, if possible, even larger and gayer than the Yale crowds. Every one was convinced that, whatever the outcome, it would be a great race, a hotly contested race like that of the preceding year. The victory of the Yale Second Varsity in the morning had not disheartened them. That, after all, was not indicative of Varsity results, one way or the other, and it had been a good race.

Everything at the starting-point was propitious when the observation trains reached there in the mid-afternoon. The weather was ideal, clear and sunny, and that in itself increased the good cheer. The river seemed more than ever before thronged with gayly decorated boats, and sailors from the battleship *Utah*, moored below the finish, gave an unusual touch to the scene, a suggestion of at least some national preparedness that was not unpleasant even on this one day when, for a short time, it was possible to forget the war. At 5.18 the Harvard launch came down the river; the men climbed into their shell, and, after a few final words from Wray, pulled into place on the east side of the course. Yale was a little late in appearing, as so often happens, but at 5.35 the Yale crew came in sight, rowing with a long, leisurely, perfectly rhythmic stroke, that was already suggestive of power. At 5.43 the report of the referee's pistol sounded and the race was off.

Usually the cheering starts instantly, but this time there was complete silence. Even Yale was apparently too astonished to shout when the Yale boat started with a magnificent leap before Harvard's oars had touched the water, an initial spurt which put Yale almost immediately a half-length ahead. Whether coaching can teach it or not may be a question, but certainly there was an instant, automatic response of Yale mind and muscle to the crack of the referee's pistol that was little short of marvelous, and that sent the shell darting through the water almost before Har-



vard realized that the signal had been given. Yale did not win the race in that initial spurt, as many people said; any weakening later would have given the Harvard crew the victory. But there was no subsequent weakening, as there was no overstraining. Within a few minutes it was clear that unless the unexpected should happen, Yale would win. The rest of the course was a deepening tragedy for the Harvard spectators, an orgy of joy for the supporters of Yale. The neutral onlooker would have found the race very dull, except as he must have delighted in the clean, beautiful rowing of the Yale crew, and in the dauntless determination at least to "die game" of the Harvard crew.

The history of the race is hardly more than the monotonous record of gradually increasing distances between the two boats. The hope that at first the Harvard coxswain was simply saving his men for a great later effort soon ceased to be a hope. It was only too clear that the coxswain was urging his men to do all they could and that they were responding to the limit of their strength. Even at the start Harvard was rowing a faster stroke than Yale, 36 to Yale's 34. At the quarter-mile mark Yale was a length ahead; at the half this lead had been increased another half-length. At the mile mark, which Yale reached in 4.40 and Harvard in 4.45, Yale was a full two lengths ahead. When the two-mile mark was reached, Yale had increased her lead to three lengths, and both crews were stroking 32 to the minute. Yale gained another length in the course of the next mile and was still by no means doing her best. Two lengths more increased the lead at three and one half miles to six lengths, and at the finish the Yale boat crossed the line fully eight lengths ahead. Harvard rowed gamely to the end, as is the nature of Harvard crews, and when the whistles were blowing and the crowds yelling, the defeated men turned toward the Yale crew and gave them a lusty cheer.

No graduate will attach any blame to a crew that did its level best. No eight men could have worked harder, and it was almost impossible to understand at the time why their mighty efforts had no effect in cutting down that ever-widening expanse of water between the boats. They were helpless behind the magnificent Yale machine that, from beginning to end, worked so smoothly, so accurately, with such tremendous power. The crowds, most of whom dispersed before the late Freshman race was rowed, had only praise for the courage of the crew, downhearted as they were at the result. And Yale was so jubilant that, as one man said, "You could n't hear yourself being sad, anyhow."

Since the race there has, of course, been an endless stream of graduate discussion, and a good deal of rather bitter criticism, most of it futile, because destructive and without any constructive suggestions. "We can't keep on with Wray. He has proved his inefficiency." This is the kind of stupid remark that one often hears. It has been acting on this kind of re-

mark that has, more than once in the past, injured Harvard athletics. When Percy Haughton was unsuccessful we heard the same kind of statement — and yet, now, what graduate would be willing to give up Haughton so long as he is willing to coach the team? We forget how many winning crews Jim Wray has sent to New London. We forget that other factors besides coaching are important — if they were not, of what use would athletic contests be? The Yale crew of this year was probably actually a better crew than the Harvard, for certainly crews cannot be always equal in strength or rowing ability. Nickalls undoubtedly is a great coach, perhaps the greatest in the world, as every one said after the race, but that is no reason for crying out that we must immediately discharge a good coach because Yale has a better one. The whole question is one which must obviously be gone into calmly and carefully from every point of view, and the graduate who is not sure which end of the oar should go into the water is surely not the one whose snap judgment should be accepted as final. What we laymen must remember now is that the rowing authorities want to win just as much as we do; that in recent years we have had wonderful success at New London; that the race this year was won by a marvelous crew and was lost by a crew that showed no sign of let-up even when there was no chance to catch the Yale boat.

#### Harvard University Eight

	Age	Wt.	Ht.
Bow — H. A. Murray, Jr., '15 (Capt.), New York..	22	170	6.01
2 — D. P. Morgan, '16, New York.....	20	175	5.10
3 — T. E. Stebbins, '17, New York.....	20	172	6.09½
4 — D. Harwood, '16, Newton.....	22	179	6.02½
5 — J. W. Middendorf, '16, Baltimore.....	20	183	6.01
6 — K. G. B. Parson, '16, Providence.....	21	182	6.02½
7 — H. B. Cabot, '17, Brookline.....	20	174	5.10¾
Stroke — C. C. Lund, '16, Boston.....	20	170	6.01
Cox — H. L. F. Kregar, '16, Fairfield, Me.....	22	113	5.06

Average weight of eight, 175½ pounds.

#### Yale University Eight

	Age	Wt.	Ht.
Bow — C. J. Coe, New York.....	23	169	6.01
2 — C. Bennitt, Springfield.....	21	171	6.01½
3 — S. Low, New York.....	22	174	5.10
4 — J. R. Sheldon, Jr., Savannah, Ga.....	21	182	6.00
5 — A. D. Sturtevant (Capt.), Washington, D.C.	21	178	6.02
6 — C. Meyer, Great Neck, L.I.....	20	172	6.01½
7 — C. D. Wiman, Moline, Ill.....	23	175	6.01½
Stroke — A. Morse, Greenlawn, N.Y.....	24	155	5.08
Cox — A. McLane, Jr., Garrison, Md.....	20	127	5.07

Average weight of eight, 172 pounds.

#### Official time

	Harvard m. s.	Yale m. s.
¼ Mile.....	2 8½	2 5
1 Mile.....	4 45	4 40
1¼ Miles.....	7 34	7 27½
2 Miles.....	10 14	10 5
2¼ Miles.....	12 52	12 39½
3 Miles.....	15 39	15 27
3¼ Miles.....	18 40	18 22
Finish.....	21 13½	20 52

Course, upstream; Harvard rowed on the west side.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

## THE END OF THE YEAR.

THE plan for the choice of elective studies which was adopted shortly after the inauguration of President Lowell has now completed its fifth year of operation. Sufficient statistical and other evidence as to the working of the plan ought to be now available, therefore, for passing some judgments upon it. Has the new scheme succeeded in making Harvard undergraduates plan their studies more carefully and more wisely? Has it brought them to a point where, to use President Lowell's own words, "the man who obtains a Harvard A.B. is sure of knowing a little about many things and one thing well"? And yet another question is continually being put forward by the older alumni: How have the new rules for the choice of elective studies affected the classics or the mathematical and natural sciences? Has the abolition of the old policy of free election increased or reduced the resort of students to these last-named subjects of study?

Some of these questions can be answered very readily; the reply to others is not so easy. To some extent light is thrown on all of them by the following table which shows the choice of studies made by Harvard undergraduates during each of the last five years by the classes of 1914-18 respectively.

From the tabulation on p. 69, it will be seen that the Class of 1914, whose members prepared their programs of study in the spring of 1911, showed a surprising partiality for Group III as their field of concentration. Let it be explained parenthetically, for the benefit of those who are not conversant with all the details of the plan, that an undergraduate must elect at least six courses in one of the above groups, of which at least four must be in a single subject. For example, a student may elect his six courses for concentration in the group which includes Philosophy, Mathematics and Social Ethics, of which four of his courses might be in Philosophy. The group and subject thus selected is commonly known as the student's "field of concentration."

But to return to the Class of 1914. In the spring of 1911, that is to say, towards the close of their Freshman year, the members of this class handed in programs of study which showed an overwhelming preference for History, Government, Economics and allied subjects. Approximately 45 per cent chose to "concentrate" in this group, leaving only slightly more than half the entire class to be divided among the three other groups. This action gave rise to many misgivings, not only among the

<i>Group I</i>	<i>Class of</i>				
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Semitics .....	0	0	1	0	0
Classics .....	12	22	14	13	21
English .....	42	74	93	153	133
German .....	9	14	28	23	26
Romance Languages .....	45	39	68	46	53
Comparative Literature .....	3	12	3	4	0
History and Literature .....	9	4	0	1	10
Fine Arts .....	12	14	18	16	16
Music .....	9	6	3	6	6
Architecture .....	6	0	0	0	0
Inadequately expressed as "Modern Languages" or "Group I" .....	9	0	0	0	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>269</b>
<i>Group II</i>					
Physics .....	4	7	8	13	1
Chemistry .....	38	72	59	72	71
Engineering Sciences .....	55	43	47	36	44
Biology .....	14	12	8	11	12
Geology .....	5	4	2	2	4
Inadequately expressed as "Group II" or "Natural Sciences" .....	2	0	0	0	0
Special Scientific combinations .....	0	3	0	0	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>135</b>
<i>Group III</i>					
History .....	41	50	52	23	35
Government .....	25	33	24	37	42
Economics .....	133	132	127	77	114
Anthropology .....	1	2	0	2	1
Inadequately expressed .....	33	0	0	0	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>195</b>
<i>Group IV</i>					
Philosophy .....	3	9	7	5	12
Mathematics .....	9	21	20	19	22
Social Ethics .....	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Totals of Classes .....</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>634</b>
<i>Percentages</i>					
Group I .....	30	32	39	47	42
Group II .....	23	25	21	24	21
Group III .....	45	38	35	25	31
Group IV .....	2	5	5	4	6

warm friends of Literature, Science, Mathematics and Philosophy, but among instructors in History, Government, and Economics as well. It seemed as though one branch of College instruction would be literally swamped with students, while others secured fewer than they could readily take care of. What afforded further ground for misgiving, moreover, was the fact that a great many of those who selected subjects of reputed current interest, such as History, Government, and Economics, as their field of concentration were thought to be merely proceeding along the line of least resistance. In the year following, 1912, programs were filed by the

class which graduated at our last Commencement. These students displayed a somewhat more cosmopolitan interest in the various groups of study, the figures showing a decline in the partiality for the subjects of Group III and some increase of favor for the other groups. In 1913 this propensity was again marked, but on this occasion a decided drift became noticeable toward the subjects of Group I, that is to say, Classics, Literature, and the Fine Arts. This feature was not sufficiently pronounced to evoke much comment, but a year later, in the spring of 1914, it developed more strongly still. A glance at the table of percentages will show that 47 per cent of the Class of 1917 selected the first group as their field of concentration, while the group which includes History, Government, and Economics declined to 25 per cent. This did not imply, however, any pouring of students into the classical subjects; nearly all of the shift in figures is accounted for by the increased concentrations within the Department of English. And, finally, the choice made by the Class of 1918 and deposited with the College authorities last May seemed to show that the pendulum is once again swinging back in the other direction. Group III has recovered somewhat from its setback. The languages and literature have lost a portion of their high percentage. Whether this swing will continue next year and the year following until we have something like cycles of undergraduate partiality for various fields of study, it is of course impossible as yet to tell.

From this statistical data, however, a few generalizations may be possible, although they must be accepted with a good deal of reserve because many factors in addition to his own intellectual interest are certain to affect the average undergraduate in making his program. Parental advice or the suggestions of his Faculty adviser count for much with some students and for something with all of them. The favorableness or otherwise of the hours at which some courses meet also has some determining weight. It is not unlikely that the new requirement as to oral examinations in French and German and also of the general examination imposed by the Division of History, Government, and Economics have had some influence. With due allowance for all these things, however, there seems to be no question that the undergraduates are, in the main, consulting their own preferences and what appear to be their own interests concerning these programs and, furthermore, that these interests and inclinations differ considerably from class to class. Perhaps they will not be shown to differ greatly over a substantial number of years. In other words, the various groups will probably have their ups and downs from time to time, and no one is likely to have a permanent supremacy over all the others in the favor of Harvard students. It is clear, however, that Group IV, which includes Philosophy, Mathematics, and Social Ethics, is to

have the smallest percentage of all. This is in large measure explained by the fact that the number of available courses in this group is relatively small compared with those of the other groups.

As for the effect of the new plan upon the resort of students to those subjects which are commonly known as the "humanities," the above figures tell their own story pretty well. This year 21 students elected to concentrate in the classics. They represent an increase over the choices of the year preceding, but the number does not surpass that of choices made in the second year preceding that again. So with such subjects as the Fine Arts and Mathematics. These seem to be holding their own as fields of concentration, not gaining much, not losing much. It may be well to call attention to the strong hold which Chemistry enjoys as a favorite subject of student concentration. It is this year exceeded by two other subjects only, that is to say, by English and by Economics. It is, therefore, the mainstay of Group II; without Chemistry this group would make a rather humble showing in the figures of concentration.

During the past year there was some movement among the undergraduates for changes in the lecture hours so as to leave the larger part of the afternoon, if not the whole of it, free for recreation and athletic appointments. Under the present arrangements most of the <sup>Rearranging</sup> ~~lecture hours~~ courses in Harvard College are held during morning hours from 9 o'clock until 1. A few, however, including some courses which have a strong following among the undergraduates, meet at 1.30, 2.30 and even at 3.30 in the afternoon. These afternoon courses probably do not represent more than 15 or 20 per cent of the entire list and in all likelihood would figure up to less than that percentage in terms of attendance. Nevertheless, there are always some students who must choose between a strong inclination to elect one of these afternoon courses and an equally strong desire to have the whole afternoon free for rowing, tennis, or other athletic recreation. It is true that under the existing rules no intercollegiate games are played during the afternoon hours in which instruction is being given; but practice goes on throughout the afternoons without much of any regard for what is happening in the relatively few classrooms which are being used at those hours.

It is now urged that if the College day could be begun an hour earlier it would no longer be necessary to have classes at 2.30 or 3.30. Every one could be through the day's work in the early afternoon. This would facilitate, it is claimed, the plan of getting everybody interested in some form of athletics, encouraging undergraduates to build up their physical as well as their mental equipment. To this proposal, which sounds plausible enough, there are some serious objections. In the first place, some of the available morning hours are already overcrowded. The 10 and 11 o'clock

appointments are huge favorites both with instructors and with students, so that there is a marked concentration of instruction in this particular portion of the day. One need only to examine the conspectus of hours and examination groups which is printed every year in the University Catalogue to realize that the peak of the load, if one may apply an engineering phrase to a matter of college education, comes in the middle of the forenoon. The 9 o'clock lectures are not nearly so numerous, although some of them are given to very large bodies of Freshmen. It is altogether probable that 8 o'clock appointments would be even less popular with both instructors and students. The proposal to set the afternoon free, therefore, would probably result in a further overcrowding of hours that are already congested. Even as things are at the present time, the average student is often greatly disappointed in being unable to elect the courses he desires because of the fact that two or more of them meet at identical hours of the day.

But there is another objection even more serious. The afternoons have been largely used by students of Science for their laboratory work. They have also been used to some extent by the larger courses in History, Government, Economics, and allied subjects for weekly section meetings, written tests, etc. To take from the afternoon hours only the regular lectures given in courses would not avail to set the students free in the way they desire. It would also be necessary to eliminate afternoon laboratory work and section meetings. It is doubtful if any one would regard such a scheme practicable without serious injury to our whole program of instruction. No doubt the undergraduate would himself realize this fact if the matter were fully presented to him. What is in reality more to be desired is an increase in the number of instruction hours at present available.

In connection with the same proposal the *Crimson* makes the suggestion that the morning chapel service be held somewhat later than at present. This service now occupies a 15-minute period preceding 9 o'clock. The attendance has been remarkably good when one considers the hour and the casual habits of undergraduate life; but it would doubtless be greatly increased were a change made to some time a little later in the day. The difficulty is to find an opening for the chapel service at such later time. The 9 o'clock classes might meet a quarter of an hour earlier, which would certainly diminish their popularity in the undergraduate mind, and in this way a brief interval be obtained for chapel at 10.45 or even later. That plan would, however, have the rather dubious merit of popularizing chapel at the expense of the early morning classes.

In a recent number of the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* a correspondent from the Middle West once more brings the Harvard entrance require-

ments under fire and intimates that the failure of the College to make any substantial gain in students during the last half-dozen years has been due in part, at any rate, to our rigid admission requirements. A plea is made for the policy of admission on certificate such as exists at the various state universities. The entrance requirements under fire again

Lest there be any idea that the authorities of Harvard College are not awake to the fact that eternal vigilance is the price of keeping the admission requirements in touch with the work of the public high schools, it may be well to point out that four or five years ago a committee of the Faculty made a thorough study of the certificate plan and its possibilities for Harvard's use. The committee was unanimously of the opinion that, while admission by certificate might serve very well in state universities where there are proper means of safeguarding the system through the university's control of the high-school standards, the plan would certainly not be likely to succeed at Harvard in view of our inability to inspect even a small portion of the schools which send students to us each year.

Much has been said from time to time concerning the advantage of the certificate as being based upon a thorough personal knowledge of the pupil by his teacher. The Harvard committee's investigations showed that in many large high schools there was no real basis for this contention whatever. It was demonstrated that in many of these schools certificates for admission to college are granted solely on the basis of results in a series of examinations held by the school authorities. The pupil who makes the required mark at the regular school examinations is certified to any college as a matter of course. The pupil who fails to reach this standard is denied a certificate by the school. The headmaster's opinion of the boy's general attainments or of his character or promise has little or nothing to do with the question in these larger public schools. In plain terms, the certificate system simply means that a boy is admitted to college by an examination which his own school conducts instead of by an examination which the college conducts. The choice is, therefore, not between a system of admission based on thorough personal knowledge and one based on a written examination, but between examinations conducted in different ways by different authorities and according to altogether different standards. It is merely a question as to whether the college or the school can best determine, in each case by examination, whether a boy is prepared to do work of collegiate grade.

Attention has been called to the fact that the Harvard admission examinations result in the rejection of from 20 to 25 per cent of the candidates. While accurate figures on the point are not easy to obtain, there can nevertheless be little doubt that fully as large a percentage of the graduating pupils in any good high school would be refused a certificate



to college by the school authorities themselves. In many schools, for example, the standard for graduation is 50 per cent, but the standard for a certificate for admission to college is 70 per cent or even higher. One may very properly doubt, therefore, whether the adoption of a certificate system of admission would prove either a practicable or a judicious means of increasing the size of our Freshman class.

The failure of the University to gain substantially in numbers during the past decade is due to factors quite apart from requirements for admission, as is shown by the fact that Harvard College has not been alone in its failure to make marked progress. Most of the endowed institutions throughout the eastern part of the United States have shown a tendency during the last ten years to remain stationary in numbers, or nearly so. The tremendous gains made by Columbia University have in large measure been due to the establishment and expansion of new departments of instruction. There is the huge enrolment in the summer school, for example, which is counted in Columbia's total and which is due mainly to the excellent facilities for such work afforded by the Teachers' College in connection with that university. As for the state universities, it is only natural that they should expand vigorously in number of enrolled students; since in newer and growing communities the number of young men and women who go to college may be expected to increase steadily year after year. State universities like those of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois, ought to be growing rapidly no matter what their scheme of admission. All of these States are getting to be better recruiting grounds for higher education every year. It is natural that their own universities should reap the advantage.

Harvard's alternative admission scheme, which has been closely followed by Yale, goes a long way in the direction of articulating college requirements to high-school programs throughout the length and breadth of the land. It goes as far as the situation today seems to warrant. It has brought us a moderate number of students each year, who possibly might not have come to us were only the old plan of entering the University available. Perhaps it has given us 40 or 50 Freshmen a year whom we should not have had otherwise. No one can estimate exactly, but this is a liberal guess. The complete adoption of the certificate plan might bring us a hundred additional Freshmen, but that would not give us the primacy in point of attendance among universities of the United States or anything like it. The reasons for Harvard's slow progress in point of total student enrolment are not wholly or even largely connected with the rules relating to admission. They relate to far broader and more general factors. The increase of population in universities follows to some extent the same general principles which guide such increases in

communities at large. The Middle West is forging ahead more rapidly than New England. Why should not the institutions of higher learning in those two areas show the effects of this disparity?

The registration in the Harvard Summer School during its recent session was the largest in several years. A year ago the growth in numbers was regarded as striking and exceptional. During the past summer, however, this gain has not only been held, but slightly improved upon. The following table gives the figures of total enrollment and shows the relative number of men and women students enrolled in the Summer School during the sessions of 1911-1915, inclusive:

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Men students . . . .	400	423	382	438	446
Women students . . . .	387	405	411	473	470
Total number of students .	787	828	793	906	916

It will be seen that the instruction in the Summer School proves about equally attractive to each sex. At no time during the last five years has the proportion varied more than two or three per cent in favor of one or the other.

It is interesting to notice the make-up of our Summer School constituency from the standpoint of occupation. The appended table affords information on this point. It will be noted that teachers and school officers form the backbone of the attendance. Their total number during the recent session of the Summer School amounted to 365, or nearly 40 per cent of the entire enrollment. The next largest group is made up of students in the physical-education courses, 215 in all. These students are for the most part instructors in college and school gymnasiums, supervisors of playgrounds, or other persons more or less closely connected with the school systems of the country. Thus it appears that nearly two thirds of the attendance at the Harvard Summer School is drawn from the ranks of those who are directly or indirectly connected with the active work of instruction and school administration. A small group comes from various other professions and occupations, including clergymen, lawyers, physicians, and persons engaged in secretarial, literary, and social work. There is the usual batch of Harvard undergraduates and students from other colleges. The majority of these are young men who are seeking to finish their undergraduate studies in three years; 36 of them, however, are designated as "undergraduates with deficient record," which means that an attendance at the Summer School is somewhat in the nature of a penalty imposed for failure to pass in a sufficient number of courses with satisfactory grades during the last winter term. These "deficient" students are not allowed, by the way, to scatter around in the various Summer School

courses at their own discretion. Certain courses involving strict mental discipline are provided for their special benefit. Here are the statistics :

*Statistics of Students in the Summer School of 1915*

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Harvard students of preceding academic year :			
Members of graduate and professional schools.....	21		21
Undergraduates in good standing.....	66		66
Undergraduates with deficient record.....	36		36
Radcliffe students of preceding academic year.....		9	9
Students from other colleges.....	50	17	67
Students from preparatory schools.....	3	3	6
Other students.....	9	12	21
Teachers and school officers :			
Professors and college instructors.....	21	10	31
Normal school teachers.....	2	7	9
High school teachers.....	22	66	88
Grade school teachers.....	8	91	99
Endowed and private school teachers.....	31	28	59
Other teachers.....	7	16	23
Supervisors and principals.....	31	22	53
Superintendents.....	6		6
Occupations other than teaching :			
Clergymen.....	4		4
Lawyers.....	8		8
Physicians.....	3	1	4
Librarians.....	1	1	2
Secretaries.....	2	4	6
Literary workers.....	1	3	4
Clerks.....	3		3
Social workers.....	1	5	6
Chemists.....	3		3
Miscellaneous.....	11	2	13
Occupation not given.....	16	30	46
Students at Engineering Camp.....	15		15
Students in Physical Education courses.....	69	146	215
Totals.....	449	473	922
Names counted twice.....	3	3	6
	446	470	916

The elaborate program of building construction which the University undertook about three years ago has been practically completed. The Freshman Dormitories, of course, were in readiness at the beginning of the last College year. The Widener Library was finished and dedicated at the last Commencement; most of the books have been transferred to it or will have been moved before this issue of the *Magazine* reaches its readers. The Cruft High Tension Laboratory was ready for occupation early in 1915, the addition to the Peabody Museum a little while earlier. The central part of the Gray Herbarium, which has been undergoing reconstruction during the last three years, was completed in the course of the spring. No construction remains under way except the new Germanic Museum building which will be ready, unless something unexpected intervenes, early in the next College year. These various buildings, when taken together, represent the most elaborate and most expensive construction program that the Univer-

sity has ever undertaken in a similar period of time. Everything has been carried through in connection with them without any serious mishap.

Murray Anthony Potter, assistant professor of Romance Languages, died at Lancaster, May 17, in the 45th year of his age. Prof. Potter entered the University in 1891 and remained a student and teacher until 1899, receiving his Ph.D. in that year. After Necrology a short term of service at Dartmouth College, he became a member of the Department of Romance Languages at Harvard and continued as such until his death.

John Hildreth McCollom, professor of Contagious Diseases, *emeritus*, died at his home in Boston, June 14, in the 74th year of his age. Prof. McCollom received the degree of M.D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1869 and the honorary degree of Master of Science from Dartmouth College in 1910. His connection with Harvard as a teacher dated from 1893, when he became assistant in Bacteriology. He was superintendent and medical director of the Boston City Hospital from 1909 to 1915.

C. N. Greenough, '98, has been promoted to a professorship of English, and Charles H. White, '97, to a professorship of Mining and Metallurgy. — Arthur F. Whitem, '02, has been appointed Appointments,  
promotions,  
and resignations assistant professor of Romance Languages. — E. V. Huntington, '95, assistant professor of Mathematics, has been made associate professor in that department. — William Anderson, A.M., has been appointed instructor in Municipal Government, and Samuel E. Morison, '08, instructor in History. — Oswald G. Villard, '93, has been appointed member of the Harvard Commission on Western History. — The resignation of Theobald Smith, *h* '01, Fabyan Professor of Comparative Pathology, was accepted at a recent meeting of the Harvard Corporation. — Prof. E. J. A. Duquesne, of the School of Architecture, has resigned his position and returned to France. — Dr. H. L. Gray, '98, assistant professor of History, has resigned to accept a professorship in Bryn Mawr College.

Honorary degrees of LL.D. were conferred upon President Lowell and Prof. G. L. Kittredge, '82, by Johns Hopkins University on May 20, on the occasion of the inauguration of President F. J. Goodnow, *h* '09. — The Ricardo Prize Scholarship in Economics for the year 1915-16 has been awarded to William Burke Belknap, 2G., of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Belknap graduated from Yale in 1908. — The red flag law of 1913, which, by its prohibition of the display of any red flag or banner, prevented the University from publicly using its crimson banners, has been repealed by the State Legislature. All societies are thereby granted the privilege of carrying a red emblem in any public demonstration. — The College Library has received recently an interesting photograph. This

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is one which has been taken of the earliest existing "broadside" triennial catalogue of the University. The catalogue was printed in 1674 and contains a list of graduates of the University since 1642 and of the undergraduates in College. The copy from which the photograph was made is in the State Paper Office in London and is the only one known to be extant. The photograph was presented by Edward Bell, '04. — The first Freshman Jubilee was held in May with decided success. This is a new departure and one which bids fair to become an annual occurrence. The most important feature of the Jubilee, which was held at the Freshman Halls, was the interdormitory singing contest.

*W. B. Munro, p '99.*

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## COMMENCEMENT.

*Thursday, June 26, 1915.*

### *Exercises in Sanders Theatre.*

Once more Commencement was cool and pleasant, a condition perhaps more gratefully appreciated by the graduates because it is so rare. The Yard was, as usual, crowded by members of returning classes, and this year, unlike all preceding Commencements, there were also several ladies looking on. The admission of ladies will not, however, create any precedent. It was due to the dedication of the Library which demanded that once, at least, custom should be broken in favor of Mrs. Widener and her friends, and of the many wives of graduates, who naturally wanted to avail themselves of the opportunity to see the splendid new building. For several hours after the dedication exercises the Library was thronged. The graduates were also interested in the new Dudley Gate, opposite the entrance to the Union, in the Music Building, in the Freshman Dormitories, which have survived their first year of occupation, and in the Germanic Museum, which still, however, obstinately refuses to look like anything but a queer pile of brick and mortar.

The Commencement Exercises were scheduled to take place a half-hour earlier than usual, and by half-past nine the students, Faculty, and guests had assembled in their respective places. The candidates for degrees started on time and formed, in the Delta and up the steps of Memorial Hall, the double line through which the Faculty and the invited guests passed. They had to wait some little time, however, because Gov. Walsh was late in arriving. The procession, under the direction of Dr. John Warren, '96, University Marshal, then proceeded by the usual route to Sanders Theatre.

After music, and a prayer by Prof. E. C. Moore, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals, Pres. Lowell called up the following candidates for degrees, who delivered the following parts: Paul Perham Cram, '15, of Haverhill, the Latin Oration; Edward Estlin Cummings, '15, of Cambridge, "The New Art"; Henry Parkman, Jr., '15, of Boston, "Neutralization: Its Past and Future"; and Clarence Belden Randall, '12, of Cambridge (candidate in law), "The Undertow in Education." These parts were fewer in number than last year, but did not make

up in quality for the lack in quantity. The Latin Oration was admirable, but of the other parts perhaps the less said the better. It is astonishing that more interesting speeches cannot be secured, and even more astonishing that the enunciation, sometimes even the pronunciation, cannot be more nearly that of educated men. More than one graduate was heard to express the wish that the parts might be altogether omitted, yet it would be a pity to take away from the students their only active share in their own graduating exercises. At the conclusion of the parts Pres. Lowell conferred degrees in course as follows. (Last year's figures are given for comparison.)

	1915	1914
Bachelors of Arts	434	398
Bachelors of Science	58	32
Associate in Arts	2	1
Masters of Arts	133	141
Doctors of Philosophy	51	60
Masters in Civil Engineering	4	12
Masters in Mechanical Engineering	2	1
Masters in Electrical Engineering	10	13
Masters in Architecture	6	1
Masters in Landscape Architecture	0	10
Masters of Science in Civil Engineering	2	0
Masters of Science in Mechanical Engineering	4	0
Masters of Science in Electrical Engineering	10	0
Master in Mining and Metallurgy	1	1
Masters in Botany	2	0
Masters in Forestry	1	6
Master in Geology	1	0
Doctors of Science	8	3
Masters in Business Administration	27	28
Doctors of Dental Medicine	48	46
Doctors of Medicine	88	63
Doctors of Public Health	2	2
Bachelors of Law	144	159
Doctors of Juridical Science	2	2
Bachelors of Theology	5	12
Masters of Theology	3	3
Doctors of Theology	3	0
	1060	994
Degrees out of course	43	39
Honorary Degrees	12	10
Degrees at mid-year	102	65
	1217	1108

#### *High Honor Men.*

The following received degrees with high distinction:

*A.B. Summa cum laude:* Robert Leopold Wolf; Leslie Gale Burgevin (English); Harold Gershom Files (English); Albert Sprague Coolidge (Chemistry); Henry Gilman (Chemistry); William Leonard Langer (Germanic Languages and Literatures); Henry Epstein (History); Carl Wallace Miller (Physics).

*M.D. cum laude:* Paul Appleton, Ph.B. (*Brown Univ.*) 1911; Arlie Vernon Bock, A.B. (*Upper Iowa Univ.*) 1910; Freeman Pell Clason, A.B. (*Bates Coll.*) 1911; Edwin Nelson Cleaves, A.B. 1911; Henry Anthony Durkin, A.B. (*Holy Cross Coll.*) 1911; George Francis Dwinell, A.B. (*Dartmouth Coll.*) 1911; Sumner Edwards, A.B. (*Bowdoin Coll.*) 1910; Harold Maurice Frost, A.B. (*Brown Univ.*) 1909; Gustave Philip Grabfield, A.B. (*Williams Coll.*) 1912; Arthur Morison Jackson, S.B. (*Dartmouth Coll.*) 1911; Jui Heng Liu, S.B. 1909; Lawson Gentry Lowrey, A.B. (*Univ. of Missouri*) 1909, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1910; Donald John MacPherson, S.B. (*Univ. of Rochester*) 1911; James Blaine Montgomery, A.B. (*Dartmouth Coll.*) 1911; Martin William Peck, S.B. (*Dartmouth Coll.*) 1902; Horace Kennedy Sowles, A.B. (*Clark Univ.*) 1910; Neuton Samuel Stern, A.B. 1912; Langdon Thom Thaxter, A.B. (*Williams Coll.*) 1911; De Wayne Townsend, A.B. (*Univ. of Wisconsin*) 1912; Louis Tompkins Wright, A.B. (*Clark Univ. Atlanta, Ga.*) 1911.

*LL.B. cum laude:* Julius Houseman Amberg, A.B. (*Colgate Univ.*) 1912; Montgomery Boynton Angell, Litt.B. (*Princeton Univ.*) 1911; Earle Conklin Bailie, A.B. (*Univ. of Minnesota*) 1912; Chauncey Belknap, Litt.B. (*Princeton Univ.*) 1912; James Dwight Dana, A.B. (*Yale Univ.*) 1911; Paul Yakey Davis, A.B. (*Indiana Univ.*) 1912; John Bourne Dempsey, A.B. (*Yale Univ.*) 1911; Seymour Parker Gilbert, Jr., A.B. (*Rutgers Coll.*) 1912; Henry Ely McElwain, Jr.,

A.B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1912; Chester Alden McLain, A.B. 1913; Edward Willoughby Middleton, A.B. (Coll. of Charleston) 1912; Robert Porter Patterson, A.B. (Union Coll.) 1912; Clarence Belden Randall, A.B. 1912; Raymond Sanger Wilkins, A.B. 1912.

### Honorary Degrees.

Honorary degrees were conferred by the President in the following words:

By virtue of authority conferred upon me by the two Governing Boards I now create  
*Master of Arts:*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON RICE, explorer of tropical America, adventurous and hardy, who heard the wild call of nature and revealed her hiding place.

*Master of Arts:*

BELA LYON PRATT, a sculptor who has taught bronze and marble to whisper his secrets of beauty and power.

*Master of Arts:*

CHARLES LAWRENCE HUTCHINSON, public-spirited citizen of Chicago, who after a career of influence and success in business has devoted his strength to civic work, and to the cause of education and of art.

*Master of Arts:*

HORACE TRUMBauer, Architect of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library. They who enter its doors will ever admire the design and the adaptation to the use of a company of scholars.

*Doctor of Divinity:*

PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM, a preacher clear and forcible, exponent of whatsoever things are true, honest, of good report; one of the line of New England ministers, and worthy to carry on their work.

*Doctor of Divinity:*

DAVID HUMMELL GREER, Bishop of New York; a preacher of righteousness; a pastor with large conceptions of his work; an admin-

istrator with expanding vision of the service the Church can render among men.

*Doctor of Laws:*

JOHN FARWELL MOORS, a reformer who has wrought reforms, deep and lasting, in the school system and city government of Boston. A man of public spirit who seeks no recognition, and wants no reward from men but toil and strain in serving them.

*Doctor of Laws:*

ISAAC SHARPLESS, President of Haverford College, who put aside the lure of expansion and made the college eminent for sound learning, scholarship, and character.

*Doctor of Science:*

FRANK BILLINGS, physician and citizen of Chicago; powerful in his profession and his community, who has inspired medical research, improved medical administration in his own State and promoted a higher grade of medical education throughout the land.

*Doctor of Laws:*

THEODORE NEWTON VAIL, large in thought, generous in spirit, munificent in action, he has administered with broad humanity the greatest American business enterprise, and given freely of his wealth and wisdom in the cause of sound education.

*Doctor of Laws:*

EDGAR MONTGOMERY CULLEN, lately Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York. A magistrate who has added to the high repute of that tribunal, who presided with rare impartiality over a passionate political trial, and retired from public service honored by the bench, the bar, and the people.

*Doctor of Laws:*

MYRON TIMOTHY HERRICK, an American honored at home and abroad. An ambassador who won affection in peace; for his countrymen a pilot in a day of bewilderment; for the French nation a minister to suffering in a time of distress.

And in the name of this Society of Scholars I declare that these men are entitled to the rights and privileges pertaining to their several degrees, and that their names are to be borne forever on its roll of honorary members.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Latin of the Diplomas by Prof. E. K. Rand, '94, follows:

ALEXANDRUM HAMILTON RICE, Americæ torridæ exploratorem dura audentem, qui voce solitudinum audita latebras Naturæ aperuit, *Artium Magistrum*.

BELA LYON PRATT, sculptorem qui aes et marmor docuit pulchritudinem et robur, arcana sua, spirare, *Artium Magistrum*.

CAROLUM LAURENTIUM HUTCHINSON, civem Chicaginiensem boni publici studiosum qui quondam negotiator magnæ auctoritatis et felicitatis nunc in opera civilia, disciplinas artesque fovendas incumbit, *Artium Magistrum*.

HORATUM TRUMBauer, bibliothecæ architectum Henrici Elkins Widener manibus dedicatæ cuius fores qui intraverint dispositionem ædificii ad usum doctæ gregis apti semper mirabuntur, *Artium Magistrum*.

PAULUM REVERE FROTHINGHAM, eorum quæ vera, iusta bonæque famæ sunt lucidum et gravem prædicatorem, dignum ministrorum Dei Novanglorum stirpis incrementum, *Sacroscantias Theologias Doctorem*.

DAVIDEM HUMMELL GREER, episcopum Noveboracensem, sanctum iustitiæ prædicatorem, magnorum officiorum studiosum pastorem, cui utilem hominibus esse Ecclesiam magis magisque clarescit, *Sacroscantias Theologias Doctorem*.

IOHANNEM FARWELL MOORS, rerum emendatorem, in rebus publicis administrandis magna et diuturna conficientem, qui nullum a concubivis præmium postulat nisi sumptum pro eis laborem et contentionem, *Legum Doctorem*.

ISAAC SHARPLESS, Collegii Haverfordiani præsidem, qui rerum amplificandarum ambi-

**Degrees out of Course.****A.B.**

1909. George Irving Cross.  
 1910. Samuel Arthur Peters.  
 1911. Walter William Spencer Cook,  
*cum laude*.  
 1912. Stedman Shumway Hanks.  
 George Tucker Spencer, Frederick Wil-  
 liam Stuart, Jr.  
 1913. Richard Dudley Fay, *cum laude*,  
 James Edward Goldsbury, Jacob Joseph  
 Hamburg, Grover William Harrison.  
 1914. Stratford Bell Allen, Samuel  
 Latham Mitchell Barlow, Carleton Mau-  
 rice Burr, John Leslie Cahill, Robert  
 Stone Grinnell, James Rufus Lincoln,  
 Kenneth Colburn Parker, William  
 Arthur Perrina, Jr., Harold Eustace  
 Pierce, William Masten Tugman, Jr.,  
 Raphael Vicario, Meredyth White-  
 house.

**S.B.**

1907. Henry Kempton Craft.  
 1914. Robert Gilman Dort, Elbridge  
 Cook Grover, Walter Edward Wolff.

**LL.B.**

1912. Arthur Kenneth Reading, A.B.  
*(Univ. of North Dakota)* 1909; Simon  
 Peter Williams, S.B. *(Ohio Northern*  
*Univ.)* 1906, S.M. *(ibid.)* 1909.  
 1913. Adrian Vere Shaw, A.B. *(Ohio*  
*State Univ.)* 1909; Frederic Charles  
 Squires, A.B. *(Univ. of New Brunswick)*  
 1906.  
 1914. Lawrence Maxwell Bament,

A.B. *(Princeton Univ.)* 1911; Charles  
 Edgar Blake, A.B. *(Yale Univ.)* 1911;  
 Francis James Blake, A.B. *(Univ. of*  
*Santa Clara)* 1911; William Henry Clif-  
 ford, A.B. *(Bowdoin Coll.)* 1911; Burt  
 Randall Cooper, A.B. *(Dartmouth Coll.)*  
 1911; John James Devine, A.B. *(Bowdoin*  
*Coll.)* 1911; John Marshall Holcombe, Jr.  
 A.B. *(Yale Univ.)* 1911; Beecher Arnett  
 Jackson, A.B. *(Fisk Univ.)* 1910; Daniel  
 Morris Smith, A.B. *(Princeton Univ.)*  
 1910; Francis Warton Kaan Smith, S.B.  
*(Tufts Coll.)* 1908; Morton Ludwig Wal-  
 lerstein, A.B. *(Univ. of Virginia)* 1911;  
 Cecil Randolph Warner, A.B. *(Univ. of*  
*Arkansas)* 1911; Harry Seymour Warren,  
 A.B. 1911.

**Dedication of the Library.**

After the exercises in Sanders Theatre  
 the students marched across the yard be-  
 tween Sever and University and formed  
 again in double lines on the steps of the  
 Library. Looking on, also, were crowds  
 of the graduates who had begun to as-  
 semble for their class spreads. The aca-  
 demic procession, headed by the Presi-  
 dent and Prof. A. C. Coolidge, '87,  
 Director of the College Library, march-  
 ed between the students to the main  
 door of the Library. Here, at the top of  
 the steps, Mrs. Widener, with a few  
 words of welcome, gave the key to  
 President Lowell, who accepted the  
 great gift in the name of the University.  
 The procession then entered the build-  
 ing and mounted the steps to the outer

tione abiecta in sana doctrina, scientia mori-  
 busque nobile illud collegium reddidit, *Legum*  
*Doctorem*.

FRANCISCUM BILLINGS, Chicaginiensem et  
 medium et civem potentem, rerum medica-  
 rum investigationis fautorem, qui eas melius  
 in sua civitate administrandas et in tota patria  
 docendas curavit, *Scientias Doctorem*.

THEODORUM NEWTON VAIL, sapientem, be-  
 nignum, munificum, maximam artium mer-  
 candistrarum humane procurantem, qui ad  
 sanas disciplinas fovendas et copias et consil-  
 ium liberaliter contulit, *Legum Doctorem*.

EDGARUM MONTGOMERY CULLEN, nuper  
 Curiae Appellationum Noveboracensis iudi-  
 cem principem lumenque, qui cum liti fac-  
 tionum ardore incensae rara aequitate prae-  
 sediasset publica officia et ab iudicibus et ab  
 actoribus causarum et a populo honoratus  
 reliquit, *Legum Doctorem*.

MYRONEM TIMOTHYUM HERRICK, Ameri-  
 canum domi et apud exteros honoratum, lega-  
 tum in pace carum, suorum in trepidatione  
 ductorem, gentis Gallicae in rebus arduis  
 dolentis praesidium, *Legum Doctorem*.



room of the Widener Memorial. Here as many of the guests as possible were seated, but many stood in the back of the room and in the hall outside. Prof. Coolidge held in his hand the only remaining volume of the collection bequeathed to the College by John Harvard, the first of the University collection to be placed in the new Library.

The exercises were opened with the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, after which Bishop Lawrence read the prayer of dedication. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, followed with his great address on "The Meaning of a Great Library," which is printed on pp. 31-38 of this number. President Lowell then made a short address, as follows:

PRESIDENT LOWELL

This meeting means much in the history of the university. We are met here to dedicate a great new Library, and this great new Library stands for two things. In the first place it is a memorial of a mother's love for her son who was cut off untimely in the midst of his strength.

Those of us who knew Harry Widener, even slightly, felt his charm. The open frankness and the kindness that he showed drew us quickly to him. He was no usual man. He had the means of pleasure, and he sought the higher pleasures of this life. No memorial of him could be better than the collection of books in this inner room; for he did not simply spend his money and allow others to buy his books; he displayed for his age an extraordinary knowledge and skill in making his selections, — and a very rare collection it is. He expressed the hope at one time to one of his friends that his name might be associated with a great university library. His name is indelibly associated with the greatest university library in this country, in the fullest

sense in which any man's name could be so associated. The memorial is worthy of him; every detail of this building has been carefully studied by the giver, that it might be worthy of him in whose memory it was built.

But the Library means another thing also. It means, as Mr. Lodge has said, vast benefit to the human race and to the University. A library is a reservoir of accumulated human knowledge, an arsenal of humane civilization. For years we have longed for a library that would serve our purpose, but we never hoped to see such a library as this.

But however valuable a library may be, it can be really useful only if it is used aright, and therefore I ask Bishop Lawrence to close this meeting with a benediction.

The exercises ended with the benediction by the Bishop.

*Afternoon Exercises.*

The Chief Marshal, Robert F. Herrick, '90, held his spread in the Living Room of the Harvard Union. The alumni began to gather in the Yard soon after 1.30, rather later than usual, as the dedication exercises in the Library had left little time for luncheon. The Chief Marshal called the roll of the classes. Frederic H. Hedge, '51, led the procession which proceeded to the quadrangle back of Sever. Among those at the high table were Dr. Walcott, President of the Alumni Association, Pres. Lowell, Gov. Walsh, Myron F. Herrick, P. R. Frothingham, Major Henry L. Higginson, Judge Edgar M. Cullen, Frederick P. Cabot, '90, Charles W. Clifford, '65, and Lionel de J. Harvard, '15. After the singing of "Domine Salvum Fac," by the Alumni Chorus, the audience joined in singing the 78th Psalm.

Dr. Henry P. Walcott opened the speaking with the following address:

DR. WALCOTT

Brethren, the fleeting year has brought us again to this high festival, out of a world of many interests and many activities, back to the days of our associations in the studies of youth and early manhood. The statesman who a year ago filled the place which I, today, by your kind favor, am occupying, bade us think in terms of centuries. In this time of universal convulsion among the civilized nations on the other side of the Atlantic, it is a satisfaction to use the terms of centuries in connection with events in our own history.

In 1815 the last contest waged by a foreign foe took place within the limits of these United States. For 100 years, along a boundary of 3000 miles, not a sword has been drawn in strife; not a shot has been fired, and no armament exists capable of inflicting an injury upon the inhabitants on the other side of the boundary, and it is impossible, even in these times, to believe that any question can arise between this country and Great Britain that will not be submitted to some form of arbitration, without resort to the relentless decisions of war.

Half a century ago we met within these grounds to celebrate the return of our heroes, to commemorate those who had died in the service of their country, and to listen to the words of the great poet who, in lofty strains, sang of a country saved. We have witnessed the return of the hosts that had battled for years to the peaceable pursuits of ordinary life, and, when this great contest is over, may we not hope that the warring peoples of today may be equally content to reduce their swollen armies to proportions sufficient for defence but not so large as to tempt to aggression.

Who can deny the mysterious power that inheres in the inanimate objects

which surround us? The walls of Craigie House, the immemorial elm, type of our destinies, the spot beneath its branches where our greatest leader drew the sword, never sheathed until his great work was done and never drawn again in a meaner cause, all speak to us of Washington, and now, more than ever before, we seem to hear the words of his Farewell Address, urging his fellow citizens to keep themselves by suitable establishments in a respectable defensive posture, to avoid entangling alliances; not to commit the folly of one nation looking for disinterested favor from another, an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

Within the College Yard the dedication of the Harry Elkins Widener Library has given an exceptional character to this day. A great library, that surest of all monuments, survives in the memory of the world even where ignorance or superstition or ruthless war has destroyed its substance. May the happiest fate attend this structure reared by a mother in the loving remembrance of her son, and may its contents hand down to future ages the records of the thoughts, the hopes and the history of the world.

How varied are the influences which here determine the ideals of the student and have the most lasting influence on his life might be easily shown by asking any of you what course of study or what teacher has been of the highest service to you. The probabilities are that your successful life has been in fields quite remote from those which your chosen master cultivated. To some teacher or teachers in the student life of every one of us has this supreme quality been given. It may have been in some one department of the arts and sciences, or by great good fortune in more than one. Do we realize that membership in this university body gives to each one of us a potential claim

to all the traditions of the past and to all the hopes from the indefinite future? Our lives must be ennobled by the thought that we are, in a sense, companions of the scholars and of the heroes, through the history of the college, of the state and of the nation.

The older graduate looks with something akin to envy upon the enlarged opportunities of the present day, but the feeling has nothing in it of reproach for the mother who has generously given, at every period, the best that she had, and has spared no effort to obtain the best. Sooner or later each man chooses a definite course in life. In accepting the limitations of his career he must become master of all the knowledge and skill that are requisite for success in it, and the experience of the world has demonstrated that the measure of this success is to be found in the breadth and quality of his general attainments.

This preparation the college should give; it is the apprenticeship for the intellectual pursuits of life and cannot be too broad, provided a substantial foundation has been laid for it. Academic communities have long since discarded the complacent belief that some traditional exercises of the human intellect have a more liberalizing influence upon the student than are possessed by many of the exact sciences of today. Under some of the limitations formerly imposed upon our courses of study it would have been difficult to find a place for Pasteur; his original investigations had for their object the study of certain phenomena which were of a purely scientific value, but they opened the way to the discovery of remedial agencies which have added beyond all expectation to the well-being of mankind. To my mind his character, his life and his works are as liberal, for educational purposes, as any subjects taught in any university which has re-

mained constant to the traditions of the past.

The so-called natural sciences seem to occupy the centre of the stage. Discoveries and generalizations from them, during the past half-century, have established new and advanced stations, far beyond the limits set by the boldest imagination of an earlier day. The sciences of nature have not only contributed to the elevation of the best faculties of the mind but have been the ministers of material benefits of a prodigious importance.

The recent years have witnessed, in the fields of scientific endeavor, unselfish devotions to the wellbeing of mankind which equal anything told of the reckless daring of the battlefield. The campaign of Dr. Strong in Manchuria against the most deadly of the pestilences which have afflicted our race through all the ages has earned its laurels, and the modest physician who conducted it is engaged with his companions in a no less serious attempt to relieve the suffering of fever-stricken Serbia.

Harvard College was pledged by the charter of 1650 to the advancement of all good literature, arts and sciences; how well the task has been performed the world can judge. Greater advantages demand proportionate returns, and we look forward to these with confidence. Harvard College has ever sought the truth and has had the courage to defend it.

This is the only day in the academic year when the President sits at a table at which a member of that somewhat mysterious body known as the "Corporation" has the first word. But, by the Statutes of the College, the President is alone able to report upon the state of the University; and we, his associates, join with you in every expression of admiration, support, and belief, in the administration of President Lowell.

## PRESIDENT LOWELL

Brethren of the Alumni: I come before you again, after what seems to me a very short twelve months, to render an account of what has happened in the University within that time.

The last year has been one, like its predecessor, of building. Only this year has been a year of the completion of building. We have all had the pleasure this morning of going over the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, and certainly that is one of the greatest events in the history of the University. We have felt for many, many years that the condition of the old Library was a detriment to scholarship; and I think that if those of you who went over the new Library this morning had examined carefully the stacks, you would have found that this Library is better adapted to scholars' use than any other library building ever constructed in the world.

This year we have also completed the new Music Building; we have completed the Cruft Laboratory, with those great towers carrying aërials for wireless telegraphy, which you cannot have failed to see if you have looked in their direction. We have also this year completed the Freshman Halls — filled and emptied them once. Perhaps it is too early to speak of the experience of one year. Perhaps we shall do better each year that we go along. But I may say that, in the main, those Halls have accomplished the objects which we had in mind and have satisfied the expectations that we bore of them. Particularly is it gratifying to know that the great majority of the students — practically all the students — instead of looking upon them as a prison looked upon them as a privilege.

Among the larger gifts during the year

have been the following: From George R. Agassiz, for the general use of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, \$25,000 — I am only reading those which are \$25,000 or over; from the estate of Buckminster Brown, for the professorship of Orthopedic Surgery, \$25,645.92 from William A. Gaston and others; for the Cancer Commission, \$50,000, which, with \$17,450 more in smaller gifts makes \$67,450 for the Cancer Commission; from the estate of Sarah A. (Mrs. Wm. F.) Matchett, an additional amount of \$50,000; from the estate of Francis Skinner, for the Medical School, \$43,148.94; from the estate of Morrill Wyman, to be applied to promoting good citizenship by the study of the history of republican government and so forth, \$50,533.32; and for a fund for research in the Medical School \$25,000 more; additional amount for the construction of the Germanic Museum, from Mrs. Adolphus Busch, \$56,000.

The largest single gift during the year in the form of money was received on the 21st of June. It is that of \$125,000 to endow a professorship of Transportation in the School of Business Administration, subscribed by friends of the school and admirers of James J. Hill, in whose honor it is founded and named. The chair marks an epoch in the life of the school, and, by its recognition of transportation as a permanent subject of systematic instruction, it marks an epoch in the life of the nation also. It is eminently fitting that such a professorship should bear the name of Mr. Hill, who has applied scientific principles to the construction and operation of railroads to an extent and with an accuracy unknown before. He is perhaps best known to the public at large by having aroused the nation to the need of conserving its natural resources, but this was the fruit of a long, active career in developing the

vast country between the Great Lakes and Puget Sound, and enabling it to prosper. He had the imagination to conceive and the skill to execute a plan of transportation on a vast scale.

I suppose an old mother on her birthday is pleased with gifts; but perhaps she is more pleased with gifts from her children than from any one else. It is a pleasure, therefore, to announce that I have here a check for \$80,000 from the Class of 1890, with subscriptions for \$20,000 more. The mother is not less gratified when she knows that her children have given her something at a time when it was peculiarly hard to give it. This year business has been running low, and it required more sacrifice than usual to make this contribution from the Class that has been out twenty-five years. In the name of that mother I thank them most heartily.

In spite of all these gifts the University is poor. Just six years ago it is now that I joined the mendicant orders, and I have a great sympathy with the members of those orders in the Middle Ages — except that they went barefoot. I am sometimes in hopes that the Governor of this Commonwealth will extend the laws of mendicancy to those of us who occupy an official position, as well as to those who need bread for their own mouths.

But this year we have been driven to beg, not only of our past sons, but of our future sons. We were placed in front of this alternative: Will you reduce the amount of instruction given in Harvard College, or will you raise the tuition fee? We have been running for some years deficits — deficits due to the normal and practically irresistible increase of expenditures, where you are trying to do your work and do it as satisfactorily as it ought to be done, and do it each year a little better than you did it before. I

assure you that it is not the result of wasting money; it is due to improving the instruction given to the students, and also to increasing the care and attention given to the individual man. That has involved a necessary increase in cost, a necessary increase in cost such that we felt that either we must cut down what we are doing or increase the tuition fee, which has hardly been increased since the year '69. It was then increased with a jump from \$104 to \$150. It now stands at \$154, and we have voted to increase it to \$200.

Many other colleges have raised their fees, and we saw no reason why education in Harvard College should be a cheaper investment than it is elsewhere. It ought not to be a cheaper investment on the ground that it is worth less. Therefore we have decided that it was absolutely necessary that that fee should be raised. But in order to have no question of hardship upon anyone, in order to raise no question whether we are dealing justly with those who have already entered, the increase goes into effect only with those persons who enter the College and the other departments affected a year from next autumn. Those persons will pay the increased fee.

Now, I do not know how my fellow alumni feel, but I cannot stand up this day and speak only of dollars and cents. Something has happened since we were here together last year — something that fills our minds and thoughts all the time. It does mine — day and night. We cannot wake up in the morning, take our newspaper, read of a night attack made somewhere or other by somebody on some one else, which was repulsed with great loss of life, and not think that there are others who did not wake up. We think of the blanched faces turned blindly to the sky, which

were warm and full of life and hope and courage and aspiration when the sun went down, but which will never see another sun, or do anything more for the world. Somebody may have been guilty of an error, perhaps a crime, but those young men were not. I do not care on which side those young men were. They were simply doing their duty, not merely their duty as they saw it, but their duty as every honest man placed in the situation in which they were placed, would see his duty. That is true of the vast number of the lives that are being thrown away. We talk about a nation as if a nation was an entity in which all felt and thought the same way, but as a matter of fact those young men on both sides are simply doing a man's work and doing it with a heroism that no soldiers have ever excelled before. Day by day such young men are lying cold and stiff.

And who are those young men? We know them not, but if this war had not happened our sons might have known them later. Who knows but what a Louis Pasteur has breathed away his life under the stroke of shrapnel in the trenches? We know not what lives are being cut down that were destined not only to adorn but to improve and to comfort and to lead and to help on mankind and civilization.

Does that mean nothing for us here at a great educational institution, for the other young men of just that age? Can we sit still and count our pence, and watch ball games, and not think of what is going on at the other side of the sea? Ought not we to feel that what is happening there throws a burden on us as the leaders of youth?

The future is dark in front of us. We know not whether we shall be entangled or whether we shall escape being entangled in this war. But our duty is

just as great in the one case as it is in the other. Whether we fight or whether we do not fight, we fight or we do not fight for civilization.

If we do not fight, is it not for us, for our young men, to take up the burden that those young men who are lying stiff and cold would have taken up if they had lived? America has not yet contributed to the world its share in the advancement of learning and scholarship, of science, of all those things which make the world a better place for man to live in. We have been confined mostly to material civilization. The men who would have carried the torch of knowledge forward in the next generation are, many of them, killed. Cannot we feel, and make our own young men feel, that there is a duty come upon us, a duty as strong and as deep and as compelling as that which might draw them to the battlefield? Cannot we rise up and say, "Whatever may happen, we will carry on the torch; we will snatch it from the dying hands of those young heroes on both sides of the line"?

DR. WALCOTT

The Governor of the Commonwealth is always a welcome guest at this table. To our welcome today we add our congratulations upon the successful results of his earnest efforts for the extension of the advantages of the higher institutions of learning to those who have not hitherto had easy access to them. His Excellency.

GOVERNOR WALSH

Mr. President, Members of the Alumni of Harvard University, Ladies and Gentlemen: In obedience to a time-honored and most appropriate custom, I bring again the greetings of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Harvard College, the first-born and favored off-

spring of the zeal of our forefathers for the higher education, and to the great and flourishing University of whose branches Harvard College is the parent trunk.

Harvard no longer stands alone as she was still standing when, a hundred and fifty years after her founding, the framers of our Constitution solemnly commended her to the fostering care of the new and independent Commonwealth of Massachusetts. She now shares with many other strong and worthy institutions the duty and privilege of — and I quote from the Constitution — “initiating many persons of great eminence in those arts and sciences that qualify them for public employments both in Church and State.”

Still, in a peculiar measure, the people of Massachusetts look to Harvard College for educational leadership, to contemplate her wonderful growth and prosperity with pride and satisfaction, and to watch with keen interest the solution of the problems that arise as she adapts herself to the enlarging needs and changing conditions of our swiftly changing age.

As I look upon the massive and costly halls and dormitories that surround the comparatively few and simple college buildings of only a generation ago, as I study the vastly extended curriculum of the University and compare the wide range of its elective courses with the limited and inelastic provisions of the days of the Civil War, as I note its throng of undergraduate and post-graduate students, I wonder what would be the feelings of Governor Winthrop or Governor Endicott if they could stand in my place today and witness the gigantic outcome of the small and struggling beginnings of colony and college to which their devoted efforts were given. Would they not feel that the realization of their visions has far surpassed their fondest hopes, that

the structures reared by posterity on their foundations are massive enough to resist every shock, and that the future, in their day so dim and uncertain, is now clear and secure!

And yet, as we meet in these peaceful surroundings, we can almost hear the rumblings and feel the tremors of a volcanic eruption of human passions that is threatening with ruin a civilization as advanced and as firmly rooted as our own; and my thought here today is that never, in all the generations since this university had its birth, has the need been greater or the demand more urgent for the very service that Harvard College was created to bestow — the rearing of leaders wise enough, and strong enough, and true enough, to mould public opinion aright and to guide our state and nation through difficulties and dangers which no nation has ever wholly escaped, and which we too must expect sooner or later to share.

These problems of our own industrial development are ever with us, and have to do with the very life of the free institutions that the founders of Harvard College risked all to give us, and that many a son of Harvard has shed his blood to perpetuate and preserve. They must never be overshadowed and forgotten, as they are in danger of being overshadowed today, in the discussion of issues growing out of the frightful conflagration that is raging beyond the sea. And yet these issues are vital also, and demand in their due proportion the best attention that a trained intelligence and an enlightened conscience can give. Is there a happy mean between the unpreparedness that invites aggression and the over-preparedness that serves as tinder to the spark of international jealousy and commercial greed? Are they right who magnify force, the force of strong-armed nations banded together to repress

disorder and aggression, as the one sane safeguard of a lasting peace? Or are they right who, placing their main reliance upon a policy of friendliness, commercial reciprocity, and international good-will, advocate the beating of our swords into ploughshares, and believe themselves in harmony with the will of Him who admonished His disciples not to be overcome by evil but to overcome evil with good?

In this discussion it is inevitable that some judgments should be warped by timidity, some by racial prejudice, and some by greed of a blood-soaked and unhallowed gain. How tremendously important is it that men with your advantages should enter it, not only with trained intelligence and skill in debate, but as "persons qualified by your College for public employment to the State?"

If it seems to any of you that I, a guest, am overbold in venturing upon such plain speaking in such an illustrious gathering as this, let me remind you that the early governors, of whom I spoke a few moments ago, would have rightfully assumed a far more commanding tone. It is only because Massachusetts has voluntarily divested herself of the command, and has entrusted to you Harvard graduates, instead of as formerly to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senate, the power of control, that she now speaks to you through her chief magistrate from year to year, not as a parent and guardian, but as a visitor and friend. You have come of age; she has divided among you this goodly heritage. Be it yours to see to it that this her cherished offspring may ever continue to be her staff and support, the pride and hope of her maturer as of her earliest years!

DR. WALCOTT

It is an interesting evidence of the liberality of Harvard College that it be-

stowed its first degree of LL.D. upon John Winthrop in 1773, our earliest man of science. The degree was conferred for the second time, in 1776, upon George Washington; in 1779, upon Horatio Gates and Joseph de Valnais. Gates was the popular military idol of the hour, and it was only later that it was discovered that his feet had more of clay than iron in them. But who was Joseph de Valnais? How many in this assembly have ever heard of his name? Joseph de Valnais was French Consul in Boston. It was the purpose of the College in that day to honor that gallant and generous people who were rendering to the struggling colonies that almost indispensable aid which helped us to our freedom.

One of our guests today was Ambassador to France in the beginning of the troubles that followed the invasion of that country and threatened its capital. He remained steadfast to his post when others fled, and we believe that our ancient friend would find in his sympathetic services some recognition of the obligations which we feel, and have felt, and shall always feel, to that ancient friend of America.

We do not forget, however, in the honors that were bestowed upon our guest of the day, that he has been Governor of that great Middle State with which New England has had such old and such intimate relations.

The Honorable Myron T. Herrick.

HON. MYRON T. HERRICK.

The Chairman has said that Gates's feet were of clay; not only my feet, but my tongue is of clay and it cleaves to the roof of my mouth when I attempt to speak before this distinguished audience, for I am carried back to the days of my youth, when Harvard's precincts were made sacred by my imagination and her men deified. That spell of my boyhood so



possesses me today that I would not have the temerity to rise to my feet but from my desire to express my deep and overwhelming sense of gratitude for the high honor that you have conferred upon me in making me a Doctor of Laws. That you should be willing to make me one of you has touched me deeply.

When a boy I read of Harvard, and was fired with an intense ambition to go there and obtain an education. I read of the careers of men whom Harvard had made great. Charles Sumner was one of my Harvard heroes; I cut his portrait from a newspaper and pinned it on the wall at the foot of my bed, looked at it and dreamed of the great world beyond my father's farm. Very often in those days my mind refused to follow my feet in the furrow. It seemed to me that possibly I also might one day become a student of that college which had made Sumner great. I inquired about the tuition, — discreetly, in order that my presumption might not be found out. Then I went to the railroad station and asked the fare to Cambridge. I also made diligent inquiry about one other thing at Harvard, which was in the nature of athletics, — whether a student could exchange his ability to "buck wood" for "board and lodging." I found no encouragement in that direction, which was fatal to my plan; so I gave up in despair the hope of ever becoming a graduate of Harvard, and turned my face and footsteps, — for I walked the whole distance, — toward Oberlin College, where I found a market for my sole commodity. I did not know then what I learned yesterday on a banner at Soldier's Field, that the Class of 1890 could boast that "Harvard Waited 250 Years for Us"; had I known that Harvard would wait, my courage to come here might not have been so soon exhausted.

But after all, there was a compensa-

tion, — my son was able to enjoy the advantages which had been denied me. And today is the unexpected culmination of the dream and aspiration of my youth to become an alumnus of Harvard. The weight of the memories recalled by this occasion has made me once more the awed youth at the gate of the campus.

I have been tremendously impressed, during these days in which I have been privileged to visit Harvard and to see and feel something of her inner life and thought, to find her all that the dream of my adolescence had painted her. I find here what is dimly felt throughout the nation, — a realization of the fact that the old order is changing. The consciousness of that impending change pervades the institution from the youngest freshman to the oldest teacher and official. Pres. Lowell has said that we are at the threshold of a new epoch in the history of our country. We are indeed standing at the threshold, endeavoring with our imperfect sight to see into the future, but our vision is blurred. The precedents by which we have been accustomed to determine our course are no longer of value; they have been swept away by the swift succession of events, and we must, as before in our history, blaze a new way and make new precedents.

The paths that we shall follow as we enter this new stage of our national career must be determined largely by the influence which Harvard and kindred institutions in the United States can exert. The school of thought which they have created determines our steps; it influences business and politics; it has a contact with every branch or part of American life. Until recently, the business world had its contact and its power with politics through the sordid instrumentality of the campaign subscription. But the political party is a sensitive

barometer, the first to indicate the trend of public opinion, and one of the early manifestations of this new spirit in public life was the recent decree of the federal government and of most of the states, forbidding campaign subscriptions by corporations and requiring that all contributions for campaign purposes be published. At the moment I deplored that legislation, as detrimental to the best interests of the country at that time, for it seemed as though the one link which connected the business man, who was too busy making money to expend his time in campaigns, with the Government, was the campaign subscription. The manufacturer, the railroad man, the man engaged in business, whose brains were good, had a right to be consulted in an advisory capacity by reason of his check rather than by his intellect. I believe that the advice and counsel of the great business men of the country, and their contact with the Government, even though obtained or compelled in this way, was of advantage. The contribution, aside from patriotic motives, was for the insurance of protection or safeguarding of interests. The giver did not, except in isolated cases, seek positive advantages for himself, but a defence against oppressive and unjust measures.

I thought at the time that the prohibition of the campaign contribution by corporations was a mistake, since it removed a strong influence against bad legislation, and I could see nothing to take the place of this steady influence. The relationship of the business man with politics has been severed; and more impracticable, more bad legislation, has been enacted during these years that his advice and counsel was not available or was not sought and heeded than in all the preceding fifty years.

However, this relationship was on the

wrong principle and had to come to an end, and the results that I have described are but the natural outcome of the readjustment. But the prosperity and well-being of the country still depends upon the existence of a working relation between the government and the business interests. The campaign contribution was the wrong method of establishing this relationship, but it is necessary now as always that for the good of the nation there should be harmony between the government and the business world. Out of this discussion and ferment, there has finally emerged an appreciation of the necessity for unity in our national life, — a realization that there can be no war on business by the government, but that the welfare of the country depends on the legitimate protection of business and nothing more. The man who puts his money into politics must also put in his brains if he is to make his influence felt.

After the Civil War we seem to have thought that we had settled all the problems of representative government and that we might then go on without thought or care for the future; that the Government was automatic in operation like some natural force, not requiring especial attention on the part of its citizens; that we might proceed with absolute abandon to the exploitation of the great natural resources of this country and the upbuilding of our individual fortunes, free from obligation or responsibility to our Government. And that we did with unparalleled success. But the period from which we are now emerging brings an end to that epoch and that attitude; we seem to have come to a time in which the influence of public opinion is again to be the vital force in our national affairs, giving rise to a higher ideal of citizenship than we have known in the last half-century.

We have seen the people of Europe, in

the crises of the past year, rise as a man and sink their social and political differences, and dedicate everything that they have and everything that they hold dear to the service of their native land. It is an inspiring spectacle for us; an example of patriotism that we should emulate as we enter on this new phase of our national existence. In Europe it was the stern lesson of war that brought to the surface the essential qualities of the people; may it not be that by the example of those nations we may in peace renew our patriotism and prepare ourselves to do the great things now required of us.

Mr. Rhodes, the day before yesterday, in his admirable address, revived many memories of fifty years ago as he recalled the dangerous period through which we then passed. I think that the times which he described are paralleled, in some measure, in the happenings of today; that as high an order of civic morality and duty is now required as was then so nobly shown; that now when our country is calling us to her standard there is urgent need for us to show our devotion to the nation by a subordination of all selfish interest.

"Alas! it is not when we sleep soft and wake merrily ourselves, that we think on other people's sufferings. Our hearts are waxed light within us then, and we are for righting our ain wrongs and fighting our ain battles. But when the hour of trouble comes, — seldom may it visit your Laddyship, — when the hour of death comes, that comes to high and low, — lang and late may it be yours, O my Laddy, — then it isna' what we hae dune for ourself, but what we hae dune for others, that we think on maist pleasantly."

DR. WALCOTT.

The preparation of the learned and godly clergy was one of the early func-

tions of Harvard College. They went out from Harvard College into every village of New England, carrying with them a love of learning. Through all the years they have had a just and well-earned influence in the community. Their numbers in relation to the great body of graduates may have diminished, but the power of the great preacher to control the souls of men still exists.

I call upon the Reverend Paul Revere Frothingham.

REV. PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM.

Mr. President, President of the University, Ladies and Gentlemen, Brothers of Harvard: I suppose no one can receive an honor such as I have received today from Harvard University without being conscious, in the first place, of the great distinction itself, and without also being somewhat painfully conscious of his own unworthiness to receive the distinction.

Now, Brothers, these occasions, these Alumni occasions, are always a cause notable. They are notable in themselves, and have been notable for the things that are said at them. But to my mind this Commencement today has peculiar interest and significance. In the first place, I wonder when, in the course of the centuries since Harvard was first established, the President of this University has been privileged to announce such great achievements as President Lowell has announced today — in the completion of the great Widener Library and of the freshmen dormitories. To find any gift comparable to the princely gift that we see in the Widener Library we must, I think, go back to remember some of the gifts that came from that distinguished alumnus whom we rejoice perhaps to honor more than almost any other — we must go back to some of the gifts of Major Higginson himself.

And then, Brothers, I want to say that

this occasion is notable on another account. It is notable because of the dramatic interest that attaches to one of our most distinguished guests here today. You have just listened to the words of a man who comes back to us from across the ocean, having endeared himself to a sister Republic in the hour of her greatest need, having endeared himself by his courage, his manly, his noble, I may say his American, sense of duty, who comes back here to find his own country almost the only great nation in the world which is not at war at the present time.

We never come back here, Brothers of Harvard, without being mindful of the things that man can accomplish because of education and that the sons of men here in this University show that they have accomplished in the days that are gone. Why is it that we are always so glad to come back here on these Commencement occasions? It is not merely, I think, because we renew our memory of the scenes of perhaps many years ago. It is not merely because we renew here old friendships. It is not merely, I think, because we recall mornings in the College Chapel or afternoons in University 5. It is not for any reason such as these. But I believe we are always particularly glad to come back here for these alumni meetings because these meetings bring us in a way in touch with the youth at the present time in Harvard University, and because youth stands for the future, and because youth stands for promise. God knows, my brothers, that you and I at the present time need all that we can get in the way of promise for the future. And we ought, I think, to be particularly glad in coming back here this year because of the promise that there is for the future, more especially of the United States of America, in the youth that are being trained here by the high ideals and the great principles for which

this University stands and always has stood.

It goes without saying that you and I of the generations that are older have no particular reason for being satisfied with the work of our hands. And in coming back here we get some comfort and some solace in the hope that the generations to come will do better in these respects than we have done. Harvard University is a place to make every good American happy. And it is calculated to make him happy because of the promise that there is in the men that are going out to take their parts in the work of this world.

It may be that the President this morning, in granting a bachelor's, or a master's, or a doctor's degree, has honored some youth who in the days to come will be able to lend his influence to keep this great country of ours out of the entanglements and the horrors of war and to guide her definitely in the paths of peace.

Brothers, the work of the century past, if we may gather it up into just a word or two, was a work, it seems to me, of mechanical engineering and adjustment. It has been a work of great discoveries and great inventions; it has led to the increase of the control of the human mind over natural energies and forces. And that work has been extremely well done. It has led, you know, to the practical conquest of the air, to the bridging of the ocean, to the tunneling of mountains, and finally to that most dramatic work of all — by which the waters of two great oceans are brought together through the deep cut at Panama.

The work, however, of the century to come is going to be a greater work and requiring greater zeal and greater devotion. It is going to be, and it must be, a work of human adjustment. It is a work of teaching men and women somehow to use for life and growth, and not for death

and destruction, these great forces that have been placed within our grasp. And I want to say that it is to this work that the generation of young men now going out from Harvard University will be called upon to devote themselves. In the years that have passed we have had our leagues of industry, we have had our leagues of learning, we have had our leagues of prophets. And it is a happy thing that at last we are seeing organized here in America a great league of peace. It is a happier and greater thing still that the President of this University has a guiding hand upon the formation and the prospects of that league itself. It is a happy and prophetic thing, because just by and through his influence and guidance he will help and guide the lives and minds of the young men entrusted to his charge.

One hundred and fifty years ago, as some of you probably know, there was a great and most destructive fire here among the college buildings. Harvard Hall was burned to the ground and the library was destroyed, and out of the collection of books that were left to the College by John Harvard only one volume was saved, and that volume bore the title of "The Christian Warfare against the World, the Flesh and the Devil." That is the kind of warfare, Brothers of Harvard, that men of light and learning and influence should devote themselves to in the days to come. It is a warfare against war, and it is a warfare against the greed and the lust and the ambitions that lead to war. Emerson said that in every period of human history some one nation more than any other embodies the sentiment and future of mankind. At this present moment America is once again that country. With her ideals and with her attainments of democracy, of liberty and of peace, she certainly embodies the sen-

timent, and we hope the future, of mankind.

DR. WALCOTT.

We are all agreed that just laws can only save the fabric of society when they are fairly administered. Here the authority of the courts is recognized and the judges honored. There are differences of opinion as to the best method of securing your judges. We in this state have adopted one method; our imperial neighbor up to this time has followed another method, — but in presenting the guest of today to the suffrages of the people they took care to present a man who had served in the army of the United States, — that same qualification John Marshall had. We do not forget that our own captain, who has adorned the bench in the state and in the nation, also had that qualification.

I present to you His Honor, Edgar M. Cullen, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York.

HON. EDGAR MONTGOMERY CULLEN.

President Walcott, and Gentlemen: I can hardly express to you the pride with which I receive today the honor which your Alma Mater has conferred upon me, to which honor I owe the pleasure of becoming now, at least to a certain degree, a member of your Association. The mark of distinction was doubly grateful to me because it came after I had been retired from public life by reason of my age — a retirement which usually consigns one to oblivion.

Gentlemen, I am of the first generation on the paternal side of my family and of the second generation on the maternal side that was born in this country. You are the alumni of the oldest college in the United States, and many of you can trace your lineage back to men who were in this country when this college was

founded. I revere the memory of my forebears as highly as any of you do yours. Nevertheless, it is and should be to you a subject of just pride that your ancestors took such a prominent part in achieving the independence of the country, in the formation of its institutions and its laws, and exercised what almost might be termed a dominant influence over the thought of the nation.

I am frank to say that very often I envy you your heritage. But at times I find some consolation. That this country or its institutions is in any serious danger from the attacks of socialists and anarchists I cannot believe. But, gentlemen, of late there has grown up from the most highly educated part of our people quite a class — or “cult” I might term it — who would teach us that the institutions which their and your ancestors founded, the constitutions which their and your ancestors framed, were all wrong when adopted, or at least are now worn out and merely a clog on the progress to which these over-modest children of the twentieth century would lead us; the road to progress as they believe it, in which they wish to follow, by regulating all human conduct by law and by controlling by statute all our prejudices — which are or ought to be a man’s most cherished possessions. This cult, too, gentlemen, or at least most of its members, can boast of an old American lineage, and they are not without quite a strain of good New England blood in their veins.

Now, my family is so new in the country that none of its members, neither my father, in his lifetime, nor myself, ever ceased thanking God for this country and its institutions, and never ceased to revere the Declaration of Independence — the charter of personal liberty which asserts the doctrine that governments are made for men, not men for govern-

ments or for the state, and the Constitution of the United States — which guarantees us personal liberty and the right of self-government. We have n’t been here long enough, gentlemen, to be willing to discard those things as archaic or effete.

When I was a boy there might be found in many of the advertisements of the newspapers, on many placards in many establishments, the notice that “No Irish need apply.” In most of the plays on the stage the Irishman was the typical butt and subject of ridicule — not merely of humor. The Irish neither sought nor obtained any civil rights bill nor any censorship of the stage. If the position which they now have in public esteem is different from that held by them formerly, it is due to their own exertions and achievements and not to the force of legislation. I say this not to detract one iota from the obligation that they and all immigrants to this country owe to it and to its institutions. On the contrary, in my judgment the greatest boon the government of the country could confer on them was to leave them free to fight their own way to success, equally untrammelled and unfavored by law.

For this reason all immigrants, from whatever nation or race sprung, should always feel that their whole supreme loyalty is due to this country and to this country alone. But at the same time, gentlemen, frankly it is my opinion that they should be very loath to approve any radical innovations in the sphere, functions or power of its government. I fear that there are some families that have lived in America too long; so long as to become unconscious of the great blessings we all enjoy here, and to be too eager for change. There are times when I think that if my people had been here longer I might have fallen into the same

sad case. That, gentlemen, when I am too envious of you is the consolation I take to myself. Now that I am one of you I hope I shall have less of envy, and less need of consolation.

DR. WALCOTT.

Near the entrance to the Soldier's Field therestands a monument of smooth and attractive design, upon which are the names of six young men, graduates of Harvard College. Beneath it are the lines in which a wise poet set the summons which they heard when they offered their lives on the field of battle. Their associate, who shared the same ventures that they underwent, returned to civil life, but not unscathed. In all the intervening years he has been a leader in every movement for the benefit of his fellowmen. Brave, generous, high-minded, tender and true, where is there a better son of Harvard than Henry Lee Higginson!

MAJOR HENRY LEE HIGGINSON.

Mr. President: You have already said that fifty years ago Harvard College received the soldiers of the University, the alumni who had come home, and gave them such a welcome that nobody would forget it who was there. Our great Governor gave us a warm welcome, and Mr. Lowell read that wonderful Ode which brought tears and joy to us. It was very welcome. Now, will you listen to a few more words about our Civil War and its lessons and its happy memories?

It is pleasant to remember our comrades whose names are in the cloister, and it is pleasant to remember our comrades who came home to do further service and who have died, one after the other, until very few are left. It is pleasant to remember the gallant and generous deeds on the part of both Confederates and our Union men which marked

our Civil War. It is pleasant to remember that the men on both sides, although they took horses, food, forage, where they could get them, and sometimes burned houses, never did things for which men would be ashamed.

At the North the older and younger men of our day had grown up loving the Union, and some of them hating slavery. And at the South our brothers had grown up with exactly the opposite feeling. Presently it became clear that the matter had got to be thrashed out, and it was thrashed out with a vengeance. Schoolmates, classmates, friends, took the side to which they naturally belonged, and relatives met each other on the field. The women of the North and the South gave all their time and strength and thoughts to the care of the soldiers; and it was they who suffered most.

What was the lesson of the first act in the drama set on our national stage in 1861? Simply to teach men and women that they were of very little consequence, and that their country, their belief in mankind, all their hopes, were of far more value than they themselves. Many a man had lived a quiet life in a comfortable home and was awakened by the burning question and taught to take a larger view of life. Having seen that light he never could forget it. And that light has illuminated and uplifted his life and taught him to see the beauty of service to his fellowmen.

Run over the list in your minds of the men prominent in Massachusetts who went to the front and died on the battlefield, or in consequence of the battlefield. The list is far too long to repeat, but I may select a few names.

Remember Robert Shaw, who, at the bidding of our Governor, left his own regiment and the comrades of whom he was so fond, and took the colored regiment. His father and mother, wife and

sisters, bade him go, — and they never saw him again. I like to think of that beautiful boy whom we loved so well, leading his colored men to an attack which he knew meant death.

We may not forget John Gray, who, after a distinguished military career came home to be a light in our law school and the staff and comfort of his friends; and Wendell Holmes, who, though often wounded, lived to be a counselor, teacher, judge, justice of the Supreme Court; and Edward Hooper, a tireless agent of the Sanitary Commission and later a valued Fellow and Treasurer of Harvard University. We had a bad reverse at Balls Bluff, with the Potomac River running swiftly behind us, and because Colonel Raymond Lee could not swim, Paul Revere and Charles Peirson clung to him and were captured with him. None of us will forget that when James Savage was badly wounded at Cedar Mountain, Harry Russell would not leave him, although he knew that by a late edict from Richmond all Yankee officers captured were to be hanged. At Gettysburg, our first scholar, General Frank Barlow, who, insensitive to danger, always sought the dangerous places, was lying on the ground severely wounded. Confederate Generals Gordon and Early, riding by, noticed him. Gordon said to Early: "There lies a Yankee general; shall we do something for him?" Early replied: "It is useless; he is too far gone." Frank raised himself on his elbow and said: "Damn you, General Early. I will lick you yet." And he did. Think of Charles Lowell, a man sensitive to danger, who lost thirteen horses in the Shenandoah Campaign of 1864, because he chose to go where he could best see and do his work, and at last, in leading the winning charge, met his death quietly. His letters show how his ideas had changed. In his earlier days he had

thought of his own education and of preparation for a brilliant and useful career; during the war he saw that he had no right to himself, and that his true career was that of service to his fellowmen and his country.

For an instance of the highest bravery, read Captain Haskell's story of Pickett's attack on our lines at Gettysburg, ordered by the hardest fighter in the world — General Robert Lee — ordered against the remonstrance of Longstreet, who never flinched. There, our 19th and 20th Massachusetts Regiments and many others met and rolled back the high tide of the war, and there Paul and Edward Revere, Macy, Driver, Henry Abbott, little Herbert Mason and many others bore their part. Some were killed, and some survived. There, Lieutenant Cushing, fearfully wounded and holding his body together with his hands, gave Pickett's men one more shot from his last gun, and then fell dead among his men lying around him.

At another point the 2d Massachusetts Regiment, well-placed, was awaiting an attack, when an order came to them to move forward to an impossible position. Charles Mudge, in command, called out: "Men, it's murder, but it's orders"; and, jumping over the stone wall, was killed. But the regiment moved on, and was badly hurt. Presently a skirmisher was shot, and Captain Robeson ran forward and put him on his back. Robeson was killed. Then Charles Morse, senior living officer, dressed the regiment under fire and brought it out. Obedience, gallantry, generosity, coolness.

Toward the end of the war, in 1864, splendid old General George Thomas, a Virginian by birth, moulded into a fighting force a mass of disorganized soldiers and quarter-masters' men, and met and broke to pieces a gallant army



under Hood. After the war, General Thomas's own sisters would not acknowledge his existence, because he had clung to the cause of the Union.

Perhaps you know Confederate Captain McCabe's story of the last successful attack on our lines at Petersburg. General Gordon, with General Lee's permission, planned a night attack on Fort Steadman, which required absolute silence. The pickets were close to each other and were in the habit of meeting each other in a friendly spirit, swapping salt, tobacco, newspapers and other things, and playing cards together. Between the armies lay a cornfield, from which the men of each side used to get ears of corn to roast. When the attack was ready, and the men in column, a Confederate rifle accidentally went off and startled the Northern pickets. General Gordon was much disturbed, but a private from Mississippi said to him: "I'll make that all right, General. Say, Yank! we are only going to get some roasting ears!" And the Union men were quiet again. Then the attack was ordered at once; but the soldier said to General Gordon: "Wait a bit, General, I told that Yankee that we were only going to get some roasting ears, and I must keep my word." After a while he sang out: "Say, Yank! Look out. Hell is going to break loose pretty soon." And they went through us and took the fort.

Let me speak of the men who stayed at home, of the kind physicians and friends who helped our cause in the field and at home. You see the result in our great President Emeritus and in the Chairman of today, Dr. Walcott, both of whom would have been glad to go to the front, and both of whom were prevented by circumstances beyond their control from going. Think of their devotion to the state and the country, and remember that one was the leading edu-

cator of the country and another chosen by the physicians to sit at the head of the great Congress in Washington, and the President of the Massachusetts Board of Health for thirty years. Such was their education and ours, and it is no small part of what Harvard has done for the country.

May I repeat that the war so educated the men of our day that they were literally forced to forget themselves and think of their country, of its great importance to the whole world. It is very easy to sink into a quiet, comfortable life, but it is "man's perdition to be safe when for the truth he ought to die" — or to live and strive as these men have.

We have n't forgotten our Southern brothers, the men with whom we used to row or study. They, too, got their lesson, and they, too, suffered — worse than we did. They were fully as gallant as we. If I knew more about them I could recount to you their deeds of gallantry also. I like to think of General Jeb Stewart, a gallant man, who would gallop through us and go all round us and cut off our supplies. It is tragic to think that at the battle of Antietam, opposite to the 2d Massachusetts Infantry, — Bob Shaw's regiment, — Breck Parkman, his cousin, should have fought and been killed. There were plenty of good soldiers — Billy Elliot, Julius Allston, and many more.

One closing scene — the surrender at Appomattox Court House, which showed a high spirit on the part of all. General Lee had kept his men together, these broken forces, in a wonderful fashion, and when he surrendered to General Grant and General Meade he advised his men, his faithful, brave men, to accept the situation and become once more good citizens of the United States. General Grant asked merely for their arms, and bade them keep their horses and every-

thing they had, for they would be sure to need them. It was a very lofty mood of generosity and of large common sense on the part of all. And we have seen the results. More, still, it seems to me an episode in history — the generosity of it all. As General Lee was riding away, Joshua Chamberlain—a clergyman from Maine who had gone out at the head of a regiment and had become a general—ordered his men into line and saluted the fine old soldier. And so soon as the surrender was known, our men went inside the Confederate lines and shared their rations with their Southern brothers.

What had we to offer to the men of the South except, in the words of the poet, "love and gentle visitation"?

But the man of all others whom the United States is bound to honor above anybody else, excepting Abraham Lincoln, was the Honorable Charles Francis Adams, our Ambassador at the Court of St. James, who, single-handed, met and overcame the tremendous forces of the aristocracy of Great Britain. And John Biglow in Paris, our consul there, thwarted the Emperor Napoleon, who tried hard to break up the Republic. The fact is, it was a fight of aristocracy against democracy, and these men knew it and they took their own side.

Today the struggle is that of aristocracy against democracy in Europe. That is the fight all over the world. If the aristocrats wish to rule, we say they shall not rule. If it costs a fight we will fight. It does not seem to be clear to many men what our objection is to what is going on, and it is not quite understood. We do not object to any nation; we do not object to any people. We do object to the kind of principle that rules Prussia. And, what is more, we will not have it. God knows we do not want war. Any man who has ever seen anything of it

thinks it is horrible. But, as I had the pleasure of saying to a high officer last winter, if anybody strikes your mother will you ask him to strike her again? Our country is our mother, and our race is the human race; we belong to it. We will not give up what we fought for a hundred and forty years ago, and what we fought for fifty years ago.

I saw little of the later life of our army comrades. They came home and have done good work in their different fields, as you know. They have held to their views of public duty, and East and West, North and South, they have been the pioneers and they have held and spread abroad large views of life. The national conscience has been awakened, the national vision has been widened, and to my mind the men of today have a better, stronger sense of public duty than we had—the men of my time before the war. It is a cheering thought to me.

A young friend, already gray, asked me the other day to tell to the Harvard Alumni at Commencement these gallant and generous deeds which have been recited and to remind them that their time might come. And so I venture to say to you that the future is in your hands, and if it was well that we in 1861 should try to save the Union and bind fast together all the States, it is worth while for you to hold the standards of our country high in peace and in war. God forbid that there should be any war; but whether in peace or war you will do your duty as well as we tried to do ours.

And one more thing—in fair weather or foul, keep on deck. Do you remember the words of Henry of Navarre after a great victory, to his tardy general Crillon? "Hang yourself, brave Crillon! We fought at Arques, and you were not there." Harvard men, we will always be there.

## DR. WALCOTT

When John Harvard so unconsciously won his immortality by giving half of his estate and the whole of his library to Harvard College, he left not one of his name to enjoy the benefit of that endowment — down to the present day. A few hours ago Lionel de Jersey Harvard took, with distinction, his first degree in arts. Loyal to his mother country he goes home to render her such service as he may, in this, her hour of greatest need. We welcome him most heartily to our ranks, and most sincerely wish him a God speed in all his undertakings.

## LIONEL DE JERSEY HARVARD

Mr. President, Alumni of Harvard, Ladies and Gentlemen: Dr. Walcott, I am afraid, is responsible for having me here this afternoon, and so I must ask you to pardon the anomaly of having a two-hour-old graduate standing at this table. What I have to say will accordingly be very brief.

It might well savor of platitudinism if I were to tell you here what Harvard and the last four years has meant to me; and it would certainly be invidious if I were to suggest that those years have meant more to me than to most men who have gone through them. Nevertheless, I feel that any man who hails from another country and comes here to be imbued with something of the American spirit must be able to discriminate, in no small measure, and serve in his own country, perhaps, as an ambassador of good will and understanding.

It is undoubtedly a lack of knowledge and lack of appreciation which accounts for the great majority of the ills of this world; and the cultivation of such a wide sympathy is probably the highest gift that Harvard has to give to her sons. I do feel, though, that a man coming from

a foreign country, as I have, even though that country may be at one with America in speech and in ideals, yet must be able to gain, perhaps, more than the average man.

Mr. Frothingham was right when he said that Harvard is a happy place to live in; and whether it is true or not that Oxford is not a particularly happy place for Americans, it is undoubtedly true that Harvard is a very, very happy place for the foreigners, and especially for such Englishmen as come within her walls.

A man who comes here from another country has, especially, much to get from this college, and he has also much to give. The pity of that is that the all too short four years are over before he realizes what opportunities there are of giving here. And then the chance is beyond recall.

After he has returned to his own home though, a man can do work which may tell in the long run, however insignificant it must seem. No graduate is worthy of the great gift he has received or of the great name of the university he bears, if he does not do everything in his power to increase her fame and good will among men.

And when a man comes from another country that debt and that opportunity are tremendously increased and he has a duty and a privilege without which he is unworthy of his university — a duty and a privilege to increase the good will and the understanding of one people to another in such small measure as he can.

That is especially true when the two countries concerned are at one in speech and in most of what they hold dear, the two countries which the Atlantic joins and which must ever be one.

For myself I can say little, but I would like to speak for the Class which has just graduated, and it must also be in a greater measure for myself. I have had four

years here full to the brim of happiness and ever increasing joy. To those gentlemen, some known and some unknown, who have made this place the centre of so much that I hold dear, I can never say enough in gratitude. I may say "Thank you!" but that word was never charged with more fervor.

DR. WALCOTT

The Class of 1890 has followed the custom of other Classes of the twenty-five-year period and has made a generous contribution to the resources of the University. They have done, however, more than this. They have given us a great source of satisfaction in honorable lives and in the performance of the many duties of good citizenship.

I call upon Frederick P. Cabot.

FREDERICK P. CABOT

Mr. President, Fellow Alumni: The Class of 1890, through the act of gathering here, has come to new consciousness of the meaning of Harvard. Gladly giving to the College, we are the richer; stirred by deep feeling, our vision is the clearer. Her life is our life. We are a part of her living personality.

Two hundred and fifty years before we came the College was preparing, sending forth ever a larger and larger stream of life from her well-springs. Then we came in the full playtime of our youth and bathed in the waters, strove, struggled, wondered what it all meant. Those were four years of buoyant living.

At the culmination, in June, 1890, in this Sever Hall, Major Higginson spoke to us. He told us of the gift of Soldier's Field; he told us of the happy memory of his friends who gave their lives and all they had or hoped for to their country and to their fellowmen. And, as he spoke, we realized that of him, too, Justice Holmes spoke when he said that through

their great good fortune in their youth their hearts were touched with fire, and that it was given to them to learn at the outset that life is a profound and passionate thing. That evening in Sever Hall we felt the living inspiration of friendships and we, too, were taken into the intimacy of his heart. Then and since he has been generous in deeds but infinitely more generous in ever giving of his inmost self.

We went forth feeling that we were under the spell of lasting friendships; that we had undergone some sort of baptism in those waters; that we had entered into a bond of comradeship. Some few had accomplished acts of prowess or of learning, but most of us knew not from whom or what we had learned, but were simply aware of greater powers. We were eager to think clearly and realize our thoughts, and, with our awakened might, to make good in the world of men.

A generation has passed in our lives and we have had our part in joys and sorrows, in comforts, acquisitions and achievements; and today we come from a world that has cast aside its comforts, destroyed its acquisitions, distorted its achievements, and offered its youths unsparingly to maiming and death. Unquestioning, loyal, they have gone forth, bravely, daringly, giving all that they have. From such giving, life is the richer. Out of the struggle, strife and tumult, out of the fires and ashes, is rising the spirit that binds man to man. All that we have or hope for is none too much for us to give to free that spirit which shall reveal the faith for which to live and die.

One gateway to this College was given in memory of the President of our Class, and writ thereon are the words: "Enter to grow in Wisdom." So to this great Mother of us all we come, to this teacher of freedom and the worth of each to all;

and, we go forth, baptized anew, inspired by her living truth, confident in our expectations, again with awakened might, seeking the visions of our soul.

DR. WALCOTT

Whoever may speak for the Class of 1865 today will be a comparatively young man among the number of those who have spoken to you. But he is probably old enough to bring to you some pleasant memories of the past or some useful warnings gathered from his experience.

Charles Warren Clifford, the President of the Class of 1865.

CHARLES WARREN CLIFFORD

Mr. President, President of the University, Fellow Alumni, Ladies and Gentlemen: Today our Reverend Mother summons back those who graduated fifty years ago and asks of them an account of their stewardship, of the talents which she then committed to their charge. To some of the classes she has given ten talents, to others five, but in view of her poverty then and abundance now it is neither a complaint nor a criticism to say that to the Class of '65 she gave but one talent. She gave us all she had to give, and our gratitude, Mr. President, is commensurate, not with the gift, but with the love with which she gave it. And, Fellow Alumni, sad would the day be for us if we brought that talent back today hidden in a napkin, without gain. But it is not so. We bring it back to our Mother with all the gain that we have been able to earn with it by honest, industrious, and faithful lives. It is not for us to complain. We have done with it what we could, and we come back to her in the expectation of her verdict of approbation.

The glory of the Class of '65 — if I may paraphrase a remark of Professor

Palmer in responding for the Class of '64 last year, in an address which I should have liked to have used today, so identical were the conditions under which his class and my own lived at the University — the glory of the Class of '65 is in its usefulness. We have not given to the world many distinguished men. We come today with no boast of heraldry or pomp of power, but we come with the simple record of useful lives.

Therefore if in our list you find in government no Abraham Lincoln, you will find no Catiline; in law, if no John Marshall, yet no Aaron Burr; in medicine, if no discoverer of ether, no bogus discoverer of an antitoxin; and if in the ministry no Edward Everett Hale or Andrew P. Peabody adorns our list, yet we own no unfrocked priest; and in science and discovery if you find no Columbus, yet no pseudo discoverer of the North Pole. The year of our graduation — and I shall omit at this hour the statistics of Class history which I had prepared — the year of our graduation was notable for two events. In the first place, it was the year in which the legislature of Massachusetts transferred to the alumni the control of the University — a renunciation which I doubt the present legislature would adopt. The generous nature of the alumni was shown when they were charged with this duty, in their selection as a member of the Board of Overseers of an alumnus of Brown, holding only an honorary degree from Harvard, and his selection as President of the Board. As such President he inducted into office Charles William Eliot as President of this University, through whose wise administration the College of our day became the University of later years. The other event has been alluded to today. It will always be one of my most cherished and valued memories of my University life that I heard

James Russell Lowell deliver the "Commemoration Ode" back of Holden Chapel. It was on that day that Harvard welcomed back the survivors of those who had answered their country's call and participated in the war — those fellow alumni who, as these gentlemen have all been telling you were —

"... those who understood  
The deeper teaching of her mystic tome,  
And offered their fresh lives to make it good."

I also on that occasion witnessed that stirring episode when General Francis Bartlett of the Class of '62, the Bayard of Harvard, after trying three times to find his voice amid the cheers of all, was unable to respond and was told by Colonel Harry Lee, the chief marshal, "Sit down, sit down, General Bartlett. Your valor is exceeded only by your modesty."

But I appreciate after a professional experience of nearly fifty years that I cannot expect our Mother's verdict of approbation upon mere assertion. What then, has the Class done to merit it? It has given to the University a memorial window in yonder hall which typifies most beautifully the Harvard spirit; and the benefactions of individual members have been substantial. We gave to the army and navy twenty of our Class, more than fifteen per cent; and of those the names of Sumner Paine, killed at Gettysburg, and Cabot Russell, killed at Fort Wagner, are inscribed on the memorial tablet at its foot. Thus we have the distinction of being the youngest Class recorded there. And George Russell before he was 23 years of age executed the mandate of the Court upon Wilkes, the Andersonville jailer, and afterwards, during the reconstruction period, while on the staff of General Auger, stood between the embattled lines and preserved the status quo without bloodshed, by the influence of his personality. And Jackson rode into Richmond upon its sur-

render with his colored cavalry. We have given to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a governor, who would have been our spokesman today had his health permitted. A faithful and upright and beloved governor, John Quincy Adams Brackett has added distinction to his historic name; and in the ministry, Churchill, loved of the loved, who gave up for conscience' sake a career in the drama, where he would have rivaled Jefferson and Irving, to raise the standard of pulpit delivery, and for conscience' sake was subjected to the ignominy of trial in the Andover controversy. And Flavius Josephus Cook whose marvelous personality enabled him "the applause of listening" thousands "to command." In law, Tweed, expert in his profession, wise administrator of vast financial and business interests; Brownell, ideal class secretary, industrious collector of Harvard memorabilia; and Durant, Garter, Stickney and Frost, rising to high positions. In education, Snow, for forty years professor of history in Washington University, several times acting chancellor, lucid writer and able teacher; and Leeds, brilliant professor of chemistry in Stevens Institute, beloved of faculty and students. In medicine, Putnam and Chadwick, rising to the front rank of their profession here in Boston; and Hooper in Chicago, and Sturges in New York. And many, many more who have lived lives of usefulness and who have carried into their activities the inspiration which they received here.

Such is the record, and we await in confidence our Mother's "Well done!"

One word more, even at this hour. Professor Palmer, in his address last week, spoke of the wider development of the University and of the obligations that imposed upon us. Another thought occurs to me, — the wider development of the world into which the graduates of

today enter, and the obligations it puts upon them. For notwithstanding the awful cataclysm of lust and greed which we are daily witnessing on both continents, I do most solemnly believe that this is a greater and a better world than it was fifty years ago; greater in the sense that the mind of man has wrested vast spaces to its use from darkness, superstition and ignorance, and carried to them the light of knowledge; and better in that the average moral standard of the world has been raised and that the spirit of brotherhood now goes out to every human being. As Dickens said: "It is a world we must be careful how we libel. God forgive us! for He alone knows what lies beneath the surface of His lightest image."

Into this world of larger opportunity the graduates of today enter. They need a larger and more comprehensive preparation than we did, and it is the glory of the University that she is able to and does give it. And I have no doubt that fifty years hence they will be able to bring back to their Mother a record of greater efficiency and accomplishment than the men who were of '65 have been able to earn with the one talent which our Mother gave us.

The exercises closed with the singing of the first verse of "Fair Harvard" led by the Alumni Chorus.

### Election of Overseers.

There were five vacancies for Overseers this year, all for the full term of six years. The results of the postal and Commencement votes follow.

	<i>Postal Com.</i>	
	<i>Vote</i>	<i>Vote</i>
*Robert Grant, '73, of Boston.....	2746	1097
*W. DeW. Hyde, '79, of Brunswick, Me.....	2063	806
*R. F. Herrick, '90, of Milton.....	1769	1006
*W. S. Thayer, '85, of Baltimore, Md.....	1618	773

*D. F. Davis, '00, of St. Louis, Mo.....	1551	687
Benjamin Carpenter, '88, of Chicago, Ill.....	1509	551
Joseph Lee, '83, of Boston.....	1284	579
R. P. Bass, '96, of Peterboro, N.H.....	1182	451
Hugh Bancroft, '98, of Boston.....	1142	474
M. A. DeW. Howe, '87, of Boston.....	1096	399
Perry D. Trafford, '89.....	1075	
James Byrne, '77.....	1071	
Malcolm Donald, '99.....	1021	
Andrew J. Peters, '95.....	1013	
Henry Jackson, '80.....	982	
Odin Roberts, '86.....	841	
Joseph S. Ford, 2d, '94.....	499	
J. H. Parker, '93.....	477	

The total Postal Ballot was 4755 and the total Commencement Vote was 1460, as against 4905 and 1923 last year. In 1914 the highest candidate, W. C. Forbes, '92, received 1152 votes at Commencement.

### Directors of Alumni Association.

The vote on Commencement was as follows, the first three candidates being elected:

Russell Green Fessenden .....	800
Frederick Winsor.....	522
Robert Winsor, Jr.....	512
Philip Stockton.....	508
George Cabot Lee.....	410
Franklin Spilman Newell.....	402
John Wing Prentiss.....	394

The total number of votes cast was 1230.

## Meetings.

### DENTAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Association held exercises in the Harvard Dental School in the morning of the 23d of June, illustrating the work of the School. At twelve o'clock those members who cared to do so participated in an automobile run to Southbridge, where lunch was served at the Southbridge Arms, and the afternoon was spent in field sports. At five o'clock the 44th annual meeting and banquet was held at Young's Hotel, with the largest attendance in the history of the Association, 216 partaking of the banquet.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Ernest H. Chute, '96; sec., Charles T. Warner, '02; treas., James J. O'Brien, '02; exec. com., 2 years, David F. Spinney, '00; trustee L. M. Fund, 2 years, Eugene B. Wyman, '00; com. on nomination and election of officers, Harry M. Haynes, '96, Otis S. Smith, '05, William F. Strangman, '06.

On Commencement Day the Association had its headquarters at 48 Thayer, where a light lunch was served.

The new Secretary's address is 168 Newbury St., Boston.

#### DIVINITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Harvard Divinity School was held in Divinity Hall on Wednesday, June 23.

The opening service was conducted at 10 o'clock by Mr. Leonard Cushman, of the graduating class.

Rev. Charles F. Billings presided at the business meeting. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. Pitt Dillingham, was read by Prof. H. W. Foote in the absence of Mr. Dillingham. Prof. Foote also read the report of the Committee on the 100th Anniversary of the School. The Committee reported that while it was impossible to fix upon a date at which instruction in theology at Harvard began, — unless one took the date of the founding of the College itself, 1636, — there are three dates, any one of which might be chosen as marking a fresh impetus of theological education in Cambridge through the more or less definite organization of theological instruction along the lines of a professional school out of which the Harvard Divinity School, as we now know it, has developed. These dates are: first, 1816, in the winter of which the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education

was organized. In October, 1816, there appears in the records of the Corporation the first mention of "The Theological Seminary of the University." The Alumni Association at its annual meeting in 1851 took especial note that the occasion was the 35th anniversary of the School. The second possible date would be 1817, the date which was taken in 1867 for the 50th anniversary of the School, which was, however, avowedly the 50th anniversary of the first Visitation Day, i.e., the graduation exercises of the first class, occurring in December, 1817. The third possible date would be 1819, this being the date of the organization of the Divinity Faculty. The Committee recommended that the 100th anniversary be observed in October, 1916, the exact date and program to be determined later.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Rev. Prof. Francis G. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge; vice-pres., Rev. Augustus M. Lord, D.D., Providence, R.I.; sec.-treas., Rev. Pitt Dillingham, Boston; exec. com., Rev. E. M. Slocombe, Worcester, Rev. Clarence S. Pond, Beverly Farms.

The following persons were nominated for associate membership and were duly elected: Rev. Robert Fleming Rattray, of Liverpool, England, a student in the School in 1913-14; Rev. Edward Dunbar Johnson, of Salem, a student in the School in 1910-11; and Rev. Lucius Moody Bristol, of Providence, R.I., a student in the School in 1909-10.

The necrology was read by Rev. Edward Hale, who reported that eleven of the former students of the School had died in the course of the year. The deaths of the following alumni are of special significance: Rev. Theodore Chickering Williams, distinguished as a preacher and a man of letters, one of the most widely-known and best beloved of the alumni of



the School; Rev. C. W. Heizer, beloved minister for many years at Ithaca, N.Y.; Rev. G. M. Bodge, minister at West Roxbury; Rev. Abram Wyman, minister at North Easton; and Rev. Fritz Daur, a German student in the School last year, who took his degree of Master of Theology at Commencement, 1914, entered the German Army at the outbreak of the war, and died last November at the military hospital at Courtrai, of wounds received in battle.

Rev. Prof. Francis G. Peabody, D.D., then read a notable address on "The Spiritual History of Divinity Hall," which was received with deep appreciation.

The meeting adjourned for luncheon in the Common Room, after which addresses were made by Rev. William R. Cole, of Cohasset, representing the Class of 1890, and by Rev. Calvin Stebbins, of Framingham, representing the Class of 1865. Dean Fenn then made his usual report of the activities of the School, and Rev. Prof. Kirsopp Lake also spoke briefly.

*Henry Wilder Foote,*  
Acting Secretary.

#### ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

The eighth annual meeting of the Society was held April 30, 1915, at the Harvard Club and the following officers were elected for the coming year: Clifford Richardson, '77, pres.; Charles Gilman, '04, vice-pres.; C. M. Holland, '06, sec.; D. G. Edwards, '03, treas.; Warren Delano, '74, S. J. Jennings, '85, R. R. Rumery, '99, J. F. Sanborn, '99, J. P. H. Perry, '03, R. W. Greenlaw, '02, W. S. Nichols, '03, members of the exec. com.

Following the election of officers the meeting adjourned to Harvard Hall, where Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, of the N.Y. Fire Dept., gave a most interesting and instructive talk on

the organization and work of the N.Y. Fire Dept., which supplemented an exhibition drill given in the afternoon by the class in the Fire College at which the members of the Society were present as guests.

*C. M. Holland, Sec.*

#### ENGINEERS.

The list of officers of the Association of Harvard Engineers for 1915-16 is as follows: Pres., Francis Mason, New York; vice-presidents, I. N. Hollis, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; George C. Whipple, Harvard University; Alfred D. Flinn, New York; sec., J. F. Vaughan, Boston; treas., Hector J. Hughes, Harvard University.

*J. F. Vaughan, Sec.*

#### LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

The name of the Association no longer contains the word School. At the time of the formation of the Graduate School of Applied Science the purpose of the Association was broadened so that it is now a general organization composed of graduates of every department in the University who are interested in science. Of course it still contains a very large percentage of the L.S.S. graduates who formed the original Society, but there are many who were never connected with the L.S.S.

During the past year we have held several meetings. In March, we combined with the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in giving the Lawrence Lecture. This lecture is designed to bring to Boston some one of the leading scientists of the country to discuss some subject of interest to scientific men. This year the lecturer was Mr. Elmer A. Sperry, who has done some wonderful work in the development of the principle of the gyroscope. In April, we had the annual dinner of the Society, at the

Harvard Club, with Mr. Winthrop Packard, secretary of the Audubon Society, as the speaker. On Commencement Day we held our annual meeting and luncheon in University 17.

While the Lawrence Scientific Association is already a pretty vigorous organization, it seems reasonable to suppose that as time goes on it will take on the more important function of centring the scientific interests of the Alumni which are now widely scattered in many small clubs and societies.

*John W. Wood, Jr., Sec.*

#### LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting was held at noon on Wednesday, June 23, in Langdell Hall, Cambridge. Vice-Pres., Hon. John Wilkes Hammond presided. Officers were elected as follows: Pres., Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes, LL.B., '66, Mass.; vice-presidents, Hon. Richard Olney, LL.B., '58, Mass.; Joseph Bryan Cumming, Esq., '59, Ga.; Hon. Everett Pepperell Wheeler, LL.B., '59, N.Y.; Hon. James Madison Morton, LL.B., '61, Mass.; Hon. Jeremiah Smith, LL.B., '61, Mass.; Hon. Simeon Eben Baldwin, '63, Conn.; Hon. George Gray, '63, Del.; Hon. John Wilkes Hammond, '66, Mass.; David Thompson Watson, Esq., LL.B., '66, Pa.; John Sanders Duncan, Esq., LL.B., '67, Ind.; Hon. Ezekiel McLeod, LL.B., '67, N.B.; Hon. Frederick Dodge, LL.B., '69, Mass.; Hon. Augustus Everett Willson, '70, Ky.; Austen George Fox, Esq., LL.B., '71, N.Y.; Joseph Bangs Warner, Esq., LL.B., '73, Mass.; Hon. Charles Joseph Bonaparte, LL.B., '74, Md.; Hon. William Caleb Loring, LL.B., '74, Mass.; William Thomas, Esq., LL.B., '76, Cal.; Hon. Edward Peter Pierce, LL.B., '77, Mass.; Hon. Francis Joseph Swayze, '81, N.J.; Hon. Shinichiro Kurino, LL.B., '81, Japan; Hon. Edward Kent, '86, Ariz.;

Hon. Julian W. Mack, LL.B., '87, Ill.; Hon. Edward Terry Sanford, LL.B., '89, Tenn.; Charles F. Choate, Jr., Esq., '90, Mass.; Hon. George Hutchins Bingham, LL.B., '91, N.H.; George E. Wright, Esq., LL.B., '91, Wash.; Hon. George Collins Hitchcock, '93, Mo.; Hon. Augustus Noble Hand, LL.B., '94, N.Y.; Hon. James Madison Morton, Jr., LL.B., '94, Mass.; sec., Joseph Sargent, LL.B., '98, 50 Congress St., Boston; treas., Roger Ernst, LL.B., '06, 60 State St., Boston; council for the term expiring 1919, Frank Washburn Grinnell, LL.B., '98, Boston; Joseph Potter Cotton, LL.B., '00, New York; Arthur Henry Weed, LL.B., '05, Boston.

Robert Dickson Weston, '88, James Arnold Lowell, '94, and Edward Francis McClennen were appointed a committee to nominate officers to be voted on at the next annual meeting.

The Secretary's report was read, the substance of which was that the Council had elected Robert Shaw Barlow, '94, as chairman, at their first meeting after the last annual meeting; that the Council had voted to postpone the Association's regular quinquennial celebration, which would in regular course have been held in June, 1915, until June, 1917, when the centennial of the founding of the School is to be celebrated; and that a communication had been received from the Secretary of the Faculty of the Divinity School regarding a proposed effort to obtain from the Corporation an extension of the franchise for voting for Overseers, so as to include holders of degrees from the professional schools, and that the Council voted to refer the question to the annual meeting without recommendation by the Council as to what if any action the Association should take. This question was discussed by the meeting, and it was voted that the chair appoint a committee of five to

consider and report at the next annual meeting.

After adjournment (the chair having stated that he would not make his appointment of a committee at present) the members marched to the Harvard Union, where an informal luncheon was served.

Hon. Jabez Fox (Massachusetts Superior Court) presided, and Felix Frankfurter, Professor of Law at the School, and Henry W. Dunn, ex-Dean of the Law School of the University of Iowa, spoke. Dean Thayer was to have spoken instead of Mr. Dunn, but was prevented by illness. Nearly seventy members attended the luncheon.

*Joseph Sargent, Sec.*

#### MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

##### *Triennial Meeting, May 20, 1915.*

A very successful and enjoyable meeting of the Harvard Medical Alumni Ass'n was held May 20, 1915. In the morning the Mass. General Hospital, the Boston City Hospital, the Free Hospital for Women, and the Boston Psychopathic Hospital gave demonstrations in many of the departments with ward visits and special clinics in the operating-rooms. These were much appreciated by a large number of men who showed a keen interest in the newer methods which were demonstrated.

A luncheon was served in the Museum of the Administration Building of the Harvard Medical School. About 180 men attended this luncheon, which was furnished by members of the Harvard Medical School Faculty and the Alumni Ass'n. The beautiful room with its valuable collections added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

In the afternoon the near-by hospitals, the Peter Bent Brigham, the Children's, and the Cancer Hospitals were visited. All the departments of the Medical

School were open for inspection to the Alumni while the classes were in session. Certain of the departments, such as the Physiological Department and the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, prepared special demonstrations and gave short talks on the work which each man in the department was doing at the time. Considerable interest was shown in the new ideas which were being tested out, and many questions were asked. In the Amphitheatre of Building D, three demonstrations were given with lantern slides.

In the evening the Triennial Dinner was served in the large room at the Harvard Club; 220 men were present. Dr. S. B. Woodward, president of the Ass'n, presided and introduced the speakers, who were Dr. H. P. Walcott, member of the Corporation of Harvard University; Dr. E. H. Bradford, Dean of the Medical School; Dr. H. D. Arnold, Dean of the Graduate School of Medicine; Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Commissioner of Health of New York; Dr. F. W. Peabody, member of the China Medical Board; and Dr. Harvey Cushing, who had lately returned from the war in France and England.

The Triennial Meeting proved instructive and enjoyable and gave those who attended a chance to get in touch with the School in working hours, to have a glimpse of the new work that is going on, and to renew old acquaintances of Medical School days.

##### *The Annual Meeting, June 24, 1915.*

The Annual Meeting was held in Harvard 5 on Commencement Day, June 24, 1915, and was followed by a spread in the same room. The following officers were elected: Pres. F. C. Shattuck, M.D. '73, Boston; vice-pres., E. H. Bradford, M.D. '73, Boston, T. W. Huntington, M.D. '76, San Francisco, C. A. Wheaton,

M.D. '77, St. Paul, Minn., W. P. Bowers, M.D. '79, Clinton, Homer Gage, M.D. '87, Worcester, W. B. Coley, M.D. '88, New York City, A. S. Thayer, M.D. '88, Portland, Me., Reuben Peterson, M.D. '89, Ann Arbor, Mich., C. E. Edson, M.D. '92, Denver, Col., J. A. Capps, M.D. '95, Chicago, Ill.; sec., A. B. Emmons, 2d, M.D. '02, Boston; treas., J. B. Ayer, M.D. '07, Boston; councilors for the term ending 1919, A. N. Broughton, M.D. '97, Jamaica Plain, G. A. Craigin, M.D. '90, Boston, P. E. Truesdale, M.D. '98, Fall River.

The name of Dr. A. B. Emmons, 2d, was submitted to the President and Fellows of Harvard University for re-appointment as Director for Appointments to the Medical Alumni for three years. A. B. Emmons, 2d, Sec.

#### PHI BETA KAPPA.

The business meeting was held as usual on the morning of Monday, June 21, in the west lecture room of Harvard Hall, the president, L. B. R. Briggs, '75, in the chair. No business which aroused any discussion or difference of opinion was brought up. The Society acquiesced in the recommendation made by the committee to which the matter had been referred, that there was no occasion to make any change in the present methods of election.

The new officers elected for the coming year were Prof. Charles H. Grandgent, '83, president; Henry Osborne Taylor, '78, vice-president; Richard H. Dana, '74, treasurer; William Coolidge Lane, '81, corresponding secretary.

The following honorary members were elected: Sidney Edward Mezes, '90, president of the College of the City of New York; Oswald Garrison Villard, '93, editor of the *New York Evening Post*; Chester Noyes Greenough, '98, Professor of English, Harvard University; and Alfred

Noyes, of Exeter College, Oxford, the Poet of the Day.

The literary exercises in Sanders Theatre at noon were preceded by brief remarks by the President of the University, drawing attention to the printed list of academic prizes and honors which had been distributed in pamphlet form, and mentioning the fact that in the new edition of the *Quinquennial Catalogue* more pains are taken to record academic honors won in College. The Orator of the Day was James Ford Rhodes, LL.D., of Boston, whose address was devoted to the consideration of Abraham Lincoln's course in certain phases of the Civil War. The Poet was Alfred Noyes, of England, whose poem was entitled "A Plea for Peace."

At the dinner in the Union about two hundred brethren were seated, and after dinner, under the genial influence of the president, Dean Briggs, they enjoyed a full measure of anecdote, jest, and reminiscence.

The following extracts from the report of the Secretary explain some of the new developments in the work of the Society:

At the winter dinner, December 4, 1914, the President and Secretary, with Robert S. Hale, '91, were appointed a committee to consider the proposed Interscholastic Scholarship Trophy. After consultation with the Faculty Committee on Admissions, and after some discussion among themselves, the Committee decided to carry out the project, and to commission Robert A. Recchia, a Boston sculptor, to prepare a bronze bas-relief. This bas-relief presents a vigorous figure of a college student in cap and gown, grasping his diploma, the symbol of his accomplishment in College, while in the background is seen in lower relief the bronze statue of John Harvard in the College Delta. At the base of the relief

are ten small panels in which may be inscribed the names of the schools to which the trophy shall have been awarded during ten successive years, with a central panel to bear the name of the school to which the prize shall go for permanent keeping at the end of ten years. The Committee has also had made simple bronze electric lamps for the study-table, to be given year by year to the individual boys from the successful schools whose names appear on the examination honor list. Subscriptions amounting to \$331.92 toward the expense of the trophy have been received from 119 members of the Society.

Another interesting event of the year has been the establishment of a Scholarship Service Bureau under the auspices of the Immediate Members, which has helped to establish a strong bond of union between the members and other scholars. This, the Secretary of the Immediate Members writes, is beyond question the most notable act of Phi Beta Kappa during the year. It has opened a field for the productive and self-sacrificing utilization of scholarly powers, has been of service to backward students, and in general has encouraged a spirit of sound scholarship in the College, while the prestige of the Chapter has been manifestly enhanced. The central board of directors has this year consisted of a chairman and of six others who kept office hours in pairs three afternoons a week. This body files the records and strives to bring the right persons together according to affinity of temperament and status and similarity of courses. The patient is welcome to study in his adviser's room, deriving advantage from the latter's advice and from the atmosphere of study. The secret of success lies in the ripening of friendships which open to both parties a new vision of what scholarship means.

Twenty-eight advisers have been affiliated with the Bureau, including fifteen active members of the local Chapter, three graduate members of Phi Beta Kappa, and ten persons from outside the Society. The undertaking is one that looks for support to all scholars without regard to their membership in Phi Beta Kappa, but it is, nevertheless, a Phi Beta Kappa enterprise, financed by the Society and led by Phi Beta Kappa men, at least two thirds of the board of directors being members. Those helped during the few months in which the Bureau has been in operation were twenty-four freshmen, three sophomores, one junior, and two unclassified students.

Members of Phi Beta Kappa have also been active on the Student Council, and what has been accomplished by that body in regard to matters of scholarship has been done through members of Phi Beta Kappa. The Faculty has been persuaded to modify the rules in regard to oral examinations in French and German, in regard to which the student body has labored under a sense of injustice. The Committee on Scholarship has also been instrumental in arranging for a series of lectures to be given in English A under the direction of the Department of Education, with the purpose of instructing the Freshman Class in methods of study.

The weekly dinners, held by the Society in the Tower Room of Memorial Hall, have been particularly successful, and representative graduate students have been among the invited speakers at these dinners. Practice in self-expression has been encouraged by symposiums and by discussions; thus fostering social intercourse and the interchange of opinions. These dinners were held regularly once a week into May, and culminated in the annual dinner at the Boston City Club on May 21.

## CORPORATION RECORDS.

*Meeting of April 26, 1915.*

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. William Lindsey for his gift of \$6000, his final payment on account of his generous offer of a sum not exceeding \$10,000 to meet the expenses of a Surgical Unit which the Medical School will send to the American Ambulance Hospital in France.

To Mr. Edward D. Bettens for the gift of \$5000, to be added to the principal of "The Louise E. Bettens Fund — Established by her Children — the net income to be used for the encouragement or advancement of Painting by Artists who are citizens of the United States of America, including in citizens, women as well as men."

To the Fly Club for the gift of \$3000 in payment of the Fly Gate.

To Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge for his gift of \$2000 to be called the "T. Jefferson Coolidge Fund for Cancer Research," the income only to be used.

To Dr. H. L. Gray for his gift of \$200, to be added to the income of the Henry Warren Torrey Fund.

To Mr. Charles H. Beckwith for his gift of \$200, to be added to the principal of the "R. M. Hodges Scholarship" Fund.

To Mr. Dudley L. Pickman for his gift of \$150 and to Mr. William S. Spaulding for his gift of \$50 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To Mr. Edward W. Forbes and to an anonymous friend for their gifts of \$100 each toward the purchase of prints for the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. William Phillips for his unrestricted gift of \$83.33.

To Miss Louise Fits for her gift of \$5 toward the payment of a duplicate card catalogue of prints in the Museum of Fine Arts and the Fogg Art Museum.

To the American Institute of Architects for the generous offer of a medal, to be awarded by the Faculty of Architecture, to the member of the graduating class whose record for the course is the best; and accept the same in accordance with the foregoing terms.

*Voted*, on recommendation of the Administrative Board of the Medical School, that a deposit of \$10 be made in advance to the Bursar by each student taking courses in Physiology, Chemistry, and Anatomy, to cover charges for breakage.

*Voted*, unanimously, that commence-

ing with the academic year 1916-17 the tuition fee charged to new students in the following departments be \$200: Harvard College, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School of Business Administration, the Schools of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, and the Bussey Institution with the School of Forestry; but that students now registered in any of the above departments be charged a tuition fee of \$150 so long as they continue in the departments in which they are, at present, registered; and that no Stillman Infirmary, laboratory or graduation fee be charged to any student paying a tuition fee of \$200 or more.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1915:

*Proctor:* H. R. Davidson, of Divinity Hall.

*Assistants:* Thomas Lewis Kennedy, in Classics; Millard Burr Gulick, in Fine Arts; Edgar Oscar Parker, in Drawing; Joseph Leonard Walsh, in Mathematics; Hugh Wilson Josephs, Stuart Luther Peck, and Aram Hovhannes Khachadoorian, in Chemistry.

*Austin Teaching Fellows:* Gerald Louis Wendt, Victor Yngve, Bruce Robinson Silver, Walter Elwood Vail, Edward Logan Campbell, James Hallett Hodges, and Leon Woodman Parsons, in Chemistry.

*Instructors:* Martin Mower, in Fine Arts; Richard Potts Johnson, Webster Godman Simon, Charles Austin Hobbs and Lawrence Washington Murphy, in Mathematics.

*Lecturers:* FitsRoy Carrington, on the History of Engraving; Edward Waldo Forbes, on the Fine Arts; George Parker Winship, on the History of Printing.

*Voted* to appoint Dr. Franklin Dexter, Director of Scholarships in the Medical School for five years from Sept. 1, 1915.

*Voted* to change the title of Robert Williamson Lovett from Professor of Orthopedics to Professor of Orthopedic Surgery.

*Meeting of May 10, 1915.*

The Treasurer reported the receipt of securities valued at \$640 from the estate of Francis Skinner, a further contribution on account of his residuary bequest

to the Medical School, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To the United Fruit Co. for the gift of \$2500 in support of the work of the Department of Tropical Medicine for the year 1915-16.

To His Excellency Edwin V. Morgan for his gift of \$1000 for a collection of books on Paraguay for the College Library.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for their gift of \$625, the third quarterly payment for the year 1914-15 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arboretum, \$500 thereof to be added to the permanent fund of the Arboretum and the balance to be applied to the current uses, in accordance with their vote of July 10, 1914.

To Messrs. Felix M. Warburg and Robert Saltonstall for their gifts of \$500 each, to Mr. Frederick P. Cabot for his gift of \$300, and to Mr. Charles W. Hubbard of \$200 toward a salary in the Division of Education.

To the Trustees of the Elisabeth Thompson Science Fund for their gift of \$500 to be added to the fund established by Dr. Minot for the maintenance of the "Harvard Embryological Collection."

To the Dante Society for the gift of \$150 for the maintenance of the Dante Collection in the University Library and \$50 for the Dante Prize.

To Mr. Charles C. Jackson for his gift of \$100 toward a salary in the Division of Education.

To Messrs. A. Lincoln Filene and Robert Saltonstall for their gifts of \$50 each toward the expense of training an instructor in the Division of Education.

To Mr. Paul E. Fitzpatrick for his gift of \$50, being the amount of his honorarium returned for lecturing before the Graduate School of Business Administration.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express to Professor Theobald Smith their deep appreciation of his devoted and skilled service to the University for so many years and of his important contributions to the knowledge and prevention of disease. His resignation is accepted with regret, to take effect August 31, 1915.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1915:

*Assistants:* Herbert Frederick Engelbrecht, Alexander Donald Macdonald, Leon Ernest

Ramsdell, Osman James Walker and Carl Henry Wilson, in Chemistry; Fred Charles Langenberg, in Metallurgy and Metallography; William Thomson, in Semitic Languages.

*Austin Teaching Fellows:* Carl Eugen Guthe, Jr., in Anthropology; Walter Cecil Schumb, in Chemistry.

*Instructors:* Earnest Albert Hooton, in Anthropology; John Wymond Miller Bunker, in Sanitary Biology; Walter Scott Weeks, in Mining; Edward Vere Brewer, Arthur Burkhard, Frank Stanton Cawley, Asbury Haven Herrick, Ray Waldron Pettengill, Friedrich Schoenemann and Henry Harmon Stevens in German.

Robert Van Arsdale Norris, Lecturer on Coal Mining; Charles Jacob Gale, Auditor of the Harvard Dining Halls; Frederick Wilkey, Manager of the Harvard Dining Halls.

*Voted* to appoint Oswald Garrison Villard, '93, a member of the Harvard Commission on Western History from May 1, 1915.

Notice was received of the election of Henry A. Murray, Jr., and Francis W. Capper as Undergraduate Members of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for the second half of 1914-15, in place of William C. Clafin, Jr., and Russell R. Ayres.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Dr. Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster for the second half of 1915-16.

#### *Meeting of May 24, 1915.*

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. M. Douglas Flattery for his gift of securities, valued at \$11,800, "to establish the Flattery Research Fund, the income of which is to be used to promote the scientific study, at the Harvard Medical School, of the cause, the cure and the prevention of disease."

To Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of \$300 toward a certain salary.

To Mr. R. Clipeton Sturgis for his gift of \$200 toward a certain salary.

To the Harvard Club of Pennsylvania for the gift of \$186.82 in payment of the cost of planting an elm tree in the College Yard.

To the Harvard Club of Washington for the gift of \$125, the second instalment of the scholarship for the year 1914-15.

To Mr. Jacob H. Schiff for his gift of \$100

for the Harvard Menorah Prize for the year 1914-15.

To Mr. Joseph E. Sterrett for his gift of \$100 for the purchase of books for the Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. George Nixon Black for his gift of \$100, to Messrs. J. Templeman Coolidge and Felix M. Warburg for their gifts of \$50 each and to Mr. Dan Fellows Platt for his gift of \$25 "for the purchase of photographs for the use of the courses in drawing in the Department of Fine Arts."

To Dr. Alexander Forbes for his gift of \$50 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To Assistant Professor Theodore Lyman for his gift of \$50 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Mr. Jerome D. Greene for his gift of \$17.35 for subscription to the "Japan Weekly Mail."

The President reported the death of Murray Anthony Potter, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, which occurred on the 17th inst., in the 45th year of his age.

The resignation of Eugène Joseph Armand Duquesne as Professor of Architectural Design was received and accepted to take effect at the end of the first half of 1914-15.

The resignation of Hugh Wilson Josephs as Assistant in Chemistry was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1915.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1915:

*Assistants:* Joseph Paul Kaufman, in Comparative Literature; Ernest Henry Wilson, at the Arnold Arboretum; Frederick Sayford Bacon, Leslie Briggs Coombs, Amos Knapp Hobby, Joseph Wylie MacNaugher, and Lee Irvin Smith, in Chemistry; Christian Nussbaum, Harry Clark, David Locke Webster, James Beebe Brinsmade, Franklin Livingston Hunt, Arman Edward Becker, Robert Harrington Kent, Paul Earls Sabine, in Physics; Oscar Baxter Ryder, Norman John Silberling, Russell Weisman, Merton Kirk Cameron, John Bovingdon, Arthur Eli Monroe, John Valentine Van Sickle, in Economics.

*Instructors:* Harold Kitchings Burbank, Philip Green Wright, Edmond Earle Lincoln, and Frederic Ernest Richter, in Economics; Edward Ballantine, in Music; William Anderson, in Municipal Government.

*Lecturers:* William Stanley Parker, on Architectural Practice; Frederic Palmer, on Prac-

tical Theology, and a member of the Faculty of Divinity.

*Sanitary Inspector:* John Wymond Miller Bunker.

Tutor in the Division of History, Government and Economics: William Anderson.

#### *Meeting of June 7, 1915.*

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To "a group of Harvard graduates and friends of Philosophy" for their gifts amounting to \$2000 toward a certain salary.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$1275, for salaries in the Department of Physics for 1915-16.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$1000, to be added to the income of the Endowment Fund of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory.

To Mr. Horace S. Sears for his gift of \$1000, his first payment on account of his offer of one thousand dollars a year for three years toward a certain salary.

To the Harvard Medical Alumni Association for the gift of \$400 to be used in payment for show cases in the Library at the Medical School.

To Mrs. David P. Kimball for her gift of \$100, to "A Friend" for \$75, to Miss Ellen F. Mason and Miss Fanny P. Mason for their gifts of \$50 each, and to Mrs. Henry Parkman for \$25 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To Mr. Rodolphe L. Agassiz for his gift of \$200 and to Mr. James F. Porter of \$50 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To Messrs. Bradley W. Palmer and Guerdon S. Holden for their gifts of \$100 each and to Mr. Theron E. Catlin for his gift of \$50 toward the expenses of the summer field work in Colorado, under the direction of Professor Atwood.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nichols for their gift of \$100 and to Miss Mabel Sturgis for her gift of \$100 toward the expenses of the School for Social Workers.

To Mrs. Murray Anthony Potter for her gift of \$175 for the Susan Anthony Potter Prizes for the year 1914-15.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$50, to be used as a prize for the encouragement of the study of the Old Testament.

The resignation of Howard Levi Gray as Assistant Professor of History and Tutor in the Division of History, Government and Economics was received and accepted to take effect Aug. 31, 1915.



*Voted* to appoint Clarence Erskine Kelley, Assistant in Astronomy from Feb. 1, for the remainder of 1914-15.

*Voted* to appoint Alexander Swanson Begg, Assistant Secretary of the Graduate School of Medicine from June 1 to Sept. 1, 1915.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1915:

*Assistants:* Arthur Bliss Seymour, in the Cryptogamic Herbarium; James Royal Martin, in Physiology.

*Research Fellow:* Harold Eugene Bigelow, in Chemistry.

*Instructor:* Carl Ludwig Schrader, in Gymnastics.

*Lecturers:* Christian Carl Carstens, on Social Ethics; Louis Adams Frothingham, State and City Government in Massachusetts.

*Regent:* Edward Deshon Brandegee.

*Voted* to appoint a Committee on Parts at Commencement for the coming academic year, to consist of Professors Briggs, Fenn, Winter, Ripley, C. N. Jackson, Frankfurter, and Sprague.

*Voted* to appoint Frederick Henderson Sterns, Associate in Anthropology from Sept. 1, 1915.

*Voted* to appoint the following Assistant Professors for five years from Sept. 1, 1915: Arthur Fisher Whittam, of Romance Languages; William James Cunningham, Transportation.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of Embryology, to serve from September 1, 1915: Whereupon, ballots being given in, it appeared that Frederic Thomas Lewis was elected.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of Anatomy, to serve from September 1, 1915: Whereupon, ballots being given in, it appeared that John Warren was elected.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of Histology, to serve from September 1, 1915: Whereupon, ballots being given in, it appeared that John Lewis Bremer was elected.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Prof. Irving Babbitt for the first half of the academic year 1915-16, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Prof. George Andrew Reisner from Sept. 1, 1915, to Sept. 1, 1916.

#### *Meeting of June 23, 1915.*

The following receipt was reported, and the same was gratefully accepted: From the estate of Rebecca A. Greene, \$100 additional for the use of the Medical School.

The following letter was presented:

NEW YORK, June 21, 1915.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard University:

SIRS:

*The James J. Hill Professorship of Transportation in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.*

The undersigned self-constituted Committee, representing a wide circle of friends and admirers of James J. Hill, Esquire, and desiring to perpetuate many of Mr. Hill's ideas in a way so as to merit his cordial counsel and support and at the same time give ample latitude in administration to the University, hereby present to the President and Fellows of Harvard University the sum of \$125,000, to found the James J. Hill Professorship of Transportation.

The income only of this fund shall be used to maintain a Professorship in the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University. It is our desire that the recipient or recipients of this income shall give instruction or promote investigations in the subject of Transportation, giving chief attention to railroad transportation. While it is our intention that this income shall ordinarily secure the service of a competent teacher, it is also our desire to promote research, and if for any reason the Professorship should be temporarily vacant, or in the discretion of the President and Fellows it should be unnecessary to apply the entire income of this fund to maintain the Professorship, they are authorized to use the income and accumulated income in contributing to the instruction and research in the University in the subjects named in such way as they see fit.

Attached hereto you will find a list of the donors of this gift, with the amount of their subscriptions. We trust that formal acknowledgment will be sent in due course to each one of these donors, whose addresses we also fur-

niah you, and that you will also notify Mr. James J. Hill of this foundation in his name.

With great respect, we are, dear Sirs,

Faithfully yours,

ROBERT BACON,  
GEO. F. BAKER,  
HOWARD ELLIOTT,  
ARTHUR CURTIS JAMES,  
THOMAS W. LAMONT,  
ROBERT T. LINCOLN,  
J. P. MORGAN,

*Committee.*

And it was thereupon *Voted*, that this generous gift be gratefully accepted in accordance with the terms of the above letter, and that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to each giver.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

For the gift of \$2500, being the interest at four per cent from Jan. 1, 1915, on the subscriptions to the Hill Professorship, to be applied to the current expenses of the Graduate School of Business Administration for 1914-15.

To Mr. Frank Graham Thomson for his gift of \$2500 on account of his offer of \$5000 a year for ten years, beginning with the year 1909-10, for instruction in Municipal Government, in addition to that already given.

To Messrs. Frank Graham Thomson and Clarke Thomson for their gifts amounting to \$1250, the second half-yearly payment for 1914-15 on account of their offer of \$2500 a year for five years for supporting the Bureau of Municipal Research in connection with the course in Municipal Government.

To the Overseers' Committee to Visit the Division of Forestry for the gift of \$1300 for a certain salary.

To Mr. James J. Storrow for his gift of \$1000, to Messrs. Stephen M. Weld and John S. Lawrence for their gifts of \$500 each and to Mr. Frederic C. Dumaine for his gift of \$100 to be credited to the guaranteed deficit fund in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Alfred T. White for his gift of \$1000 additional for the department of Social Ethics.

To Miss Elisabeth G. Houghton for her gift of \$250 and to Mrs. N. P. Hallowell for her gift of \$75 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

For anonymous gifts amounting to \$500 for a certain salary for the year 1914-15.

To Mr. Abraham Koshland for his gift of \$215 toward the needs of the Semitic Department and the Museum.

To Mr. George O. May for his gift of \$150

for prizes in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To the Harvard Club of Newburyport for the gift of \$50, the final instalment of the scholarship for the year 1914-15.

To the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the gift of \$50 on account of the scholarship for the year 1914-15.

To Mrs. Luther S. Livingston for her gift of \$25 for books of bibliographical interest for the College Library, and to Mr. Harold J. Coolidge for his gift of \$50 for the purchase of books on China.

To Professor W. B. Munro for his gift of \$45.15 to be used as a special gift, to be applied toward his courses in Government.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$40 for the Old Testament Prizes for the year 1914-15.

To Mr. Joseph J. Slechta for his gift of \$35 for two special prizes for undergraduates for the best theses on "The Economic & Industrial Conditions in Brasil, with special Reference to the Purchasing Capacity of Brazilian Markets for American Goods."

To Dr. Walter P. Bowers and Dr. Harold C. Ernst for their gifts of \$25 each to be added to the Loan Fund, Medical School, Class of 1879.

To Mr. Henry H. Edes for his gift of a copy of a reproduction of the academic degree presented to Washington by Harvard College, and the same was gratefully accepted.

The President reported the death of John Hildreth McCollom, Professor of Contagious Diseases, Emeritus, which occurred on the 14th inst., in the 73d year of his age.

The resignation of John Wymond Miller Bunker as Instructor in Sanitary Biology and Sanitary Inspector was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1915.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1915:

*Proctors:* F. D. Adams, A. H. Alexander, H. R. Amory, O. R. Atkinson, P. Blackmur, F. G. Blair, A. M. Boal, A. Burkhard, R. W. Chubb, J. B. Cummings, F. J. Deane, J. Garland, S. Hale, O. W. Hauseermann, C. P. Howard, W. Hugue, C. W. Hutchinson, H. G. Knight, B. H. Knollenberg, M. J. Logan, R. H. Loomis, L. W. McKernan, C. Magruder, C. M. Makepeace, W. M. Marston, L. S. Mayo, J. L. Moore, J. R. Morton, F. S. Moulton, D. C. Parmenter, C. S. Pendleton, C. P. Pennoyer, D. C. Pitcher, T. K. Richards, F. E. Richter, K. C. Royall, O. G. Saxon, W. H. Shepardson, F. J. Smiley, E. D. Smith, S. P. Speer, E. O. Tabor, J. Varney, A.

Wandtke, N. Weaver, R. G. White, R. B. Wigglesworth.

*Assistants:* Floyd Henry Allport, Winthrop Pickard Bell, Thomas Stearns Eliot, Seymour Guy Martin, Robert Lindley Murray Underhill, in Philosophy; Robert Wheaton Coues, Robert Winslow Gordon, Charles Gott, Hunley Whatley Herrington, Thurman Los Hood, Kenneth Payson Kempton, Jonathan Leonard, Herbert Winslow Smith, George Henry Tufts, and Brewer Goddard Whitmore, in English; Henry Hallowell Farquhar, in Factory Management.

*Austin Teaching Fellows:* Joseph Vincent Fuller and Clyde Leclaire Grose, in History.

*Instructors:* Paul Franklin Baum, Percy Waldron Long, Howard Rollin Patch, Frederic Schenck, Arthur Parker Stone, and Charles Edward Whitmore, in English; William Eustis Brown, in Public Health Administration; Roger Noble Burnham, in Modeling; Clarence Erskine Kelley, in Astronomy; Aristides Evangelus Phourides, in Greek and Latin; Bremer Whidden Pond, in Landscape Architecture; Albert Abraham Shapiro, in Romance Languages; Charles Howard Walker in Decorative Design; Harry Austryn Wolfson, in Jewish Literature and Philosophy; Melville Conley Whipple, in Sanitary Biology.

*Lecturer:* Norman Scott Brien Gras, on Economic History.

*Tutors:* Pitman Benjamin Potter, Frederic Ernest Richter, Frederic Schenck, Philip Green Wright.

*Secretary of the Committee on the Use of English by Students:* William Chase Greene.

*Advisory Committee on Debating:* A. P. Stone, R. W. Kelso, C. A. Trafford.

*Sanitary Inspector:* Melville Conley Whipple.

*Visiting Lecturer on Government:* Léon Dupries.

### Medical School.

*Lecturers:* Freeman Allen, Walter Meredith Boothby and Frank Linden Richardson, on Anæsthesia; John Taylor Bottomley, Farrar Cobb, Frederic Jay Cotton, Fred Bates Lund and Samuel Jason Mixer, on Surgery; Frederic Codman Cobb, on Laryngology; Allen Greenwood, Walter Brackett Lancaster and Frederick Herman Verhoeff, on Ophthalmology; Frederick Lafayette Jack, on Otology; Francis Joseph Keany and Harvey Parker Towle, on Dermatology.

*Associates:* Elliott Gray Brackett and Augustus Thorndike, in Orthopedic Surgery; William Howard Faulkner, John Homans, Joshua Clapp Hubbard and Daniel Fiske Jones, in Surgery; Philip Hammond, in Otology.

*Instructors:* James Earle Ash, Nathan Chandler Foot and Ernest William Goodpasture, in Pathology; James Bourne Ayer, in Neurology; George Sherwin Clark Badger, Henry Fox Hewes, Ralph Clinton Larrabee, Francis Winslow Palfrey, Joseph Hersey

Pratt, Arthur Kingabury Stone and Franklin Warren White, in Medicine; Harry Aldrich Barnes, John Hammond Blodgett, Joseph Payson Clark, Rockwell Augustus Coffin, Joseph Lincoln Goodale and Daniel Crosby Greene, in Laryngology; Frederick Stanford Burns, in Dermatology; John Henry Cunningham, Jr., in Genito-Urinary Surgery; Charles Clayton Dennis and Henry Demarest Lloyd, in Syphilis; George Strong Derby, Henry Hill Haskell, William Norwood Souter and Fred Maurice Spalding, in Ophthalmology; Walter James Dodd, in Roentgenology; Calvin Barstow Faunce, Jr., William Fletcher Knowles and David Harold Walker, in Otology; Cleaveland Floyd, Calvin Gates Page and Albert Edward Steele, in Bacteriology; Frank Butler Granger, in Electrotherapeutics; Walter Meredith Boothby, Robert Montraville Green and Harris Peyton Mosher, in Anatomy; Francis Browne Grinnell and Wilson George Smillie, in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene; Maynard Ladd and Philip Haskell Sylvester, in Pediatrics; Daniel Francis Mahoney, in Surgery; Robert Bayley Osgood and Robert Soutter, in Orthopedic Surgery; Malcolm Storer and Ernest Boyen Young, in Gynecology; Howard Townsend Swain, in Obstetrics; Frederick Herman Verhoeff, in Ophthalmic Pathology.

*Clinical Instructors:* Henry Ingersoll Bowditch and Arthur Allison Howard, in Pediatrics.

*Teaching Fellows:* Edward Allen Boyden and Paul Eugene Lineback, in Histology and Embryology; McKeen Cattell, Frank Alexander Hartman and Brenton Reid Lutz, in Physiology; Gustav Philip Grabfield, in Pharmacology; Theodore Frederick Zucker, in Biological Chemistry.

*Fellows:* Zabdial Boylston Adams, in Anatomy; Richard Dana Bell and Henry Lyman, in Biological Chemistry; Gordon Berry, Francis Patten Emerson, Frederick Eugene Garland and Chandler Robbins, in Laryngology; John Hammond Blodgett, John Leroy Louges and Leon Edward White, in Otology; William Joseph Brickley, Harry Fairbanks Hartwell and Mark Hunking Wentworth, in Surgery; Harold Beckles Chandler, Edward Keith Ellis, Charles David Jones, William Liebman, William Holbrook Lowell, Roland Chester Mackenzie, George Hale Ryder, Patrick Somers Smyth, Henry Burt Stevens, Peter Hunter Thompson and Edward Russell Williams, in Ophthalmology; Theodore Williams Ely, Martin Joseph English, Richard Spelman Eustis, Harold Adams Gale, Joseph Isaac Grover, Robert Bates Hunt, Karlton Goodsell Percy and Edwin Theodore Wyman, in Pediatrics; Henry Joseph FitzSimmons, in Orthopedic Surgery; John Wilkes Hammond, Jr., and James Albert Honeij, in Bacteriology; James Lincoln Huntington, Frank Arthur Pemberton, Richard Goodwin Wadsworth and John Thomas Williams, in Gynecology;

James Patrick O'Hare, Walter Walker Palmer and Paul Dudley White, in Medicine; Townsend William Thorndike, in Dermatology.

*Austin Teaching Fellows:* Albert Alphonso Wood Ghoreyeb, in Pathology; Harold Fisher Pierce, in Physiology; Thomas Foster Wheelodon, in Histology and Embryology; MacIver Woody, in Surgery.

*Alumni Assistants:* Elliott Carr Cutler, in Surgery; George Parkman Denny and Louis Harry Newburgh, in Medicine; Raymond Brewer Parker, in Obstetrics.

*Assistants:* James Bourne Ayer, Harold Inman Goeline and Harry Cesar Solomon, in Neuropathology; James Dellinger Barney, Horace Binney, Ernest Granville Crabtree, Richard Frothingham O'Neil and George Gilbert Smith, in Genito-Urinary Surgery; Philip Challa Bartlett, Gerald Blake, Francis Gorham Brigham, Roger Paul Dawson, Cleveland Floyd, Harry Winfred Goodall, Albert Aurelius Hornor, Charles Henry Lawrence, Jr., Thomas Francis Leon, Charles Leonard Overlander, Willard Stephen Parker and Nathaniel Knight Wood, in Medicine; Horace Keith Boutwell, Henry Joseph Perry and Lesley Hinckley Spooner, in Bacteriology; James Howard Brown, in Comparative Pathology; Percy Brown, Samuel Walker Ellsworth and George W. Holmes, in Roentgenology; John Bryant, Archibald McKay Fraser, Torr Wagner Harmer, Andrew Roy MacAusland, Richard Henry Miller, William Reid Morrison, George W. Morse, Jr., and Edward Hammond Riskey, in Anatomy; Carl Hermann Bucholz, in Physical Therapeutics; Harry Philip Cahill, Francis Patten Emerson, Oliver Ames Lothrop, George Herman Powers, Jr. and George Loring Tobey, Jr., in Otolaryngology; George Clymer, in Neurology; LeRoy Goddard Crandon, Emil Goetach, Walter Clarke Howe, Conrad Jacobson, William Edwards Ladd, Halsey Beach Loder, Charles Galloupe Mixter, Edward Peirson Richardson, Channing Chamberlain Simmons, Beth Vincent, Irving James Walker and Wyman Whittemore, in Surgery; Robert Laurent De Normandie and James Rockwell Torbert, in Obstetrics; Cyrus Hartwell Fiske, Goodwin Le Baron Foster and Edward Parkhurst Phelps, in Biological Chemistry; Jose Penteado Bill, in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene; Robert Montraville Green and Nathaniel Robert Mason, in Obstetrics and Gynecology; William Westcott Howell, Richard Mason Smith, and James Herbert Young, in Pediatrics; Everard Lawrence Oliver, in Dermatology; Kurt Hermann Thoma, in Dental Anatomy; George Henry Wright, in Laryngology.

James Leavitt Stoddard, Research Fellow, in Pathology; Charles Follen Folsom, Teaching Fellow in Hygiene; Charles Booth Spruit, Henry P. Walcott, Fellow, in Clinical Medicine; James Howard Means, Arthur Tracy Cabot, Fellow, in charge of the Laboratory of Surgical Research.

### Dental School.

*Assistants — In Operative Dentistry:* Raymond Boynton Carter, Merton Weston Foss, Leon Julius Lawton. *In Prosthetic Dentistry:* Ralph Edward Gove, Nisahan der Sarkis Tashjian, Adolph Gahm, Thomas James Giblin, Jr., Allan Witham Lord, Simon Myerson, Everett Leo Noonan, John Clarence Normand, and Mark Tishler. *In Anesthesia:* Stephen Parker Mallett.

*Instructors — In Operative Dentistry:* Charles Boardman Burnham, Ernest Earl Carle, Robert Scott Catheron, Asher Harriman St. Clair Chase, Benjamin Howard Codman, Arthur Sylvester Crowley, Walter Alonso Davis, Forrest Greenwood Eddy, Charles Sumner Emerson, Samuel Tuttle Elliott, Nathan Anthony Estes, Arthur Trowbridge Freeman, Albert Benton Jewell, Philip Amos Leavitt, Arthur Allen Libby, Albert Ira Mackintosh, Charles Winthrop McPherson, Leslie Herbert Naylor, John William O'Connell, Charles Erwin Parkhurst, Harry Snow Parsons, Frank Perrin, Joseph Totten Paul, Charles Gilman Pike, Edward Melville Quinby, James Shepherd, Judson Clarence Slack, David Frederick Spinney, Charles Edward Stevens, Harry Austin Stone, Frank Turner Taylor, John Talbot Timlin, Clarence Bartlett Vaughan, Ernest Victor Leon Whitechurch, Thomas Weston Wood, Eugene Barry Wyman. *In Prosthetic Dentistry:* Horatio LeSeur Andrews, Fred Alexander Beckford, Ernest Spencer Calder, Harry Sylvester Clark, Wilson Case Dort, Arthur Warren Eldred, Guy Edward Flagg, Henry Gilman, Thomas Bernard Hayden, Frederick Waldemar Hovestadt, Julius Frank Hovestadt, Dennis Joseph Hurley, Herbert Frank Langley, Nels Henry Malmstrom, Frank Randall McCullagh, Blaine Wilcox Morgan, Maurice Earle Peters, Reinhold Ruelberg, Clarence Shannon, William Fiske Strangman, Frederick Jeremiah Sullivan, Rudolf Sykora, Frank Edgar Travis, William Harry Weston, St. Clair Allan Wodell. *In Extracting and Anesthesia:* Edwin Linwood Farrington, Albert Herder, Albert Leonard Midgley, Harold Bradshaw Norwood, Joseph Aloysius Ring, Oliver Perry Wolfe. *In Orthodontia:* Adelbert Fernald, Horace Leonard Howe, Walter Curtis Miner. *In Porcelain Work:* Amos Irving Hadley, Norman Beverly Nesbitt, Arthur Judson Oldham, Charles Thomas Warner. *In Oral Surgery:* Roger Browne Taft. *In Chemistry:* Fred Martin Rice. *In Anesthesia:* Charles Allen Jameson. *In Roentgenology:* Earle Clinton Cummings. *In Syphilis:* Charles Morton Smith. *In Neurology:* Edward Wyllys Taylor.

*Clinical Instructors:* Edwin Carter Blaisdell and James Austin Furfey, in Operative Dentistry.

*Lecturers:* Henry Carlton Smith, on Dental Chemistry; Martin Bassett Dill, on Operative Dentistry; John William O'Connell, in Materia Medica.

*Demonstrator:* Varastad Hovhannes Kasanjian, of Prosthetic Dentistry.

*Voted* to appoint Charles Hall Grandgent, Exchange Professor to France for the first half of 1915-16.

*Voted* that Thomas Nixon Carver be appointed the Professor from Harvard University for one half of the year 1915-16, under the interchange agreement between Harvard University and the Western Colleges.

*Voted* to appoint the following members of the Library Council for one year from Sept. 1, 1915: Archibald Cary Coolidge, chairman; George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Charles Homer Haskins, Theodore Lyman, Chester Noyes Greenough, Thomas Barbour.

*Voted* to appoint as a member of the Faculty for one year from Sept. 1, 1915, William Chase Greene, who is Secretary of the Committee on the Use of English by Students.

*Voted* to appoint the following Instructors for three years from Sept. 1, 1915: William Henry Robey, Jr., Frederick Taylor Lord, and Edward Allen Locke, in Medicine; Fritz Bradley Talbot and Charles Hunter Dunn, in Pediatrics; George Ellsworth Johnson, in Education.

*Voted* to appoint the following Assistant Professors for five years from Sept. 1, 1915: Herbert Sidney Langfeld, in Psychology; Ernest Gale Martin, in Physiology (Medical School); Francis Weld Peabody, in Medicine (Medical School).

*Voted* to change the title of Walter Cecil Schumb from Austin Teaching Fellow to Assistant in Chemistry.

#### OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

##### *Special Meeting, June 8, 1915.*

Held at 50 State St., Boston, at 11 A.M.

The following fourteen members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President of the

Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. C. W. Eliot, Endicott, Frothingham, Higginson, Palmer, Richardson, Shattuck, Slocum, Thayer, Wendell, Wigglesworth.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of June 7, 1915, conferring the following degrees upon the following persons, recommended therefor by the Faculty of the Graduate Schools of Applied Science, *Master of Science in Civil Engineering*, Louis Mitchell; *Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering*, John Harland Billings, Charles Hugh Chatfield, William Green, Raymond Douglas McCart; *Master of Science in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy*, Clyde Polhemus Ross; *Master of Science in Electrical Engineering*, Rupen Eksergian, Antonio Riberio Guimaraes, James Frank Leslie, Park Daniel Manbeck, Hugh Gerard Pastoriza, Claire William Ricker, Gordon Dudley Robinson, Leon Hubert Webber, Jeshine Zohn Zee; and after debate thereon, the Board voted to consent to said vote.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of May 10, 1915, that the degree of Bachelor of Arts conferred upon Alfred Johnson, June 29, 1898, be changed so as to read "Bachelor of Arts, out of course, as of the Class of 1895"; and the Board voted to consent to said vote.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of June 7, 1915, appointing the following Assistant Professors for five years from September 1, 1915: Arthur Fisher Whittem, of Romance Languages; William James Cunningham, of Transportation; and the Board voted to consent to said vote.

Mr. Frothingham presented the Report of the Committee on Botany, and

upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

*Stated Meeting, June 24, 1915.*

Held in University Hall, Cambridge, at 9 A.M.

The following twenty-five members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Boyden, Delano, C. W. Eliot, H. Elliott, Endicott, Felton, Fish, Forbes, Frothingham, Gordon, Hallowell, Higginson, Marvin, Morgan, Palmer, Richardson, Sexton, Shattuck, Slocum, Thayer, Wendell, Wigglesworth.

The votes of the President and Fellows of June 7, 1915, electing John Warren, Associate Professor of Anatomy, to serve from September 1, 1915; Frederic Thomas Lewis, Associate Professor of Embryology, to serve from September 1, 1915; John Lewis Bremer, Associate Professor of Histology, to serve from September 1, 1915, were taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of June 23, 1915, appointing the following Assistant Professors for five years from September 1, 1915: Herbert Sidney Langfeld, of Psychology; Ernest Gale Martin, of Physiology (Medical School); Francis Weld Peabody, of Medicine (Medical School); appointing the following Instructors for three years from September 1, 1915: William Henry Robey, Jr., Frederick Taylor Lord, and Edwin Allen Locke, in Medicine; Frits Bradley Talbot and Charles Hunter Dunn, in Pediatrics; George Ellsworth Johnson, in Education; appointing William Chase Greene, Secretary of the Committee on the Use of English by Students, a member of the Faculty for

one year from September 1, 1915; appointing the following members of the Library Council for one year from September 1, 1915: Archibald Cary Coolidge, Chairman; George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Charles Homer Haskins, Theodore Lyman, Chester Noyes Greenough, Thomas Barbour; and the Board voted to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of June 23, 1915, conferring the degrees upon the persons recommended therefor by the Faculties of the several Departments of the University respectively; and the Board voted to consent to the conferring of said degrees; and further voted that the Secretary be instructed, in accordance with the precedents of previous years, to make such changes as may be found necessary and proper to perfect the lists of said degrees.

The total number of the foregoing degrees is 1103.

At the request and upon the motion of President Lowell, and after debate thereon, the Board voted to refer to the Executive Committee consideration of the question of extending the suffrage for the election of Overseers, with instructions to report thereon at a future meeting of the Board.

Mr. Frothingham presented the Report of the Committee on Forestry, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

**MURRAY ANTHONY POTTER.**

A man of refined sensibility, so modest that many people thought him shy, but, with his friends, genial and intimate, ever considerately tactful, of such quick sympathy as instantly to divine the moods of his companions and to feel the sorrows of others with almost unbear-

able keenness, generous, tolerant, ready to be interested in everything and everybody — such a man has dwelt among us, endearing himself to his associates to a degree very uncommon even in our Harvard community, and, suddenly passing, has left them with a sense of irreparable loss, as if a vital part of themselves had been taken away.

After an acute illness of only a few days, Murray Anthony Potter, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, died peacefully at his summer house in Lancaster, Mass., on May 17, ending an earthly existence much vexed by physical ailment but rich in achievement and in promise. Born in Clifton Springs, Ill., in 1871, he spent his childhood and early youth in California, where his family took up its abode. There they had a country ranch and, in the old residential quarter of San Francisco, a city home. He was the oldest of four brothers. Unlike the rest, he became dissatisfied with the opportunities for education afforded by his State, and, after trying the resources of Berkeley, decided, in the face of protest, to continue his studies at Harvard, where he became successively a Bachelor of Arts in 1895, a Master of Arts in 1897, and a Doctor of Philosophy in 1899.

Maturer than most of his contemporaries, ripened by wide reading and by much travel, endowed with exquisite taste in all things beautiful, an admirable musician, alert in thought, rapid and accurate in work, he won immediate distinction as a scholar. His linguistic equipment was unusual; to an extensive classical training he added some familiarity with Sanskrit; with a fluent command of Spanish, French, Italian, and German he combined knowledge of Russian and a smattering of many other tongues. He was inclined to philosophy, expert not only in music but also in art,

an enthusiastic supporter of all forms of the drama, a collector of rare books and choice pictures. His study, in later years, became a very pattern of perfect æsthetic harmony attained without detriment to usefulness.

In literature, his chosen field of exploration, he was fascinated, on the one hand, by the vigor and brilliancy of the New Birth of letters; on the other, by the deep pathos of popular poetry. To the former attraction are due his one published lecture and his many unedited essays on the Renaissance and an uncompleted volume on Petrarch; to the latter, a comparative treatment of the theme of the combat of father and son (the subject of his dissertation), embodied in 1902 in a book called *Sohrab and Rustem*, and an exposition, nearly finished at the time of his death, of the heroic part played by the horse in the narrative verse of many nations. A paper on this last topic he read before the Modern Language Association of America in 1904. Some researches in the Old French epic and in the legends of the childhood of Jesus are fortunately preserved in print. The greater part of his investigations, however, never saw the light; and, fearing that he might perhaps be neglectful of one side of a professor's duty, he obtained in 1914-15 a year's leave of absence for the special purpose of bringing some of them to completion. Several reasons combined to make him slow to offer the public the results of his labor: he was distrustful of himself, and conscientiously determined to present nothing short of his best; he looked forward to a long lease of time in which to fill out and perfect the various things he began; and the abundance of his interests divided his days among many occupations.

Most of his energy, indeed, was applied to teaching. While still a student

at Harvard, a youth of ample means, he lent his services to the Cambridge Evening High School, in order, as he said, to gain experience, and there met with extraordinary success, winning both the attention and the affection of his heterogeneous classes. On receiving his last degree, he went to Dartmouth as Assistant Professor; but he returned to Harvard the next year — the year of his marriage — and remained here ever after. To the credit of our students be it said that they appreciated not only his learning and his skill, but likewise his modesty, courtesy, and devotion; seldom have the efforts of a teacher been so gratefully recognized by his pupils. Besides his lectures on the Renaissance, the pastoral, the humanists, the Latin writers of the Middle Ages, the troubadours, and Petrarch, he conducted two of the largest elementary courses in the Romance Department; in his administration of them, and equally in his preparation of admission papers in French, he displayed a practical competence scarcely to have been expected in one of his artistic temperament. He served the Department also as its Secretary. Eager to promote thoroughness and originality, he founded, in memory of his mother, three annual prizes for essays, two in Comparative Literature and one in Spanish. Learners of Spanish are indebted to him, furthermore, for his edition of selected sketches by the newspaper humorist Taboada, whose writings disclose a surprising affinity between Iberian and the better class of American journalistic comicality.

In only one respect did he, like many an eminent colleague, seem to fall below the full performance of a University officer's task: he could seldom bring himself to attend oral examinations for the doctorate; not because of indifference, but because, with the remembrance of

his own ordeal, his participation in the pains of the candidate amounted to downright agony. This pardonable shortcoming troubled him much, but he was reluctant to explain it, ever bent on covering up his sensitiveness; for nothing annoyed him more than to be thought delicate, nervous, or emotional. In other ways he made amends. Though, according to academic standards, a wealthy man, intensely fond of sight-seeing and other recreation, he always insisted, in spite of precarious health, on giving more than the customary share of instruction, and he neglected no opportunity to form close personal relations with his students.

Yet ardent as he was in business and in play, his greatest delight lay in privately relieving the distress or increasing the joy of others. In such benefactions, as in his studies and his pastime, his wife, a daughter of the late Solomon Lincoln, was a true partner. His home will remain forever enshrined in the memory of his friends as a fount of cordial, bounteous, and self-forgetful hospitality; his useful life, as a triumph of will. He was in very sooth a gentleman and a scholar.

*C. H. Grandgent.*

#### RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

At the annual meeting of the Associates on June 16, Mrs. A. W. Wolbach was reelected a member of the Council for 7 years, and Prof. C. N. Greenough was elected an Associate for 3 years. The following members of the Academic Board were appointed for 1915-16: Professors E. L. Mark, H. S. White, E. H. Hall, H. W. Smyth, A. A. Howard, G. L. Kittredge, C. H. Grandgent, E. F. Gay. Miss Margaret Gilman, Mistress of Sarah Whitman Hall since the opening of the hall in 1912, resigned at the close



of the year, and A. H. Evans, '13, was appointed Mistress for 1915-16.

The first meeting of the Committee on Resources, a large committee representing the Radcliffe Associates, Radcliffe Alumnae Association, Radcliffe Union, Radcliffe Auxiliary, and all the Radcliffe Clubs, was held on June 22. After a report on the finances of the College by the Treasurer and discussion, a sub-committee was appointed by Pres. Briggs consisting of S. M. Dean, '95, Chairman, C. A. Harper, '96, and K. M. Thompson, '96, to consider what measures may be taken to unify and develop the gifts of past students of the College.

Radcliffe College has received the following gifts: an Italian coffer of the Renaissance period from the Class of 1890, to be placed in the Ghirlandaio Room in Agassiz House; a silver tray from the Class of 1896 in memory of their president, L. E. Strongman, who died April 9, 1912; \$1200 from the Class of 1900 for the Mary Coes Endowment Fund for Instruction; \$1200 from the Class of 1905 for the Radcliffe College Endowment Fund; \$500 from E. A. Daniell, '95, L. C. Bolster, and E. P. Daniell, '06, in memory of their mother, Mary Fifield (Porter) Daniell, to be used for whatever purpose the College may see fit, preferably for endowment. The College has also received \$400 additional income from the estate of Rebecca A. Greene.

"Class Day" was Friday evening, June 18. Pres. and Mrs. Briggs, Miss Boody, and the officers of the Senior Class received the guests in the living-room, while the rest of the Seniors received their friends in other rooms in the college buildings. On Saturday there were class reunions, the annual Reminiscent Show arranged by the celebrating classes, and, in the evening, a performance of *Prunella* on the steps of Agassiz House — a repetition of the last *Idler* for

the Alumnae, the Seniors, and their guests. At the Baccalaureate Service Sunday afternoon, Bishop Lawrence preached the sermon on the text: "Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well; whose branches run over the wall." The Radcliffe Choral Society sang an anthem. The words of the Baccalaureate hymn were by D. L. Williams, Sp. On Monday came the Senior Class exercises in the morning, and the Senior supper.

The annual business meeting of the Radcliffe Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was held on June 21, at 2.30 P.M. The following officers were elected: Pres., E. N. Buckingham, Ph.D., '10; vice-pres., M. N. White, '99; sec., C. B. Shaw, '01. Four new alumnae members were elected. It was determined to take a vote by mail to learn the preference of all the members as to the time for the annual exercises and for the business meeting.

The Commencement Exercises were held in Sanders Theatre on June 23 at 11.30 A.M. Rev. George Hodges, D.D., offered the prayer, Pres. Briggs announced the gifts and the awards of prizes and fellowships for the year, and a chorus of former and present students under the direction of M. H. Hitchcock, '05, sang. Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge gave the Commencement address which is printed on pp. 58-64 of the magazine.

Dean Boody then presented the 120 candidates for degrees, which were conferred by Pres. Briggs as follows: 94 A.B.'s, 25 A.M.'s, and 1 Ph.D. Of the A.B.'s 51 received the degree without distinction, 23 *cum laude* (of whom 14 had distinction in special subjects), 14 *magna cum laude* (of whom 8 had honors and 6 distinction in special subjects) and 1 *summa cum laude* (with distinction in a special subject). Final honors in English were awarded to E. M. Barden, R. M. MacCarthy, H. McG. Noyes, and G.

Whitson; Honors in Literature to M. Bridgman, M. G. Campbell, and D. Dixon; Honors in Mathematics to V. Sanford; Second-Year Honors in the Classics to F. O. Grant of the Sophomore class and E. M. Sanford of the Junior class. The diploma and scholarship of the Captain Jonathan Fay Fund, for the member of each graduating class who has, during her whole course, by her scholarship, conduct, and character, given evidence of the greatest promise, were awarded to B. M. Benjamin. Miss Benjamin, who was married on June 23 to Mr. W. J. Crozier, has been appointed Librarian and Recorder of the Harvard University Biological Station at Bermuda, of which her husband is Director. The Sargent Prize of \$100, open to undergraduates of both Harvard and Radcliffe, was awarded to H. McG. Noyes, '15. The Caroline I. Wilby Prize, offered annually to a Radcliffe student for the best original work in any department, was awarded to Evelyn Spring for her Doctor's dissertation. The William H. Baldwin Prize of \$100, offered by the National Municipal League, was awarded to B. V. Brown of the Junior Class. For the third time this prize, open to undergraduates in any college or university in the United States, was awarded to a Radcliffe student.

In June the admission examinations were held in 8 places outside of Massachusetts — Buffalo, N.Y., Chicago, Ill., New York, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburg, Pa., Spokane, Wash., Washington, Conn., and Washington, D.C.; and in 10 places in Massachusetts. 261 students took the examinations — 122 preliminary candidates, 128 final candidates, and 11 students already admitted to college who tried to remove conditions or to anticipate college work. In addition, 27 students took examinations of the College Entrance Examination

Board. Of these 2 are final candidates and 25 are preliminary candidates. 75 students have been admitted to the Freshman Class. 58 took the New Plan examinations, of whom 39 have been admitted. A considerable number of students are expecting to take enough additional examinations in September to complete their records.

The annual meeting and luncheon of the Radcliffe Union was held in Bertram Hall on Commencement Day. There were 160 present. Reports were read from the officers and committees. The report of the Secretary was a review of what the Union has accomplished in the 10 years since it was founded. It has grown in membership from 30 to 540, and has not only been a social body, but it has also done serious work for the College. It has raised money for the Library Endowment Fund and the Dean's Fund, given the rent of the Radcliffe Union Room in Bertram Hall as a graduate scholarship, published the Radcliffe Book, the Bulletin, and the Radcliffe Song Book, and established committees on Distant Work, Vocational Guidance, Music, the Biographical Catalogue, and Cooperation with the Alumnae Association. After the reading of the reports it was voted that a committee be appointed to report on raising an annual college fund to be given by former Specials; that on the annual Union bill opportunity be given for voluntary subscription for the support of the Union Room; that \$25 be given from the Union Treasury towards its support. A vote of thanks was given the Committee in charge of the Biographical Catalogue. The following officers were elected for 1915-16: Vice-pres., M. C. Nichols; sec., Mrs. Sidney Peterson; director, L. W. Hopkinson; nominating committee, E. Adams, Mrs. Irving Babbitt, S. W. Bennett, Mrs. C. J. Enebuske.

The annual business meeting of the Alumnae Association was held on Commencement Day with the unusually large attendance of 140 or more. The Treasurer reported \$2646.74 on hand, of which \$484.94 is for life memberships and prepaid dues. There are 1102 members beside 83 members of 1915 who have just joined. The Association voted again to contribute \$100 toward the support of the Radcliffe Bureau of Occupations. The Association also voted to make annual its contribution of \$25 to the fellowship of the Boston Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. The proposal to admit holders of the A.A. degree to membership in the Radcliffe Alumnae Association was rejected. The delegates to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae Convention at San Francisco in August were instructed not to vote at all on the question, "Shall the A.C.A. endorse woman suffrage?" They were further instructed to explain that the Radcliffe Alumnae Association takes this position because it believes such was not the purpose for which it was formed. S. C. Hart, '92, is A.C.A. Councillor for 1915-17. A. L. Crocker, '96, is Auditor for 1915-16. The balloting for Alumnae Associate resulted in the nomination of A. H. Burage, '92.

The Alumnae Dinner, at which 409 alumnae and 16 guests were present, was served in Agassiz House. After the dinner the Alumnae Chorus sang Radcliffe songs. Then Miss Humphrey, president of the Alumnae Association, having welcomed the alumnae, said of Miss Irwin that with her death came the realization of all that she had brought to Radcliffe College by her strong personality and broad vision, and quoted Miss Irwin's own words expressing her aims for the College: "There shall women learn to be strong, unselfish, fearless, and free, and to use their freedom for the good of others,

never for themselves." Miss Humphrey called on representatives from 1905, 1900, 1895, and 1890, who spoke for their classes. Miss Boody spoke with affectionate appreciation of Miss Irwin, touched upon various events of the college year, and held out as inspiration to Radcliffe graduates the generous devotion of time and wisdom by the members of the governing boards. President Mary E. Woolley, of Mt. Holyoke College, urged her hearers to carry into the world the constructive mind — the power of quick response, of clear-cut deduction, of discrimination, of resourcefulness — and also that power of applied character without which the material progress of civilization is in vain. Pres. Briggs spoke on the danger in a certain phrase popular nowadays — "living one's own life" — which means not self-development but self-destruction. This generation, he said, has been taught the peril of progress without faith and love. As college men and women let us not be afraid to proclaim the doctrine that the one divine thing in a woman's life as in a man's is human love.

*Bertha M. Boody, R. '99.*

#### STUDENT LIFE.

The Class of 1915 celebrated its Class Day week with all the festivities and splendor of past years. The opening event was Pres. Lowell's Baccalaureate address to the Seniors in Appleton Chapel on the afternoon of Sunday, June 20. The keynote of the address was a warning to the graduating class to form their standards of life carefully and to reshape these continually in the light of personal experience, the text coming from Matt. vi, 22: "If therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light."

The second day of Commencement

week opened with the exercises of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in Sanders Theatre, featured by the oration by James Ford Rhodes, LL.D. '01, of Boston, on the life of Lincoln, and the poem by Alfred Noyes. The social activities of the week began in the evening. The seventeenth annual Senior Spread, held in Memorial Hall at that time, brought together most of the Seniors and their guests.

Class Day itself, Tuesday, saw very few deviations from the program and arrangements of the year before. Probably through habituation, the absence of trees did not mar the appearance of the Yard as noticeably as in 1914, while the shower that fell for a short time after the Stadium exercises did not affect the brilliance of the electric fountains and strings of Japanese lanterns. The Senior class gathered in front of Holworthy Hall at 9 o'clock in the morning, to march to a special service in Appleton Chapel conducted by Prof. G. H. Palmer, '64. At 10.45 o'clock the Seniors again assembled in the Yard, and marched to Sanders Theatre for the usual morning exercises of Class Day. The program consisted of the oration by W. M. Washburn, '15, of New York; the poem by L. deJ. Harvard, '15, of London, Eng.; and the ode by D. C. Josephs, '15, of Newport, R.I. Alumni, Seniors, and under-classmen met in the Yard in the afternoon, and paraded to the Stadium, where D. R. Sigourney, '15, of Boston, gave the Ivy Oration. W. H. Trumbull, Jr., '15, first marshal of the graduating class, handed over the Senior colors, green and white, to the Freshman president, W. J. Murray, '18, of Natick, and a lively confetti battle ended the exercises. In the evening, the University Glee Club followed the precedent set last year, holding their concert on the steps of the

Widener Library instead of in front of Sever.

Undergraduate discussion of whether Harvard men should participate in the summer military camps established by the United States Army continued through the spring with almost as much spirit as in March and April, when the *Crimson* first opened the controversy. The "militarists," as they are popularly designated for brevity, went to the extent of having talks in the Union by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, m '84, Adjt.-Gen. C. H. Cole, and Pres. Lowell on the evening of May 28. Fifty-six students this summer registered for the vacation instruction, 50 going to the military camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., and the others to Ludington, Mich., or Chickamauga Park, Ga. In spite of this large number who have been getting army training, the opinion of the undergraduates is still largely divided, for a number of other students attended the conference conducted by Norman Angell, author of the *Great Illusion*, at Ithaca, N. Y., in June. At the instigation of the *Crimson*, representatives of both views came together to send a letter to Pres. Wilson on May 16, signed by 250 students, assuring the President of the support of Harvard students in the stand which he was taking in the European situation, and pledging support in case a recourse to force proved necessary.

At the close of the successful year of the Freshman dormitories, the class of 1918 held a Jubilee on the afternoon and evening of June 1. The program began with a reception in the open quadrangle of Smith Halls, followed by a concert by the Freshman Mandolin Club under the leadership of L. K. Moorehead, '18, of Andover. A buffet supper was served in the Smith Dining Room. At 7.30 o'clock glee clubs representing the three halls sang in a competitive meet, Pres. Lowell

presenting the cup to the victorious Standish Hall club on the decision of the judges. The entertainment closed with dancing in the Common Rooms of the three dormitories. The event was managed by the following committee from the class: Murray Taylor (chairman), J. K. Berry, Jr., R. G. Brown, J. R. Busk, R. C. Cooke, C. L. Harrison, Jr., V. B. Kellett, W. D. D. Morgan, R. K. Osborne, F. H. Stephens, Moseley Taylor.

The Freshman *Red Book* showed the same enterprise and desire for innovation that has marked the class of 1918 throughout the year. The book was bound in leather, instead of in cloth as heretofore, and included individual pictures of the members of the class and several photographs of the new dormitories, being in size and quality, if not in shape, more like the Senior *Class Album* than like previous *Red Books*.

Two successful and pretentious dramatic projects were staged in the Stadium during the spring under the auspices of departments of the University. On the evening of June 4, Wagner's *Siegfried* was presented by the following cast:

Brunnhilde,	Mme. Gadaki
Erda,	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Waldvogel,	Mme. Alma Gluck
Mime,	Mr. Albert Reiss
Der Wanderer,	Mr. Clarence Whitehill
Alberich,	Mr. Otto Gorits
Fafner,	Mr. Basil Ruydael
Siegfried,	Mr. Johannes Sembach
Conductor,	Mr. Alfred Herts

The orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, played. The work of the artists was highly commended by the critics. The Stadium, however, seemed hardly fitted for the production of such an opera, because the music often did not carry to the large section of seats in the bowl, while the painted sky and trees of the scenery created a poor illusion when the corresponding natural

features were visible above or beyond the stage. The audience numbered about 17,000 people.

Following his appearance in the Yale Bowl, Granville Barker, assisted by Lillah McCarthy, presented two plays of Euripides, *Iphigenia in Tauris*, and *The Trojan Women*, in the Stadium on the afternoons of May 18 and 19. The costumes and scenery were especially marked as good reproductions of the classic drama.

The "47 Workshop," Prof. Baker's dramatic laboratory, gave as its fourth production of the year *The Waves of Torre*, a one-act piece by Miss Ethel Claire Randall, followed on the next two evenings by performances of *Between the Lines*, by Mrs. Charlotte B. Chorpensing.

The Dramatic Club elected the following new members this spring: L. G. Budlong, '17, of Bismarck, N.D.; A. Dixon, 8d, '16, of Oak Park, Ill.; R. T. Fry, '17, of Claremont, N.H.; M. A. Hawkins, '18, of Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Johnson, '15, of Chicago, Ill.; P. C. Lewis, '17, of Indianapolis, Ind.; R. A. May, '18, of Groton; H. Scholle, '18, of New York, N.Y.; C. A. Trafford, Jr., '16, of Worcester; H. F. Weston, '16, of Haverford, Pa.; T. H. White, '17, of Cleveland, O.; and A. L. Whitman, '18, of Cambridge.

The following staff has been appointed for the fall production of the Dramatic Club: Stage manager, E. A. Whitney, '17, of Augusta, Me.; assistant stage managers, E. P. Goodnow, '17, of Brookline, and S. J. Rogers, '17, of Cambridge; property manager, R. A. May, '18, of Groton; assistant property manager, F. E. Raymond, '18, of Boston; electrician, F. B. Foster, '17, of Milton; assistant electrician, L. G. Budlong, '17, of Bismarck, N.D.; business manager, W. S. Mack, Jr., '17, of New York; assistant business managers, T. Clark, '17, of Spo-

kane, Wash.; and G. T. Nichols, '17, of Danvers; publicity manager, W. H. Meeker, '17, of New York.

Over 100 guests, including a large number of past editors, were present at the 42d annual dinner of the *Crimson* in the Assembly Room of the Union on the evening of May 12. Pres. F. Graves, '15, as toastmaster, introduced the following speakers: Talcott Williams, director of the Columbia University School of Journalism; Arthur D. Hill, '90, of Boston; James T. Williams, Jr., editor of the *Boston Transcript*; and R. E. Connell, '15, president of the *Lampoon* and editorial chairman of the *Crimson*.

The spring elections of the *Crimson* resulted as follows: Pres. R. H. Stiles, '16, of Fitchburg; managing editor, D. H. Ingram, '16, of Chicago, Ill.; business manager, F. G. C. O'Neill, '16, of St. Louis, Mo.; sec., K. P. Culbert, '17, of East Orange, N.J.; assistant business manager, M. V. Turner, '17, of Denver, Col.; circulation manager, W. D. Kelley, '8d, '17, of Chattanooga, Tenn. At the same time the following candidates were elected to the board: Editorial editors, C. Laporte, '16, of Lander, Wyo.; E. E. Hagler, Jr., '16, of Springfield, Ill.; news editors, J. F. Cover, Jr., '17, of Lima, O.; H. R. Guild, '17, of Boston; J. S. Love, '17, of Cambridge; G. M. Hollister, '18, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. S. Taylor, '18, of Rochester, N.Y.; W. H. Wheeler, Jr., '18, of Yonkers, N.Y.; J. T. Bishop, '18, of Mankato, Kan.

The officers of the *Monthly* for 1915-16 are: Editor-in-chief, R. S. Mitchell, '15, of Cincinnati, O.; sec., J. R. Dos Passos, Jr., '16, of Washington, D.C.; treas., C. A. Trafford, Jr., '16, of Worcester; circulation manager, W. H. Shattuck, '16, of Woburn. The following three were elected literary editors of the *Monthly* last spring: R. W. Chubb, '15, of St. Louis, Mo.; T. Nelson, '18, of Hub-

bard Woods, Ill.; C. G. Paulding, '18, of Brookline.

An association of illustrated college magazines, similar to the associations of college dailies and comic magazines, has been formed by the *Illustrated*, the *Cornell Era*, the *Princeton Pictorial Review*, and the *Yale Courant*. The purpose of the organization is to facilitate the exchange of articles, cuts, and photographs, and to bring about coöperation between the advertising departments of the different papers.

The University Musical Clubs closed their first year under the new form of organization with a concert and dance at the Chestnut Hill Club on May 14. The members held their annual dinner on the following Wednesday at the Westminister Hotel, Boston. Paul Blackmur, '15, secretary of the Glee Club, acting as toastmaster. In place of the conflicting authority of three leaders of the Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs, the Musical Clubs are now under the direction of a single executive committee, at the head of which are a president and manager. W. W. Kent, '16, of New York, and A. S. Peabody, '16, of Malden, have been elected president and vice-president respectively for next year.

With the advent of the new dormitories, the Freshmen abandoned the usual form of Musical Clubs with a long schedule of spring concerts. A class glee club was formed which participated in a dual concert with the club from Rindge Manual Training High School, Cambridge, on May 14. The Freshman Mandolin Club, organized primarily to take part in the Jubilee, gave a concert in Brookline on June 2. H. D. Jordan, '18, and J. W. Angell, '18, both of Chicago, Ill., were manager and assistant manager of the Mandolin Club.

At the 107th annual dinner of the Pierian Sodality, Eugene Modeste Alloo,

of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was appointed conductor for 1915-16. This action marks a distinct departure from the custom among undergraduate musical organizations, which has always required a student as leader, but is not far out of line with the Pierian's policy of importing outside talent for certain difficult parts in the annual concert at Sanders Theatre in place of training students to fill these positions. The other officers are: Pres. E. B. Packard, '16, of Watertown; vice-pres., A. Belden, Jr., '16, of Albion, N.Y.; manager, W. J. Brown, '17, of Plymouth; assistant manager, D. O. Woodbury, '18, of Ogunquit, Me.; sec., P. D. Woodbridge, '17, of West Newton; treas., A. L. Whitman, '18, of Cambridge.

On the night before the Phi Beta Kappa exercises in Sanders Theatre, five additional members of the graduating class were elected to membership: S. T. Barker, of Cambridge; J. Bovingdon, of Seattle, Wash.; W. B. Field, of Lowell; F. G. Harriman, of Arlington; H. Jackson, Jr., of Boston. The following were elected honorary members: Alfred Noyes, poet at the literary exercises; S. E. Mezes, '92, president of the College of the City of New York; Prof. C. N. Greenough, '98; O. G. Villard, '93, editor of the *New York Evening Post*. The officers of the society for 1915-16 are: Pres., Prof. C. H. Grandgent, '83; vice-pres., W. O. Taylor, '79; sec., W. C. Lane, '81; treas., R. H. Dana, '74. K. B. Murdock, '16, of Chestnut Hill, has been elected secretary of the undergraduate members of the society and also chairman of the Phi Beta Kappa scholastic service bureau, which gives free advice and aid to delinquent students. The annual dinner of the undergraduate members was held in the City Club, Boston, on the evening of May 21. The speakers included Dean Briggs, R. Cutler, '16, of

Brookline, orator of the society, and K. B. Murdock, '16, of Chestnut Hill, poet.

The fifth annual triangular debate between the Freshman teams of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton on May 7 resulted in a triple tie, each negative team winning at home. The subject was, "Resolved, That the United States should abolish the Monroe Doctrine as part of its foreign policy." The Freshmen won a unanimous decision over the Princeton 1918 team in the New Lecture Hall by the strength of their arguments, although the visitors were more skilful in their form of presentation. The affirmative lost to the Yale freshmen at New Haven. The members of the Freshman squad were: *Negative* — W. S. Murphy, of Fall River; H. S. Walker, of Scarborough, Me.; E. Weissbuch, of New York; *affirmative* — L. Brentano, of Orange, N.J.; D. Davies, of Pueblo, Col.; W. L. Prosser, of Minneapolis, Minn.; *alternates* — P. Benton, of Warren, O.; N. Muskin, of Omaha, Neb.; W. M. Silverman, of Cambridge.

The University Debating Council has chosen the following new officers for 1915-16: Pres., C. A. Trafford, Jr., '16, of Worcester; vice-pres., H. Epstein, '16, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; sec., A. G. Paine, '17, of Spokane, Wash. The following were elected members of the Council during the spring: F. M. Atwood, '18, P. Benton, '18, L. Brentano, '18, R. W. Chubb, '15, E. C. Davidson, '17, D. Davies, '18, W. Goettling, '16, C. Laporte, '16, W. S. Murphy, '18, N. Muskings, uC., W. L. Prosser, '18, E. R. Roberts, '16, W. M. Silverman, '18, A. M. Sonabend, '18, H. S. Walker, '18, E. Weissbuch, '18.

Eighteen undergraduates competed in the annual extemporaneous speaking contest of the Speakers' Club, the silver cup for first prize going to R. B. Southgate, '15, of Worcester, who also won the

contest last year. A. G. Paine, '17, of Spokane, Wash., was second. In this competition, each contestant was given his subject about three hours before he was called on to speak; this allowed him time to look up any necessary statistics, but not to prepare a set speech.

Pres. Eliot was the speaker at the annual Memorial Day exercises in Sanders Theatre under the auspices of the Memorial Society. Pres. A. P. Fitch, '00, of Andover Theological Seminary, was the chaplain, and Major H. L. Higginson, '55, was the presiding officer. The parade from the Yard to Memorial Hall was marshaled by W. H. Trumbull, Jr., '15, and L. deJ. Harvard, '15.

Eighty-four essays, 17 by graduate students and 67 by undergraduates, were submitted in the annual competition for the Bowdoin Prizes. The awards were made to the following: *Graduates* — G. B. Reed, 3G., of Berwick, N.S.; W. O. Shepard, 1G., of Los Angeles, Cal.; G. L. Wendt, 3G., of Boston; *undergraduates* — first prize, R. L. Wolf, '15, of Cleveland, O.; second prizes, H. G. Files, '15, of Roxbury, and L. S. Levy, '17, of Cleveland, O. Essays by the following 23 men received honorable mention: R. W. Babcock, '17, R. W. Chubb, '15, M. Cohen, '15, H. Cohn, '15, H. Epstein, '16, A. Fisher, '15, H. Goldberger, '16, H. Jackson, Jr., '15, R. F. Kelley, '15, L. S. Levy, '17, W. E. McCurdy, '16, B. W. Nelson, '16, H. A. Packard, '15, S. A. Peters, uC., C. C. Peterson, '15, H. W. Schlaffhorst, '15, C. H. Smith, '15, B. J. Snyder, '17, B. Solberg, uC., P. M. Symonds, '15, M. Taylor, '16, F. W. Thompson, '16.

The Pasteur Medal was awarded to P. L. Sayre, '16, of Chicago, Ill., in the seventeenth annual debate. Sayre supported the affirmative of the proposition, "Resolved, That the French claims to Alsace are paramount."

To remedy one of the chief defects in the organization of the Student Council, that body has voluntarily reduced its own size from 45 to 34 members. Constructive work by the Council has been seriously hampered during the past year by inability to get quorums at the stated meetings and by the general unwieldiness of a body of its size, with the result that most of the valuable achievements of the Council have been accomplished by the small executive committee. Most of the *ex-officio* members, such as the presidents of publications and the five major sport captains, could not be spared from the Council without impairing the representativeness of the body. Any decrease could come most conveniently in the members elected by the four classes. The Seniors particularly could reduce their contingent of elected members, because they were already fully represented by the *ex-officio* members, most of whom are Seniors. It was furthermore deemed advantageous to have at least four members from the Junior class, since two Junior members must serve on the executive committee, and such a number would also provide a nucleus of experienced members to start the work of the Senior year. The following amendment to the constitution was consequently passed: "That the number of elected members in the various classes be as follows: Two Seniors, four Juniors, one Sophomore, and one Freshman; and that the five major sport managers be *ex-officio* members."

The 1915-16 officers of several special-interest clubs have been elected as follows:

*Diplomatic Club* — Pres. C. E. Baker, 3L., of Fairville, N.B.; vice-pres., P. B. Potter, 1G., of Long Branch, N.J.; sec., C. A. Trafford, Jr., '16, of Worcester; treas., Loy Chang, 1G.B. of Kuangsu Province, China; executive committee, B. H. Knollenberg, 2L., of Richmond, Ind.; (chairman), C. P. Howard, 2G., of Boston; G. W. Nasmyth, 3G., of Ithaca, N.Y.



*Federation of Territorial Clubs* — Pres., P. Lowry, '18, of Erie, Pa.; sec., R. H. Norweb, '18, of Elyria, O.

*Socialist Club* — Pres., A. C. Binder, '16, of York, Pa.; sec., H. Feis, '16, of New York; executive committee, D. M. Brunswick, '18, of New York, B. Stern, '18, of St. Louis, Mo.

*International Policy Club* — Pres., W. H. Crook, '16, of Oxford, Eng.; vice-pres., A. Fisher, '15, of Chicago, Ill.; sec., D. M. Brunswick, '18, of New York; treas., R. C. Williams, '16, of Buffalo, N.Y.; council, A. C. Binder, '16, of York, Pa.; P. Campos, '16, of Ponce, Porto Rico; R. W. Chubb, '15, of St. Louis, Mo.; T. H. Fisher, '18, of Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Nasmyth, '18, of Ithaca, N.Y.; W. G. Rice, Jr., '18, of Albany, N.Y.

*Cosmopolitan Club* — Pres., P. Campos, '16, of Ponce, Porto Rico; first vice-pres., F. L. Olweiler, '16, of Elizabethtown, Pa.; second vice-pres., H. H. Chung, uC., of Shanghai, China; sec., R. C. Williams, '16, of Buffalo, N.Y.; treas., P. G. Wolo, '17, of Grand Cess, Liberia.

*Circolo Italiano* — Pres., A. Perez, '17, of Andover; vice-pres., A. Shortt, '17, of New York; sec., V. H. Willard, '18, of Cambridge; treas., G. C. Wood, '18, of North Easton.

*Chess Club* — Pres., C. H. Fabens, 2L., of Salem; first vice-pres., A. S. Ellenberger, uC., of Harrisburg, Pa.; second vice-pres., L. D. LeFevre, '17, of Mineville, N.Y.; sec.-treas., R. K. Kenna, '17, of Eridge, Sussex, Eng. The chess team elected R. Johnson, '16, of Woburn, captain for 1915-16.

*University Dining Council* — From Memorial Hall: P. Elliott, 2L., of Carroll, Ia.; E. O. Tabor, 2L., of Pascagoula, Miss.; A. J. Weatherhead, Jr., '16, of Cleveland, O.; from Foxcroft Hall: J. D. Crichton, '17, of Syracuse, N.Y.; W. A. Gordon, '16, of Plymouth, J. S. Tomajan, 1L., of Worcester.

W. J. R. Taylor, '17, of Rochester, N.Y., has been appointed head usher for Appleton Chapel for next year. — J. C. White, 2d, '17, of Boston, has been appointed superintendent of the associated charity work of the social service committee for next year. — A little more than 100 students composed the University's delegation at the religious conference at Northfield from June 25 to July 4. The local arrangements were in charge of a committee of 16, of which L. A. Morgan, '17, of Potwin, Kan., was chairman, and W. P. Whitehouse, 2d, '17, of Portland, Me., was treasurer. — On June 12, 2500 boy scouts of Greater Boston held an exhibition drill in the Sta-

dium. — The Chinese students of the University, together with those of the Mass. Institute of Technology, gave a reception in the Union to the Chinese industrial commission which visited Boston on June 11. The speakers were Mr. Chen-Hsun Chang, the "Rockefeller of China," Mr. E. A. Filene, of Boston, and Mr. E. T. Williams, of the State Department. — The Class of 1915 held the annual Senior picnic on May 26. — The newly organized Farmers' Association closed its activities for the year with a dinner in the Tower Room of Memorial Hall on May 18, at which the speakers were Assistant Prof. J. Ford, and B. Barker, '11. — The novice chess tournament of the University ended in a tie between E. T. King, '18, and W. L. Prosser, '18. — The banquet of the third year class in the Law School was held at the City Club, Boston, on the evening of May 21. The speakers included the Hon. W. H. Hough, of the U.S. district court of southern New York, and Prof. J. H. Beale, '82. The dinner was managed by the following committee from the class: C. M. Storey (chairman), E. E. Bartlett, W. L. Latimer, D. B. O'Connor, E. C. Wanzler. — H. R. Patch, 5G., of Buffalo, N.Y., was chosen marshal of the candidates for the degree of Ph.D. at Commencement, while C. P. Kendall, 1G., of Willsboro, N.Y., was marshal of the A.M. candidates.

*Dwight Harold Ingram*, '16.

## ATHLETICS.

### Baseball.

Harvard, Yale, and Princeton met in a triangular baseball league for the first time last June. Each of the three universities played a three-game series against the others, the final contest in each case being held in New York. The University won the championship easily,



### VICTORIOUS VARSITY BASEBALL TEAM.

*Standing.* — *Left to right*, W. Whitney, '16, p.; C. S. Reed, '17, s.s.; M. B. Phillips, '15, s.s. *Second Row.* — L. Cunningham, '15, manager; W. Willcox, Jr., '17; C. E. Brickley, '15, l.f.; F. P. Coolidge, '16, c.f.; H. L. Nash, '16, 1 b.; E. W. Mahan, '16, p.; J. T. Beal, '17, 3 b. *First Row.* — G. E. Abbott, '17, 2 b.; J. B. Waterman, '15, o.; P. D. Haughton, '99, coach; H. R. Hardwick, '15, captain, 3 b.; M. B. Frye, '15, p.; R. T. Gannett, '15, r.f.; R. Harte, '17, c.



taking the entire series from Princeton and two out of three games from Yale. Yale finished with three victories and three defeats, while Princeton won only one game, the first against Yale.

In spite of several injuries and the loss of both captain and coach during the course of the season, the University team reached the Princeton series in good fighting condition. The first game, after being twice postponed on account of rain, went to Harvard in the tenth inning at Princeton. Loose fielding by the home players at crucial times and good hitting by the University were responsible for the victory. In the second game, played at Cambridge, Mahan held the visitors to four scattered hits and shut them out, 3 to 0. Deyo, the Princeton pitcher, was also in good form, but his team mates spoiled his chances of winning by errors at critical moments. The third victory over the Tigers was more of a batting bee, the score being 8 to 3. Whitney, who does his best work in cold weather and may have been handicapped by the heat, was hit freely, and was replaced by Mahan in the sixth. Harvard made 11 hits, Frye leading with 3 safeties out of 3 times at bat.

The tradition that Harvard always loses the Class Day game at New Haven was given a jolt when the University players, with Mahan in the box, won the opening contest of the Yale series by the score of 4 to 2. Most of the scoring was done in the two opening innings, Yale getting both of its runs in the first, and Harvard making one in the first and two in the second.

A spectacular ninth-inning victory in the second game of the series clinched the championship for the University team. Yale piled up an apparently safe margin in the second inning when, with Vaughn on first, Bush drove the ball into the left field crowd, which under

the ground rules of the day counted as a home run. At the start of the last half of the ninth, Yale still led by a score of 2 to 1. Gannett, the first batter up, went out. Harte followed with a base on balls. Hardwick fied out, leaving the game to be settled by Brickley, the next batter, and Watrous, who had so far been holding Harvard well in hand. Brickley hit the first ball pitched for a double to right-centre, driving in Harte with the tying run. Then Frye, who had been out of the game with a sprained ankle, batting for Reed, singled to left field, bringing Brickley home with the victory.

The final game in Brooklyn brought out a defect in the new triangular agreement. With victory in both the Yale series and the triangular league already assured, the Harvard team played carelessly and allowed Yale to win by the overwhelming score of 13 to 0. The University got only 3 hits off Way, and these came in the first two innings. The agreement with Yale and Princeton required that the third game be played, so that the championship could be decided on a percentage basis. In the case of the Princeton series, which comes early in June, this is doubtless necessary. In the future, however, a provision should be made allowing for the cancellation of the third Yale game if it has no bearing on the title. An event such as that of June 26, when there was nothing at stake in the game, and when one team was not putting up its best fight, savors of professionalism and poor sportsmanship.

The recent Yale games leave the standing of the two universities in contests against each other since 1868 as follows: Harvard has won 25 series, Yale 18, and 3 have been tied. Harvard has won 63 games and Yale 67.

The following won their "H" in baseball for the first time this year: G. E. Abbot, '17, of Andover; C. E. Brickley,

'15, of Everett; F. P. Coolidge, '16, of Concord; W. G. Garritt, '17, of Brookline; R. Harte, '17, of Philadelphia, Pa.; C. S. Reed, '17, of Whitman.

Summaries of the Yale games follow:

*First Game, at New Haven, June 22.*

HARVARD.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Abbot, 2b.....	3	1	2	4	1	0
Coolidge, c.f.....	4	0	0	2	1	0
Nash, 1b.....	3	0	0	10	0	0
Gannett, r.f.....	3	0	0	1	0	0
Harte, c.....	3	0	1	5	3	0
Hardwick, 3b.....	3	1	1	0	4	1
Brickley, l.f.....	3	1	3	2	0	0
Reed, s.s.....	4	1	0	3	3	1
Mahan, p.....	3	0	2	0	5	0
Totals.....	29	4	9	27	17	2

YALE.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Middlebrook, c.f.....	4	1	2	1	1	0
Easton, l.f.....	3	0	0	0	1	0
Milburn, 2b.....	3	1	0	2	1	0
Legore, s.s.....	4	0	0	5	3	1
Hunter, c.....	3	0	3	9	3	0
Bush, 1b.....	3	0	0	9	1	1
Reilly, 3b.....	4	0	1	0	1	0
Vaughn, r.f.....	3	0	1	1	0	0
Way, p.....	3	0	1	0	3	0
Totals.....	30	2	8	27	14	2
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard.....	1	2	0	0	0	1
Yale.....	2	0	0	0	0	0

*Sacrifices hits* — Nash, Brickley, Abbot, Reed, Easton, Bush. *Stolen bases* — Middlebrook, Reed. *Three-base hit* — Vaughn. *Bases on balls* — Off Mahan, 1. *Left on bases* — Harvard 4, Yale 5. *Struck out* — By Mahan, 3; by Way, 4. *Hit by pitched ball* — Hardwick, Gannett, Milburn. *Double plays* — Legore to Bush, Hunter to Milburn. *Balk* — By Way, 1. *Time* — 2h., 10m. *Umpires* — Stafford and Sternberg.

*Second Game, at Cambridge, June 23.*

HARVARD.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Abbot, 2b.....	4	1	1	1	3	1
Coolidge, c.f.....	4	0	2	0	0	0
Nash, 1b.....	4	0	0	10	0	0
Gannett, r.f.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Harte, c.....	3	1	1	10	0	2
Hardwick, 3b.....	4	0	1	0	2	2
Brickley, l.f.....	4	1	3	4	0	0
Reed, s.s.....	3	0	0	1	3	1
Whitney, p.....	2	0	0	1	3	0
*Frye.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total.....	33	3	9	27	11	6

\* Batted for Reed in ninth.

YALE.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Middlebrook, c.f.....	4	0	1	4	0	0
Easton, l.f.....	4	0	0	0	1	0
Milburn, 2b.....	4	0	0	2	4	0
Legore, s.s.....	5	0	2	1	0	0
Hunter, c.....	5	0	1	5	1	0
Reilly, 3b.....	4	0	1	2	2	1
Vaughn, r.f.....	3	1	0	2	0	0
Bush, 1b.....	4	1	1	10	0	0
Watrous, p.....	2	0	0	0	3	0

Totals.....	35	2	6	†26	11	1
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard.....	0	0	0	1	0	0
Yale.....	0	2	0	0	0	0

*Earned runs* — Harvard, 2; Yale, 2. *Sacrifices hits* — Easton, Milburn. *Stolen bases* — Legore, 2. *Two-base hits* — Abbot, Brickley. *Home run* — Bush. *Bases on balls* — Off Whitney, 6; off Watrous, 2. *Left on bases* — Harvard, 5; Yale, 14. *Struck out* — By Whitney, 7; by Watrous, 2. *Double play* — Reed to Abbot to Nash. *Time* — 2h., 20m. *Umpires* — Sternberg and Stafford.

† Two out when winning run was scored.

*Third Game, at Brooklyn, June 26.*

HARVARD.

	R.	H.	P.	A.
Abbott, 2b.....	0	0	0	2
Coolidge, c.f.....	0	0	0	0
Fripp, c.f.....	0	0	0	0
Nash, 1b.....	0	1	10	0
Gannett, r.f.....	0	0	1	0
Hardwick, 3b.....	0	0	2	1
Brickley, l.f.....	0	1	2	0
Reed, s.s.....	0	0	1	2
Phillips, s.s.....	0	0	0	0
Waterman, c.....	0	1	3	0
Garritt, p.....	0	0	0	3
Harte, c.....	0	0	5	1
Mahan, p.....	0	0	0	3
Total.....	0	3	24	12

YALE.

	R.	H.	P.	A.
Middlebrook, c.f.....	4	1	3	0
Easton, l.f.....	2	1	3	0
Milburn, 2b.....	1	3	4	2
Legore, s.s.....	2	0	0	5
Hunter, c.....	1	2	5	2
Bastles, c.....	0	0	0	0
Reilly, 3b.....	1	3	0	0
Vaughn, r.f.....	1	2	2	0
Hanes, r.f.....	0	0	0	0
Bush, 1b.....	0	0	10	0
Way, p.....	1	1	0	1
Total.....	13	12	27	11
Innings.....	1	2	3	4
Harvard.....	0	0	0	0
Yale.....	2	1	0	0

*Errors* — Abbott, Gannett [2], Hardwick [3], Reed, Garritt. *Two-base hit* — Reilly. *Bases on Balls* — Off Garritt, 3; off Mahan, 3; off Way, 1. *Struck out* — By Garritt, 1; by Mahan, 3; by Way, 5. *Hit by pitcher* — By Garritt, 1; by Way, 1. *Wild pitches* — Garritt [2], Mahan. *Passed ball* — Harte. *Hits* — Off Garritt, 7 in 4 innings. *Umpires* — Sternberg and Stafford.

The success of the team was threatened in the very midst of the season, when Dr. F. J. Sexton resigned as coach on May 18. Dr. Sexton refused to recognize the right which the baseball advisory committee asserted of appointing assistant coaches for the catchers and outfielders. The Athletic Committee, which holds the advisory committee responsible for the direction and control of all matters relating to the coaching and other policies of the baseball team, accepted Dr. Sexton's proffered resignation. Percy D. Haughton, '99, who captained the University team in his Senior year, directed the team through the final six weeks of the season.

The team's record for 1915 was slightly better than for the previous year. Harvard was beaten 7 times in 30 games, 5 of these being during the month of April. The team won both contests from Pennsylvania, and split the two-game series with Brown. The season was particularly marked by heavy hitting, the team batting average always hovering in the neighborhood of .250. The pitching has been largely a one-man affair, for Mahan has borne the brunt of all the big games. Whitney's no-hit game against Williams, which team had up to then been batting .303, and his victory in the second Yale game showed that he is fast developing into a dependable twirler.

The record for the year was:

April 10, H., 9; Pilgrims, 4.  
12, Braves, 7; H., 3.  
13, H., 8; Bowdoin, 0.  
15, H., 5; Maine, 2.  
17, West Point, 9; H., 2.

20, H., 9; Md. A.C., 2.  
21, H., 12; Annapolis, 11.  
22, Cath. Univ., 2; H., 1.  
23, Georgetown, 8; H., 1.  
24, H., 8; Columbia, 0.  
27, Bates, 3; H., 2.  
29, H., 8; Virginia, 2.  
May 1, H., 6; Amherst, 0.  
4, H., 5; Colby, 1.  
6, H., 14; Vermont, 2.  
8, H., 5; Holy Cross, 3.  
12, H., 6; Penn., 5.  
14, H., 10; Boston College, 0.  
20, H., 2; Holy Cross, 1.  
26, H., 4; Princeton, 2.  
27, Dartmouth game cancelled (rain).  
29, Brown, 7; H., 3.  
31, H., 11; Brown, 10.  
June 2, H., 4; Williams, 0.  
5, H., 3; Princeton, 0.  
9, H., 14; Calumet Club, 3.  
13, H., 4; Penn., 0.  
15, H., 8; Pilgrims, 1.  
18, H., 8; Princeton, 3.  
22, H., 4; Yale, 2.  
23, H., 3; Yale, 2.  
26, Yale, 13; H., 0.

#### *Freshman Baseball.*

After winning its first 6 games, the 1918 baseball team struck a disastrous slump, losing 5 out of 8 contests, one of these to the Yale freshmen, thus spoiling what was expected to be one of the best of first-year records. The Freshmen played brilliant ball at the start of the season, several men batting around the .400 mark, while the fielding and pitching were excellent. Loring and Hitchcock, the two pitchers, performed well in the early season and deserved better support from their team mates in the later games. Hitchcock's best achievement was made against Worcester Academy, which he held to two hits, breaking his opponents' string of 39 consecutive victories. In the infield, Captain W. J. Murray, of Natick, not only fielded his position well, but batted .400 for the season. The Freshmen lost to Yale 1918 largely as a result of their 8 errors. The game was practically thrown away in the fifth inning, when with two out and the bases full, the Freshmen allowed Yale to score 4 runs on 4 errors.

The following members of the squad won their numerals by playing in the Yale game: P. B. Boyden, of Winnetka, Ill.; C. L. Harrison, Jr., of Cincinnati, O.; W. C. Hitchcock, of Molokai, Hawaii; M. W. Horne, of Allegheny, Pa.; J. Knowles, Jr., of Cambridge; W. J. Murray, of Natick; G. A. Percy, of Arlington; F. H. Stephens, of Dorchester; H. C. Wiswall, of Wellesley; C. Wyche, of Dallas, Texas.

The record for the season was:

April 8, 1918, 15; Volkman, 8.  
 13, 1918, 5; Brookline High, 2.  
 15, 1918, 8; Lynn Classical, 5.  
 28, 1918, 5; Manchester High, 3.  
 May 1, 1918, 9; St. Mark's, 6.  
 5, 1918, 6; Groton, 5.  
 8, Huntington, 9; 1918, 3.  
 12, 1918, 2; Worcester Academy, 0.  
 15, Exeter, 8; 1918, 3.  
 19, Andover, 6; 1918, 4.  
 22, Dean Academy, 4; 1918, 1.  
 27, 1918, 12; Pilgrims, 10.  
 29, 1918, 5; Morris Heights, 2.  
 31, Yale 1918, 7; Harvard 1918, 3.

#### *Second Team Baseball.*

The University second baseball team lost ten of its twelve scheduled games last spring, the only victories being over Morris Heights School, 2 to 0, and the Brown seconds, 2 to 1, both within the last two weeks of the season. The team lost to the Yale seconds at New Haven on May 28 by the score of 10 to 5. The home team piled up a lead of 5 runs in the second inning, and largely through the heavy hitting of J. S. Hanes, who had only just before been declared ineligible for the Yale first team, always kept the advantage. By playing in the game against the Yale seconds, the following 16 players won the "H 2nd": O. Ames, Jr., '17, of North Easton; R. E. Ashley, '17, of New Bedford; W. T. Barker, '17, of Cambridge; J. T. Beal, 2d, '17, of West Newton; M. L. Bernson, '16, of Somerville; H. S. Bothfield, '17, of Newton; F. P. Coolidge, '16, of Concord; W. G. Cummings, '17, of Charles-

town; W. G. Garritt, Jr., '17, of Brookline; J. C. Harris, '17, of Brookline; U. W. Holly, '17, of Roxbury; P. B. Kurtz, '16, of Germantown, Pa.; A. D. Macdonald, '15, of Cambridge; T. H. Safford, '16, of Watertown; W. D. Swan, Jr., '17, of Cambridge; Manager G. A. Parsons, '17, of New York.

#### *Intra-collegiate Baseball.*

By defeating Standish, 10 to 3, in the final game of the series, the Gore Hall team gained permanent possession of the cup given by Odin Roberts, '86, emblematic of the Freshman interdormitory baseball championship. This was the fourth victory of the Gore athletes over their rivals from Smith and Standish, as Gore had previously won the cups in football, track, and crew. The track cup is the only one which has been held by any other dormitory. It was won last fall by Smith, but Gore acquired it by a victory in the spring meet.

The "Craigies," composed almost entirely of Law School men, won the Leiter cup scrub baseball series, the members of the victorious squad being H. Beal, E.T.S., of Auburndale; J. E. Bennett, 2L., of Youngstown, O.; E. W. Freeman, 3L., of Plainfield, N.J.; W. Hugus, 2L., of Wheeling, W. Va.; E. C. Kansler, 3L., of Saginaw, Mich.; H. E. McElwain, Jr., 3L., of Holyoke; E. A. Reese, 2L., of Hubbard, Ia.; P. C. Rodey, 3L., of Albuquerque, N. Mex.; R. E. Scott, 3L., of Cambridge, O.; W. P. Seeley, 2L., of Bridgeport, Conn.

The *Crimson* easily won the championship in the literary league, its local victories being over the *Lampoon* by the score of 14 to 1, and over Phi Beta Kappa by the score of 13 to 8. On Memorial Day the *Crimson* came from behind in a ninth inning rally which netted 8 runs, and defeated the Yale *News* baseball team, 15 to 8, on Soldier's Field.

**Track.**

With only mediocre prospects at the outset, the University track team was highly successful in the 1915 season, winning the dual meet with Yale, finishing second in the intercollegiates, and losing the dual meet with Cornell by only 1 2-3 points. This record is a tribute to the theory of athletics for all. While a majority of the points, of course, were scored by experienced favorites, the few points that nosed out Yale both in the dual meet and in the intercollegiates were made by Seniors who, after conscientious "plugging" for four years, won their "H" for the first time.

*Cornell, 59 1-3; Harvard, 57 2-3.*  
(*Cambridge, May 8.*)

The feature performance was the sprint of C. Southworth, '15, in the last eighth of a mile in the two-mile run. Southworth ran away from Potter of Cornell, finishing in 9m., 33 1-5s., breaking the dual record by 14 3-5 seconds. Five other dual records were broken, by W. J. Bingham, '16, in the half-mile, W. Willcox, Jr., '17, in the quarter, Richards (C) in the high jump, Windnagle (C) in the mile, and McCutcheon (C) in the hammer-throw. Harvard placed in every event but the shot-put.

The summary:

*100-yd. dash.* Final heat won by Ingersoll, (C); second, Teschner (H); third, Foley (H). Time, 10s.

*220-yd. dash.* Final heat won by Foley (H); second, Teschner (H); third, Lewis (C). Time 21 4-5s.

*440-yd. dash.* Won by Willcox (H); second, Biddle (H); third, Crim (C). Time, 48 3-5s. (new dual record).

*880-yd. run.* Won by Bingham (H); second, Speiden (C); third, Capper (H). Time, 1m., 56 1-5s. (new dual record).

*Mile-run.* Won by Windnagle (C); second, Kent (H); third, Hoffmire (C). Time, 4m., 22 4-5s. (new dual record).

*Two-mile run.* Won by Southworth (H); second, Potter (C); third, Eldred (C). Time, 9m., 33 1-5s. (new dual record).

*120-yd. high hurdles.* Final heat won by

Lukens (C); second, Millard (C); third, Robinson (H). Time, 15 4-5s.

*220-yd. low hurdles.* Final heat won by Smith (H); second, Starr (C); third, Rice (H). Time, 25 1-5s.

*High jump.* Won by Richards (C), 6 ft., 1-8 in. (new dual record); second, Camp (H), 5 ft., 11 1-8 in.; third, Johnstone (H), 5 ft., 10 in.

*Pole-vault.* Won by Camp (H), 12 ft., 3 5-8 in.; second, Greeley and Haydock (H), and Milton (C), tie, 12 ft.

*Hammer-throw.* Won by McCutcheon, (C), 154 ft., 3 3-4 in. (new dual record); second, McCormick (C), 143 ft., 5 in.; third, Sturges (H), 140 ft., 7 1-2 in.

*Broad jump.* Won by Richards (C), 21 ft., 11 1-4 in.; second, Johnstone (H), 21 ft., 9 5-8 in.; third, Wright (H), 21 ft., 9 1-2 in.

*Shot-put.* Won by Richards (C), 44 ft., 7 1-4 in.; second, McCutcheon (C), 42 ft., 2 in.; third, Moore (C), 42 ft., 1 in.

*Harvard, 53; Yale, 51.*  
(*New Haven, May 15.*)

W. Willcox, Jr., '17, led Wilkie, the Yale star, all the way in the 440-yard event, and bucking a head wind on the long 220 back stretch, tied the intercollegiate record of 48 seconds. P. M. Rice, '15, upset predictions by winning the high hurdle race from Captain Shelden of Yale in the fast time of 15 3-5 seconds. The feature of the field events was the performance of Oler, of Yale, who won the high jump at 6 feet, 1 inch, and made a new dual record in the broad jump, clearing 23 feet, 11 inches on his first attempt. The final result of the meet was not determined until the Sunday evening following the contest, owing to a question of the eligibility of W. F. Roos, of Yale. Roos had previously competed for two years for Columbia and two years more for Yale, making a total of four years of intercollegiate competition before 1915, but because of imperfections in their records, the Yale authorities did not realize that he was ineligible for the present season. By mutual agreement of the Harvard and Yale representatives, Roos was allowed to enter the meet conditionally, and he won the shot-put. On the following day the Yale



authorities declared Roos ineligible, giving Harvard a clean sweep in the shot-put.

The victory over Yale was the twelfth for the University in the 24 dual meets that have been held since 1891. Harvard has 3 and Yale 4 legs on the present cup.

Eleven men won the track "H" for the first time: A. Biddle, '16, of Philadelphia, Pa.; M. L. Greeley, Jr., '15, of Winnetka, Ill.; G. G. Haydock, '16, of Milton; W. W. Kent, '16, of New York; P. M. Rice, '15, of Boston; M. P. Robinson, '15, of Watertown; H. St. J. Smith, '15, of Cape Elizabeth, Me.; E. A. Teschner, '17, of Lawrence; N. L. Torrey, '15, of Bedford; W. Willcox, Jr., '17, of Norfolk, Va.; F. B. Withington, '15, of Honolulu, Hawaii.

#### The summary:

**100-yd. dash.** Tie for first place between Treadway (Y), and E. A. Teschner, '17; third, J. L. Foley, '15. Time, 10s.

**220-yd. dash.** Won by Treadway (Y); second, E. A. Teschner, '17; third, R. Tower, '15. Time, 21 3-5s.

**440-yd. dash.** Won by W. Willcox, Jr., '17; second, Wilkie (Y); third, A. Biddle, '16. Time, 48s.

**880-yd. run.** Won by W. J. Bingham, '16; second, F. W. Capper, '15; third, Barber (Y). Time, 1m., 56s.

**120-yd. high hurdles.** Won by P. M. Rice, '15; second, Shedden (Y); third, M. P. Robinson, '15. Time, 15 3-5s.

**220-yd. low hurdles.** Won by Shedden (Y); second, H. St. J. Smith, '15; third, Willets (Y). Time, 24 3-5s.

**One-mile run.** Won by Poucher (Y); second, W. W. Kent, '16; third, N. L. Torrey, '15. Time, 4m., 24s.

**Two-mile run.** Won by Overton (Y); second, C. Southworth, '15; third, Holden (Y). Time, 9m., 34 1-5s.

**High jump.** Won by Oler (Y), height, 6 ft., 1 in.; second, J. O. Johnstone, '16, height, 6 ft.; third, J. B. Camp, '15, height, 5 ft., 9 in.

**Broad jump.** Won by Oler (Y), distance, 23 ft., 11 in.; second, Mathews (Y), distance, 22 ft., 6 1-8 in.; third, Hampton (Y), distance, 22 ft., 3 1-8 in.

**Pole-vault.** Won by M. L. Greeley, Jr., '15, height, 12 ft.; J. B. Camp, '15, G. G. Haydock, '16, L. G. Richards, '15, Carter (Y), Johnstone (Y), and Preston (Y), tied for second at 11 ft., 6 in.

**Shot-put.** Won by C. E. Brickley, '15, distance, 40 ft., 11 1-2 in.; second, H. R. Hard-

wick, '15, distance, 40 ft., 7 1-2 in.; third, F. B. Withington, '15, distance, 40 ft., 3 in.

**Hammer-throw.** Won by Loughridge (Y), distance, 149 ft., 2 in.; second, H. S. Sturgis, '15, distance, 141 ft., 10 1-4 in.; third, Talbot (Y), distance, 138 ft., 5 in.

#### Points by Events.

Event	H.	Y.
100-yard dash.....	4 1-2	3 1-2
220-yard dash.....	3	5
440-yard dash.....	6	2
880-yard run.....	7	1
120-yard hurdles.....	6	3
220-yard hurdles.....	2	6
One-mile run.....	3	6
Two-mile run.....	2	6
High jump.....	3	5
Broad jump.....	0	5
Pole-vault.....	6 1-2	1 1-2
Shot-put.....	9	0
Hammer-throw.....	2	6
Totals.....	53	51

#### Intercollegiates.

(Franklin Field, Philadelphia,  
May 28-29.)

The score: Cornell, 45 1-2; Harvard, 26; Yale, 25; Princeton, Penn., 21; Michigan, Dartmouth, 14; Columbia, 10; Maine, 9; Penn. State, 6; Johns Hopkins, 1 1-2; Bowdoin, M.I.T., 1.

Weakness in the field events and long runs prevented the University from being a better contender against the all-round strength of the Cornell team. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, performed the feat of winning both the 440- and 880- yard runs. In the former event, he barely nosed out W. Willcox, Jr., '17, in the time of 43 seconds, remarkable speed on the heavy track. E. A. Teschner, '17, was second to Smith of Michigan in both sprints, his defeat of Treadway of Yale in the 220, the last race of the day, giving Harvard second place in the meet. M. L. Greeley, Jr., '15, who tied with Carter of Yale and Foss of Cornell at 12 feet in the pole-vault, won the only first place for the University. The Harvard team was weakened at the last moment through the inability of W. W.

Kent, '16, miler, and J. B. Camp, '15, high-jumper and pole vaulter, to compete on account of injuries.

The summary:

*100-yd. dash.* Final heat: Won by Smith, Michigan; E. A. Teschner, '17, second; Ingersoll, Cornell, third; Treadway, Yale, fourth; J. L. Foley, '15, fifth. Time, 10s.

*220-yd. dash.* Final heat: Won by Smith, Michigan; E. A. Teschner, '17, second; Treadway, Yale, third; Lockwood, Penn., fourth; Patterson, Penn., fifth. Time, 22s.

*440-yd. run.* Won by Meredith, Penn.; W. Wilcox, Jr., '17, second; Wilkie, Yale, third; Richardson, Princeton, fourth; Riley, Dartmouth, fifth. Time, 48s. (Equalled intercollegiate record.)

*Half-mile run.* Won by Meredith, Penn.; Speiden, Cornell, second; Hayes, Princeton, third; F. W. Capper, '15, fourth; Cooley, Princeton, fifth. Time, 1m., 54 2-5s.

*Mile-run.* Won by McKensie, Princeton; Windnagle, Cornell, second; Carroll, Michigan, third; Altha, Princeton, fourth; Irish, Cornell, fifth. Time, 4m., 22 4-5s.

*Two-mile run.* Won by Potter, Cornell; Overton, Yale, second; Hoffmire, Cornell, third; Holden, Yale, fourth; Cook, Mass. Institute of Technology, fifth. Time, 9m., 27 1-5s.

*High hurdles.* Final heat: Won by Ferguson, Penn.; Starr, Cornell, second; Hammitt, Penn. State, third; Grubb, Cornell, fourth; Lukens, Cornell, fifth. Time, 15 2-5s.

*Low hurdles.* Final heat: Won by Stewart, Princeton; H. St. J. Smith, '15, second; Brown, Penn. State, third; Brady, Columbia, fourth; Crawford, Princeton, fifth. Time, 24 2-5s.

*Shot-put.* Won by Whitney, Dartmouth, distance, 47 ft., 4 7-8 in.; Beatty, Columbia, second, distance, 46 ft., 9 5-8 in.; McOutcheon, Cornell, third, distance, 45 ft., 3-8 in.; Spears, Dartmouth, fourth, distance, 44 ft., 5 1-2 in.

*Hammer-throw.* Won by Bailey, Maine, distance, 165 ft., 3-4 in.; McOutcheon, Cornell, second, distance, 160 ft., 2 in.; Murphy, Penn., third, distance, 156 ft., 6 in.; Loughridge, Yale, fourth, distance, 145 ft., 1 in.; Leadbetter, Bowdoin, fifth, distance, 145 ft., 9 in.

*High jump.* Won by Oler, Yale, height, 6 ft., 4 1-2 in. (new intercollegiate and American collegiate record); Richards, Cornell, second, height, 6 ft., 3 1-2 in.; J. O. Johnstone, '16, third, height, 6 ft., 1-2 in.; McLaren, Cornell, and Connolly, Johns Hopkins, tied for fourth, height, 5 ft., 11 3-8 in.

*Broad jump.* Won by Worthington, Dartmouth, distance, 23 ft., 9 1-4 in.; Graham, Columbia, second, distance, 22 ft., 9 5-8 in.; French, Maine, third, distance, 22 ft., 7 1-4 in.; Richards, Cornell, fourth, distance, 22 ft., 6 in.; Frederick, Dartmouth, fifth, distance, 22 ft., 3 in.

*Pole-vault.* Carter, Yale, M. L. Greeley, Jr., '15, and Foss, Cornell, tied for first, height,

12 ft.; Baker, Princeton, fourth, height, 11 ft., 6 in.; Wilson, Michigan, fifth, height, 11 ft.

T. Clark, '17, of Spokane, Wash., has been appointed second assistant manager of the University track team, and J. P. Warburg, '17, of New York, has been appointed assistant manager of the cross-country team.

The best race of the handicap meet on May 22 was the mile run for the Frank Wells cup, in which Captain Capper passed Southworth (both starting scratch) on the last turn, winning by less than a yard in 4m., 25 2-5s. E. A. Teschner, '17, won the 220 sprint for the Dodge cup in 22 2-5s., over W. Wilcox, Jr., '17. J. M. Waterman, '17, starting from the 40-yard mark, defeated the scratch men in the quarter-mile race for the S. Gannett Wells cup.

The eastern division of the A.A.U. held their trials in the Stadium on June 26 to pick a team for the games at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. W. H. Meanix, '17, competing for the Boston A.A., was the only Harvard man to be chosen. Meanix won the 440-yard hurdles in 54 4-5s. N. S. Taber, formerly of Brown and Oxford, ran the mile in 4m., 15 1-5s., although the track was sodden from rains in the morning.

*Freshman Track.*

The 1918 track team lost all of its three meets, scoring only six first places throughout the season. Captain J. Coggeshall did the best work, winning the mile run in every meet. The scores for the season were:

May 1. Andover, 76 1-2; 1918, 19 1-2.  
8. Exeter, 70 1-2; 1918, 37 1-2.  
15. Yale Freshmen, 74 1-2; 1918, 29 1-2.

Summary of the Yale 1918 meet:

*180-yd. high hurdles.* Won by Lersening (Y); Farwell (Y), second; L. M. Pratt, Jr. (H) and L. B. Means (H) tied for third. Time, 15 4-5s.

*100-yd. dash.* Won by Gurney (Y); Keeler (Y), second; Jones (Y), third. Time, 10 1-5s.

*One-mile run.* Won by J. Coggeshall, Jr. (H); Rolfe (Y), second; O. N. Hollis (H), third. Time 4m., 39 3-5s.

*440-yd. run.* Won by Orr (Y); Walker (Y), second; Williams (Y), third. Time, 49 3-5s.

*880-yd. run.* Won by Whittemore (Y); G. R. Cogswell (H), second; T. R. Morse (H), third. Time, 2m., 2 4-5s.

*16-pound shot-put.* Schmidt (Y), and Brown (Y), tied for first, distance, 36 ft. 6 1-2 in.; R. Horween (H), third, distance, 36 ft., 1-2 in.

*220-yd. low hurdles.* Won by Farwell (Y); Larsenring (Y), second; A. E. Rowse, Jr. (H), third. Time, 25 2-5s.

*220-yd. dash.* Won by Gurney (Y); E. E. Silver (H), second; W. Moore (H), third. Time, 22 3-5s.

*Two-mile run.* Won by C. W. W. P. Heffenger (H); G. deL. Harris (H), second; G. A. King, Jr. (H), third. Time, 10m., 31 4-5s.

*Broad jump.* Won by Clark (Y), distance, 21 ft., 8 in.; H. Davis (H), second, distance, 21 ft., 4 1-2 in.; Thomas (Y), third, distance, 20 ft., 3-4 in.

*High jump.* Won by Gifford (Y), height 5 ft., 7 1-2 in.; M. S. Dickinson (H), and Hill (Y), tied for second, 5 ft., 6 1-8 in.

*Hammer-throw.* Won by Gates (Y), distance, 124 ft., 1-2 in.; Vorys (Y), second, distance, 111 ft., 11 1-8 in.; Baldrige (Y), third, 111 ft., 4 1-8 in.

*Pole-vault.* Won by McLeish (Y), height, 11 ft., 9 1-2 in.; C. S. Babbitt (H), second, height, 11 ft., 6 in.; M. T. MacDonald (H), third, 10 ft., 10 in.

The following 17 Freshmen won their numerals by placing in the meet with Yale 1918: C. S. Babbitt, of Media, Pa.; J. Coggeshall, Jr., of Allston; G. R. Cogswell, of Cambridge; H. Davis, of Brookline; M. S. Dickinson, of Cambridge; G. deL. Harris, of New York; C. W. W. P. Heffenger, of Portsmouth, N.H.; O. N. Hollis, of Worcester; R. Horween, of Chicago, Ill.; G. A. King, Jr., of Washington, D.C.; M. T. MacDonald, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; L. B. Means, of Manchester; W. Moore, of Gloucester; T. R. Morse, of Falmouth; N. M. Pratt, Jr., of Chestnut Hill; A. E. Rowse, Jr., of Arlington; E. E. Silver, Jr., of Woburn.

Gore Hall won the interdormitory title in the Stadium on May 21, the score being, Gore, 55; Smith, 36; and Standish, 26. Poor weather conditions were responsible for slow times in the races.

Andover won the thirteenth annual interscholastic meet in the Stadium on May 15, barely beating Exeter by the score of 29 to 24. Worcester Academy was third and Huntington fourth.

### Crew.

An account of the Varsity race with Yale is given earlier in this issue. The following is a summary of the other work of the crews.

#### *Cornell Regatta, Lake Cayuga, May 22.*

The University won its first victory in seven years over Cornell, and also its first victory on Lake Cayuga since rowing relations have been resumed. Harvard jumped into the lead at the start, pulling 38 strokes to the minute, and was never headed. The University eight rowed a smooth, powerful stroke, and crossed the finish line 3-4 of a length ahead, covering the 2-mile course in 10m., 41 2-5s. The Freshman crew had a good lead at the half-mile mark, but because of the poor condition of the men could not stand a fast pace, and Cornell won by 1 1-2 lengths in 10m., 54s.

The orders of the crews were:

Harvard. Str., Lund; 7, Cabot; 6, Parson; 5, Middendorf; 4, Harwood; 3, Stebbins; 2, Morgan; bow, Murray; cox., Kreger.

Cornell. Str., Andrus; 7, O'Brien; 6, Stahl; 5, Moir; 4, Collyer; 3, Welles; 2, Cushing; bow, Terriberry; cox., McCandless.

Harvard Freshmen. Str., Wiggins; 7, Quinby; 6, Pope; 5, Nathan; 4, Davis; 3, Mackie; 2, Taylor; bow, Brayer; cox., Place.

Cornell Freshmen. Str., Handwerker; 7, Brower; 6, Coe; 5, Kirkland; 4, Helms; 3, Wykes; 2, Fuller; bow, Comings; cox., Collins.

The Sophomore crew, which defeated 1916 for the interclass championship, won from the Yale 1917 boat in the Basin by three lengths on May 15. For the first quarter of a mile the two boats were even, but the Sophomores led easily for the balance of the race. In the single sculls race at the same time, N. P. Darling, '17, finally lost to Gaillard of

Yale by a length after fighting nip and tuck the whole distance. The summary:

Sophomore crew. Str., White; 7, Potter; 6, Lovell; 5, Richardson; 4, Coolidge; 3, Webber; 2, Philips; bow, Ingalls; cox., Henderson.  
Yale 1917 crew. Str., Hume; 7, Woolley; 6, Green; 5, Bartlett; 4, R. Walker; 3, Ball; 2, Koehne; bow, L. Walker; cox., Hemingway.

Time, 10m., 5s.

Single sculling race. Won by Gaillard, Yale; second, N. P. Darling, '17; third, B. Carpenter, Jr., '16; fourth, Burton, Yale. Time, 5m., 51s.

The champion Sophomore crew finished third in the principal event of the annual regatta of the American Rowing Association on the Schuylkill River on May 22, being beaten by the University of Pennsylvania and the Union Boat Club of Boston. Shortly afterwards the same Pennsylvania crew defeated the Harvard second crew over the Henley distance, the Princeton second crew trailing in third place. N. P. Darling, '17, finished second in the single sculls race.

To encourage rowing in the College at large, the University held an invitation regatta in the Charles River Basin on May 29 and 31. The program included races between Boston preparatory schools, the Freshman dormitories, the Thayer and Eliot boat clubs, and the Union Boat Club and the University third boat. N. P. Darling, '17, won the Carroll cup for single sculls, his nearest competitor being B. Carpenter, Jr., '16.

The 1918 second eight defeated Middlesex by 3 lengths on May 17, and Exeter by a quarter of a length on May 8. In the latter event, the schoolboys held a small lead for 3-4 of the distance, but by hard driving at the finish, the Freshmen won. The orders of the crews were:

Second Freshman crew. Str., Simonds; 7, Williams; 6, Burr; 5, Gray; 4, Franklin; 3, Read; 2, Cabot; bow, Dickey; cox., Hawkins.  
Exeter crew. Str., Bracken; 7, King; 6, E. Walker; 5, Hall; 4, Christmas; 3, N. Walker; 2, Kelley; bow, Duncan; cox., Richmond.

The Freshman four-oared boat nosed out Pomfret and Middlesex by 2 feet in the Basin on May 29. At the same time the 1918 second four beat the Middlesex seconds, with the 1918 third four trailing. The orders of the Freshman boats were:

First four. Str., Simonds; 3, Williams; 2, Macdonell; bow, Reynolds; cox., Hawkins.

Second four. Str., Franklin; 3, Read; 2, Cabot; bow, Gray; cox., Jackson.

Third four. Str., Lund; 3, Osborne; 2, Burr; bow, Storer; cox., Kieley.

#### *New London Races.*

On Thursday evening, June 24, occurred the race for Freshman Fours, one mile upstream from the 1½ mile mark. This race was won easily by the Harvard Freshmen. The crews were made up as follows, the Harvard Crew being a little the heavier:

*Yale Freshman Four.* Bow, J. Englis; 2, O. B. James; 3, W. H. Seward; Stroke, A. R. Hyatt; Cox., W. Baker.

*Harvard Freshman Four.* Bow, T. T. Mackie; 2, P. M. Cabot; 3, B. Williams; Stroke, J. M. Franklin; Cox., R. P. Place.

Immediately following this race came that of the Graduate Eights of a half-mile for the Herrick cup. This also was won by the Harvard crew by about a length and a half.

*Yale Graduates.* Bow, C. C. Elwell, Jr., '11; 2, H. Bolton, '07; 3, H. L. Livingston, '09; 4, R. B. Meyer, '14; 5, H. Roberts, '09; 6, H. L. Rogers, '14; 7, R. Romeyn, '13; Stroke, J. A. Appleton, '14; Cox., P. Barnum, '13.

*Harvard Graduates.* Bow, G. H. Balch, '12; 2, G. von L. Meyer, '13; 3, G. P. Metcalf, '12; 4, W. T. Gardiner, '14; 5, James Lawrence, '01; 6, L. Withington, Jr., '11; 7, R. W. Cutler, '11; Stroke, Eliot Farley, '07; Cox., C. T. Abeles, '13.

#### *Varsity Second Eights Race.*

The two-mile race for the Second Varsity crews was rowed on Friday morning at 10.30, downstream from the Navy Yard. The crews were well matched and the race was an exciting one, Yale winning by less than a length. Yale had an excellent start and began to draw away,

but Harvard raised the stroke and rapidly caught up. There was never open water between the boats and alternate spurts made the result doubtful until the very end. *Times*:

	Harvard	Yale
$\frac{1}{2}$ Mile.....	2m., 6s.	2m., 5s.
Mile.....	5m., 7s.	5m., 4s.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Mile.....	8m., 5s.	8m., 1s.
2 Miles.....	10m., 43s.	10m., 40s.

#### Harvard Second Eight.

	Age	Wt.	Ht.
Bow. F. H. L. Whitmarsh, '16, New York.....	21	160	5.07
2. R. R. Brown, '17 Utica, N.Y.....	20	161	5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. A. Potter, '17, Brookline.....	19	170	5.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
4. J. Talcott, Jr., '16, New York.....	21	181	6.01
5. W. Richardson, '17, Boston.....	18	187	6.01 $\frac{1}{2}$
6. H. S. Middendorf, '16, Baltimore.....	20	183	6.01
7. H. H. Meyer, '15 (Capt.), Kansas City.....	21	173	6.01 $\frac{1}{2}$
Str. F. W. Busk, '16, New York.....	21	154	5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cox. A. A. Cameron, '19, Westford.....	19	125	5.07
Average weight of eight, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.			

#### Yale Second Eight.

	Age	Wt.	Ht.
Bow. A. M. Munson, York Harbor, Me.....	21	170	6.00
2. R. G. Giffellan, Springfield.....	24	163	6.00
3. S. W. Atkins, Marietta, Pa.....	20	175	6.00
4. R. H. Kositsky, Miller, S.D.....	24	184	6.00
5. L. W. Fox, Philadelphia, Pa.....	20	194	6.08
6. M. M. Whittlesey, Pittsfield.....	21	181	5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
7. C. W. Gamble, Watertown, N.Y.....	21	171	5.10
Str. W. Adams, Jr., Lawrence, L.I.....	20	162	5.11
Cox. C. Pratt, Brooklyn, N.Y.....	22	117	5.05
Average weight of eight, 175 pounds.			

#### Freshman Race.

The Freshman Race, which was postponed from the morning on account of rough water, was announced to start at 7.10 P.M. from the railroad bridge. This

was soon found to be impossible, however, by reason of the confusion on the river due to the departure of the various steamers. The race was therefore actually rowed upstream from the Navy Yard. It was seen by only a very few, since the observation trains did not return and darkness was approaching. The race was more closely contested than the Varsity Race, but even here the result was never really in doubt. It was so late that the distance was cut down to a mile and a half.

	Harvard	Yale
$\frac{1}{2}$ Mile.....	2m., 23s.	2m., 22s.
1 Mile.....	5m., 22s.	5m., 20s.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Mile.....	8m., 10s.	8m., 6s.

#### Harvard Freshman Eight.

	Age	Wt.	Ht.
Bow. N. Braser, Brookline.....	20	172	6.00
2. H. G. Simonds, New York.....	19	170	6.00
3. D. L. Moody, Bal-lardvale.....	17	173	6.00 $\frac{1}{2}$
4. A. W. Pope, Brook-line.....	20	180	6.00 $\frac{1}{2}$
5. E. Nathan, Brook-line.....	20	181	6.01
6. M. Taylor, Boston	20	182	6.01
7. H. A. Quimby, Springfield.....	20	178	6.02
Str. M. Wiggin (Capt.) Boston.....	19	156	5.09
Cox. M. A. Hawkins, Chicago.....	19	118	5.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average weight of eight, 174 pounds.			

#### Yale Freshman Eight.

	Age	Wt.	Ht.
Bow. W. A. Rockefeller, Greenwich, Conn.....	18	168	5.10
2. F. H. Lovejoy, Montclair, N.J....	19	170	5.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. R. R. S. Converse, Rochester, N.Y....	20	170	6.00
4. J. L. Glover, Fair-field, Conn.....	22	178	6.02
5. L. M. McNaughton, Fort Edwards, N.Y.....	20	183	5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
6. R. L. Coleman, Jr., Cambridge.....	17	190	6.03 $\frac{1}{2}$
7. R. G. Coombs, New York.....	20	168	5.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Str. G. F. Lawrence, Short Hills, N.J....	20	156	6.00
Cox. T. H. Lashar, Bridgeport, Conn.	20	108	5.04
Average weight of eight, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.			

F. S. Marden, '18, of New York, and T. Nelson, '18, of Hubbard Woods, Ill., were appointed manager and assistant manager, respectively, of the Freshman crew.

### Tennis.

The University tennis team won 9 of its 12 matches during the spring, losing to Cornell, Princeton, and the Longwood Cricket Club. Captain R. N. Williams, 2d, '16, national champion in 1914, led the team throughout the season, and finished without a defeat in his singles matches. In the contest against Princeton at Princeton, which had been twice postponed on account of rain, Williams partially atoned for his defeat in the intercollegiates last year by beating G. M. Church, the title holder, 7-5, 6-0.

The season closed with a brilliant 8 to 1 victory over Yale. The Harvard players exhibited fine form, and easily won every match except that between L. Curtis, 2d, '16, and M. Burnham of Yale. The summary:

**Singles.** R. N. Williams, 2d, '16, defeated Stoddart, 6-1, 6-2; G. C. Caner, '17, defeated Cunningham, 6-2, 6-1; W. Rand, 3d, '17, defeated Tilton, 6-0, 3-6, 6-4; Burnham defeated L. Curtis, 2d, '16, 7-5, 9-7; A. F. Doty, '16, defeated Hapgood, 7-5, 6-2; J. S. Brown, Jr., '17, defeated Kelley, 10-8, 0-6, 6-2.

**Doubles.** Williams and Caner defeated Stoddart and Cunningham, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4; Rand and Doty defeated Tilton and Kelley, 6-4, 2-6, 8-6; J. Wooldredge, '16, and W. W. Mansfield, Jr., '15, defeated Leighton and Tronstine 1-6, 6-2, 6-1.

The following men won their "rht" for the first time by playing against Yale at Brookline: G. C. Caner, '17, of Philadelphia, Pa.; A. F. Doty, '16, of Waltham; W. W. Mansfield, Jr., '15, of Portland, Me.; W. Rand, 3d, '17, of Rye, N.Y.; and J. Wooldredge, '16, of Pasadena, Cal.

The University's record for the season was:

April 19. H., 4; Agawam Hunt Club, Providence, 2.  
 20. H., 4; Philadelphia Cricket Club, 0.  
 21. H., 5; Annapolis, 1.  
 22. H., 5; Chevy Chase Club, Washington, 1.  
 23. H., 5; Norfolk Country Club, 1.  
 24. H., 4; Baltimore Country Club, 2.  
 May 1. H., 6; Amherst, 0.  
 8. H., 9; Dartmouth, 0.  
 15. Cornell, 6; H., 3.  
 25. Princeton, 7; H., 2.  
 27. Longwood Cricket Club, 6; H., 3.  
 29. H., 8; Yale, 1.

Captain Williams won the clay court championship of the United States at the Pittsburg Athletic Club on June 26 and the week following. In the final round he disposed of George M. Church, of Princeton, in three out of four sets.

The Eastern tennis team, composed of R. N. Williams, 2d, '16, W. M. Washburn, '15, G. M. Church and Dean Mathey, both of Princeton, failed to win in the games at San Francisco during the first half of July. Washburn was the first to be eliminated. He was beaten by Melville Long, former Pacific Coast champion in straight sets, 7-5, 6-2. On the same day, July 12, Williams and Washburn were defeated in doubles by L. Curtis, 2d, '16, and J. C. Rohlf, of San Francisco, largely because Washburn was clearly off his game. In the third round of the singles tournament, Williams defeated R. Lindley Murray, of Oakland, in three hard sets, 8-6, 7-9, 9-7. On July 14, Williams, the last representative of the East, lost his match in the fourth round to Clarence J. Griffin, of San Francisco, 6-3, 5-7, 6-1. Maurice McLoughlin, of San Francisco, later won the tournament.

The University second team won every set in the last two matches of their schedule, the victims being the Connecticut Agricultural College, and Boston College. The team played in the following order: Captain J. Wooldredge, '16,

A. F. Doty, '16, F. Boyer, '16, R. Z. Crane, '17, H. Morgan, '17, H. Francke, '15.

The 1918 team lost to the Yale Freshmen at New Haven by the score of 7 to 2. Captain Talcott and Benedict were the only members of the Freshmansquad who won their matches. The following won their insignia by playing in the contest: E. B. Benedict, of New York; E. B. Benjamin, of New Orleans, La.; R. C. Cooke, of Newton Centre; D. K. Dunmore, of West Newton; L. E. Green, of Kansas City, Mo.; H. Talcott, of New York. S. B. Kaiser, '18, of Brookline, and J. Lavallo, Jr., '18, of Boston, were manager and assistant manager of the 1918 team.

The scores for the season were:

May 8. Boston Y.M.C.A., 6; 1918, 3.  
12. Andover, 5; 1918, 2.  
19. 1918, 7; Worcester Academy, 0.  
20. 1918, 4; Dartmouth Freshmen, 2.  
27. 1918, 9; St. Mark's, 0.  
29. Yale Freshmen, 7; 1918, 2.

A. F. Doty, '16, and H. Wainwright, '15, won the University championship in doubles, their opponents in the finals being H. R. Guild, '17, and D. Duncan, '17. H. Morgan, '17, won the all-comers tournament in singles from H. Wainwright, '15, but the challenge round with R. N. Williams, 2d, '16, was indefinitely postponed.

Gore Hall won the interdormitory title in tennis. The victors were tied with Standish at the end of the regular schedule, and agreed on a doubles match to settle the championship. W. D. D. Morgan and P. N. Rhineland, of Gore, defeated W. Richmond and D. Appleton, of Standish, in the final contest.

Andover won the interscholastic tennis tournament with 14 points, Exeter finishing second with 8. S. Thayer, of Andover, was the individual champion. In the finals he disposed of R. Rand, of St. Mark's, 6-4, 3-6, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5.

### Golf.

The University golf team broke even in the spring games, winning two, losing two, and tying the fifth. The season closed with a 5 to 1 victory over Yale at the Rhode Island Country Club of Providence. The summary of the Yale contest:

E. P. Allis, '15, won from Pierce (6 and 4); L. H. Canan, '17, won from Gardner (2 and 1); J. W. Hubbell, '17, won from Blossom (5 and 4); Capt. J. G. Heyburn, '16, won from Mollwaine (1 up); G. A. McCook, '16, lost to Gaines (2 and 1); and J. I. Wyde, '17, won from Farnsworth (1 up).

The scores for the season:

May 8. R.I. State, 4; H., 3.  
11. H., 3; Penn., 3.  
15. H., 4; Fall River G.C., 3.  
27. Brookline C.C., 7; H., 2.  
29. H., 5; Yale, 1.

E. P. Allis, '15, of Milwaukee, Wis., won the University championship at the Oakley Country Club. The runner-up was H. D. Bassett, '18.

The Freshman golf team, organized for the first time, won one match, lost one, and tied one. The results follow:

May 22. 1918, 2; Exeter, 2.  
25. 1918, 5; Newton High, 0.  
26. Watertown High, 3; 1918, 2.

The team played in the following order: H. D. Bassett, W. H. Russell, R. W. Hoskier, R. S. Tufts, C. W. Timpeon, C. W. Manning.

### Lacrosse.

After winning the championship of the Northern intercollegiate league, the University team closed the season by defeating Yale at New Haven on May 22, by the score of 8 to 4. This is the first time that Yale has played lacrosse for 30 years, and it was largely through the efforts of Captain Nightingale that a team was formed there. The following won the lacrosse insignia for the first time: E. B. Flu, '17, of Lynn; R. H. Franzen, '17, of St. Paul, Minn.; T. W. Merriam, '15, of Skowhegan, Me.; O. H. Persons, '17, of Cazenovia, N.Y.; G. Whitehead, '15, of Cambridge.

The Freshman lacrosse team was beaten by Andover, 3 to 2, in their only outside contest, on May 8. The following were awarded numerals: R. O. Chaffee, of Belmont; H. H. Dampman, of Phoenixville, Pa.; C. M. Durgin, of Exeter, N.H.; H. E. Fales, of Attleboro; G. F. Freer, of Gilbertsville, N.Y.; O. P. Johnson, of Yonkers, N.Y.; H. J. Kelleher, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; R. M. Lovett, Jr., of Chicago, Ill.; E. H. McCabe, of Lawrence; K. L. Macdachlan, of Melrose; A. D. McLean, of Plymouth; R. A. May, of Groton; L. V. Miller, of Peabody; W. B. Snow, Jr., of Stoneham; R. J. Stiles, of Norway, Me.; C. W. Taintor, 2d, of Cambridge.

#### 1915-16 Captains.

Captains of the following University teams have been recently elected for 1915-16:

**Track:** W. J. Bingham, '16, of Methuen, prepared at Exeter, where he captained the team. He was captain of his Freshman team, and for the past two seasons has been a mainstay in the middle distances. He won the half-mile against Yale this spring in 1m., 56s., and ran on the relay team which broke the world's record for 1560 yards, 3m., 3s., against the B.A.A. Bingham is also leader of the University Glee Club and president of Phillips Brooks House.

**Baseball:** H. L. Nash, '16, of Newton, prepared at Newton High School, and was captain of his Freshman team. For two seasons he has played first base and has always been among the heaviest hitters and surest fielders on the squad.

**Crew:** D. P. Morgan, Jr., '16, of New York, prepared at Middlesex, and was captain of his Freshman crew. In 1914 he rowed on the second crew which won the Grand Challenge Cup at the Henley regatta in England, and in 1915 rowed bow in the University boat.

**Tennis:** R. N. Williams, 2d, '16, of Philadelphia, Pa., was reflected. Williams won the intercollegiate championship in 1913, the national title in 1914, and the clay court title in 1912 and 1913, and was a member of the Davis Cup team which still holds the championship of the world.

**Water-polo:** J. W. D. Seymour, '17, of New York. Next year will be the first time water-polo has been organized as an intercollegiate sport at Harvard.

**Lacrosse:** E. E. O'Neil, '16, of Danvers, has played a steady game on the defense for the past two seasons.

**Gymnastics:** W. Campbell, '16, of Mt. Hamilton, Cal., was a member of the team in 1914 and was manager in 1915.

#### Other Sports

The University has defeated Yale in dual contests in 11 of the 15 branches of athletics in which the two institutions met in 1914-15. Harvard's victories were in football, hockey, track, baseball, golf, tennis, lacrosse, cross-country, soccer, shooting, indoor relay. Yale's victories were in crew, fencing, wrestling, and gymnastics, although the fencers later beat Yale in the intercollegiate contests.

Fall athletics will open on September 13, when University football practice will begin on Soldier's Field under the direction of Coach Haughton and Captain Mahan. Footballs were given out to all the candidates for practice in kicking during the summer. The cross-country men will also return to Cambridge early, for Coach Alfred Shrubbs and Captain R. T. Twitchell, '16, will open regular work on September 20. Both of these teams have lost heavily through graduation, and the early training period will consequently be unusually important. Additional ground on Soldier's Field is expected to be in condi-



tion for use before the opening of fall athletics. At the suggestion of Mr. X. H. Goodnow, '82, of the state department of engineering, who has completed a survey of the Field, a new drainage system is being tested on two or three acres of the waste land in the northwest corner.

The average of all strength tests taken by members of the University during the past year was 630 points, and the average for those participating in competitive athletics was 750. When compared with the marks of several years ago, these appear remarkably low. Then it was the custom to hold intercollegiate contests in which as many as 50 men entered who made records of 1200 or more. These competitions had to be abandoned because of the strain suffered by some of the contestants. The falling-off since that time may be accounted for by the fact that in all sports only a com-

paratively low mark is required, with the result that no effort is made to exceed these requirements. The year's record shows less than 6 men with averages above 1200, the two highest tests being made by H. R. Hardwick, '15, and G. A. Davis, Jr., 2L., whose scores were 1381 and 1593, respectively.

Dr. Paul Withington, '09, assistant graduate treasurer of the H.A.A., and director of Freshman athletics, has handed in his resignation to take effect Nov. 1, in order to become an interne at the Boston City Hospital.

P. B. Roberts, 1L., a member of the University fencing team in 1914, has offered a silver cup for the winner of the Freshman fencing championship next year. The Fencers' Club, which has heretofore presented this trophy, will transfer its cup to the winner of a novice meet.

*Dwight Harold Ingram, '16.*

## THE GRADUATES.

### HARVARD CLUBS.

#### BERLIN.

So far as the Harvard Club of Berlin itself is concerned, I am sorry to say that we have been scattered to the winds since the war began. As the President of the Club is, so far as he is aware, the only remaining member in Berlin and is of a sociable disposition, he has called no meetings during the past year, and I fear that the Club will be unable to resume its usual activities until this beastly war is a thing of the past. There are, however, four Harvard men besides myself in the Embassy, namely, Ellis Dresel, '87, Grafton Minot, '15, Charlie Russell, '15, and Lithgow Osborne, '15. These men came out originally to serve

as volunteers, Minot and Russell when the war began, Osborne a few months later, and Dresel last winter, and the first three have now been made clerks under the Department of State at a substantial salary. I am very proud of the way Harvard has shown up in the Embassy, for each of these men has taken complete charge of an important bureau, — Dresel and Minot in turn of the Financial Bureau, Russell of the British Prisoners of War Bureau, and Osborne of the British Civil Prisoners Bureau, — and their work has been beyond all praise. We could not possibly have carried on the job without their assistance and they jumped in and worked until 2, 3, and sometimes 7 in the morning day after day of the first hectic months of the war with

all the enthusiasm which the average Harvard man brings to every job he has a chance to tackle. Minot and Russell thus sacrificed their senior year at College, although they qualified for their degrees the year before, while Osborne has given up both his senior year and his degree as well. I think they will never regret it, for the experience they are gaining now is broader and more valuable than any they could have acquired in other ways, and they are furthermore serving the Government, which I think is the best thing of all that a Harvard man can do. We have also two Princeton men, a Yale man, and two Columbia men with us, and I must not forget to mention that Boylston Beal, '86, worked with us for several months last summer and was the original organizer of our British bureaux. We gave him a farewell dinner when he left, the memory of which has served to tide us over many dry and difficult places. I think that when the history of our Embassy during the war comes to be written, — which it never will be, — the keynote of our organization will be found in the enthusiasm and *esprit de corps* which our Harvard and other University volunteers brought to an unaccustomed, complicated, and often terribly exacting job. There has not been a moment of friction or complaint since we started in, and, believe me, it has been some job.

J. C. Grew, '01, Pres.

#### BOSTON.

The last Treasurer's report gave the total membership of the Club as 3961. The total membership at present (Aug., 1915) is 4079. Of this total, 3130 are resident members and 949 are non-resident members. The House Committee reports an increased gross revenue for all departments of the Club over the corresponding months of 1914, with the ex-

ception of the gross revenues from the use of the card-rooms. A statement of some figures from the last Treasurer's report may be of interest: The average daily attendance was 421; the average number of bills sent out each month for house charges was slightly in excess of 2000. The Club showed a net operating profit for the fiscal year of \$28,871.68. From this amount the following amounts were charged off: Balance of carrying charges during construction, \$4475.13; balance of china, glass and silver, linen and kitchenware accounts, \$4545.04; reserved for changes in hot water system, \$2500; reserved for changes in Harvard Hall, \$2000; depreciation of building, 2½ %, \$11,000; balance to surplus, \$4351.51. The Art Committee reports that the Club has received gifts amounting to about \$4000 and loans to the amount of about \$4500.

Club Scholarships were awarded to the following: Rufus H. Bond, Everett High School; S. R. Dunham, Jr., Boston Latin School; Thomas B. Murphy, Medford High School; A. R. Nelson, Boston Latin School; Laurance Richardson, Brookline High School.

A "Musical Smoker" was given at the Club on Feb. 25. The committee in charge were: T. S. Ross, '12, chairman, Malcolm Lang, '02, M. H. Wentworth, '01. Robert Winsor, Jr., was present as the leader of "L'Orchestra di Winsori."

A nominating committee consisting of George S. Mumford, '87, chairman; James A. Parker, '91, Charles K. Cummings, '93, Benjamin Joy, '05, Ralph Lowell, '12, nominated the following men for officers of the club: Pres., Henry L. Higginson, ['55]; vice-pres., Odin Roberts, '86; treas., F. S. Mead, '87; sec., P. W. Thomson, '02; for directors to serve until April, 1918, Elisha Flagg, '87, L. A. Frothingham, '93, R. B. Merriman, '96, Malcolm Lang, '02; for members of

committee on elections to serve until April, 1918, E. C. Storrow, '89, F. H. Curtiss, '91, J. F. Perkins, '99, Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, G. G. Bacon, '08, H. B. Gardner, '13, Leverett Saltonstall, '14. These men were elected at the annual meeting of the Club.

The Glee Club of the Harvard Club (not the College Glee Club) gave a minstrel show at the Club on April 30, of which the committee in charge was Alan Hay, '14, Malcolm Lang, '02, M. H. Wentworth, '01, P. F. Perkins, '10.

The committee on general athletics, consisting of A. B. Mason, '06, N. P. Hallowell, '97, G. D. Hayward, '12, have made arrangements whereby members of the Club have been able to use the tennis courts of the Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill. This committee organized a Club Tennis Team which, under the leadership of S. L. Beals, '01, won the tennis series of the Mystic Valley Tennis Association. The committee also made arrangements whereby two Club Golf Tournaments are to be held this summer under the direction of Percival Gilbert, '08.

The Alumni Chorus gave concerts at the Club on Thursday, June 3, and on Sunday, June 6.

The Club ran two private trains to the New London Races on Friday, June 25, under the management of the following committee: J. T. Beach, '09, Phillips Ketchum, '06, Arthur Perry, Jr., '06.

A committee consisting of G. R. Fearing, Jr., '93, J. W. Farley, '99, B. Joy, '05, Harris Livermore, '01, C. S. Forbes, '00, arranged a meeting in Harvard Hall on June 23 at which General Leonard Wood spoke and at which the plans were made for the Massachusetts delegation to the Military Training Camp at Plattsburg.

During the year there have been about

25 concerts at the Club, including organ recitals, piano and song recitals and concerts by different organizations. There have been about 24 "Smoke Talks." "Acoustical pads" have been hung in Harvard Hall which are to be decorated later. This work of decoration is being arranged by the Art Committee, consisting of J. H. Parker, '93, J. L. Little, Jr., '97, R. W. Gray, '01.

P. W. Thomson, Sec.

#### DALLAS, TEXAS.

Some of the activities of the Club during the current year have been as follows: On Nov. 21, 1914, the annual election of officers was held, resulting as follows: Dr. Frederick W. Russell, '69, hon. pres.; W. W. Fisher, '04, pres.; George V. Peak, Jr., A.M. '06, vice-pres.; L. F. Carlton, '04, sec.-treas. After this meeting the Club was entertained by the Yale Club of Dallas with a dinner celebrating the victory of Harvard over Yale in the Yale Bowl that afternoon. This year we hope again to be the guests of the Yale Club, but are perfectly willing to act as the hosts if necessity requires. There have been two informal smokers during the spring months, at which scholarship matters, Freshman dormitories, tuition fee, etc., were discussed. At one of these meetings, A. T. Perkins, '87, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, was our honored guest. On May 27, the Club defeated the Yale Club of Dallas in a very exciting game of baseball, winning by a score of 10 to 5. Two young men took the Harvard entrance examinations in June in competition for the Texas State Scholarship, subscribed to by the Harvard men in Texas, but to date results of the entrance examinations have not been obtained, and the scholarship has not been awarded. During the summer months it is not convenient to hold any meetings of the Club, as many mem-

bers are away on vacations, and it is difficult to obtain full attendance.

L. F. Carlton, '04, Sec.

#### EASTERN NEW YORK.

The Harvard Association of Eastern New York awarded their scholarship for the last college year to Theodore K. Selkirk, of Albany, N.Y., and he made a very creditable showing, getting B in four full courses and in two half-courses, and an A in one full course. We have not decided whom we shall send next year, as at present it is pretty hard to decide out of the several fellows who have made application.

Gardiner B. Perry, Sec.

#### HAWAII.

The Harvard Club of Hawaii met June 15, 1915, in its annual meeting at the Nuuanu Valley home of F. D. Lowrey, '08, who was the host of the Club on this occasion. Twenty members were present.

In the business meeting, reports, routine business, and the election of officers were attended to. E. A. Mott-Smith, '93, was chairman. The officers for 1915-16 are as follows: Pres., J. D. Dole, '99; sec-treas., A. F. Griffiths, '99; ex. com., A. L. Dean, '00, A. L. Castle, '06, F. D. Lowrey, '08; students' aid com., W. T. Brigham, '02, A. M. Nowell, '99, A. L. Dean, '00, J. P. Morgan, '11.

The speeches of the evening, which furnished a most interesting program, were given by S. M. Ballou, '93, F. D. Lowrey, '08, A. L. Castle, '06, A. M. Christy, l '14, R. B. Anderson, l '03, H. G. Dillingham, '04.

Dillingham spoke on "Harvard and the Present War." He gave a list of the Harvard men who are at the front, enlarged on the spirit which led them to enter the service, and gave an account of the work being done by Harvard men

in furnishing and manning hospital units and ambulances. The Club was deeply stirred by this recital. A committee was appointed to investigate the subject of the Club's giving assistance to the Harvard hospital units.

#### LONDON.

The Harvard Club of London has sent the following circular to many Harvard Clubs. The *Graduates' Magazine* commends it to the attention of all alumni, certain that any contributions will be very helpful and that money will be used quickly where it can do the most good:

#### Harvard Club of London War Relief Fund.

May, 1915.

"What can we do, what can you do to help agonized Europe?"

President Emeritus C. W. ELIOT.

This question the Harvard Club of London, England, has addressed to itself and now addresses to all Harvard Clubs, to all Harvard men the world over.

Living in the capital of the British Empire, within a few hours of the main battlefield, the members of this Club are profoundly moved by the sight of the wastage and wreck of war, and feel it their duty to carry out the traditions of wide and intelligent humane help so long taught in Harvard University.

America has come nobly to the front, and American help is being given in every part of stricken Europe. A considerable amount of money has already been provided by citizens of the United States for the needs of the homeless, the foodless, the sick, the wounded. Much more, however, is still needed, for, greater yet than the treasure outpoured so freely is the mighty and ever-growing need. In Belgium a whole population is barely being saved from sheer starvation; in Northern France the wretched non-combatants are in as pitiful a plight; in Serbia, disease of the most malignant and deadly character adds its destructive powers to lack of food and shelter; Poland, harried by the contending hosts, well-nigh fails to make its lamentable condition known.

Harvard hospital units, Harvard ambulances, Harvard surgeons and physicians, Harvard helpers are at work on the battlefields of the unending fighting line, at the bases, in the hamlets, villages, towns and cities.

From all these points come insistent calls for aid. Money is urgently needed, and the

various funds are often unable to meet the demands as promptly as is required.

*The Harvard Club of London War Relief Fund is established for the special purpose of instantly responding to such calls, primarily from the Harvard Hospital Units and Ambulances, and for Harvard relief of the starving and homeless.*

Financial aid is continually wanted for special purposes, and while such aid can often be obtained from the United States, it is not in season to meet the immediate need. An easily accessible fund in London will fill the gap.

The Harvard Club of London therefore appeals to all Harvard Graduates and Undergraduates to aid its effort, fully confident that not only will their response be generous, but also immediate. *Quickness of response is the most pressing necessity of this call.*

The Fund will be administered in London by the following Committee: C. W. Eliot, '53, President Emeritus Harvard University, The Right Honourable Viscount Bryce, O.M., LL.D. (Harvard), and former British Ambassador to the United States, J. H. Seaverns, '81, President of the Harvard Club of London, Chairman, R. Grant, Jr., '06, Vice-President and Secretary of the Harvard Club of London, E. C. Darling, '93, L. H. DeFriesse, '76, F. C. de Sumichrast, Associate Professor Emeritus Harvard University, C. W. Short, Jr., '08, H. S. Waite, '09.

*Contributions should be sent to Robert Grant, Jr., Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, E.C., or to him at 44 State Street, Boston, Mass.*

#### MARYLAND.

The Club now has a regular membership of about 100 men, a slight increase over last year. There are some half-dozen honorary members. Three years ago the Club established a scholarship for \$250, to be awarded to the most deserving all-around student from a high or preparatory school in the State of Maryland, entering the Freshman Class of Harvard College. This scholarship has done a good deal to stimulate interest in Harvard in Maryland, particularly in Baltimore, and there have been a number of worthy applicants for the scholarship for the coming academic year. It has just been awarded to Arthur Motter Lamb, of Roland Park, Md. There is now a movement on foot to establish additional scholarships, both by the

Club and by individual members. The activities of the Club throughout the past year have been confined to a number of informal smokers, and the annual dinner held on April 27. This was the 31st annual dinner, and was given in honor of Mr. Frank J. Goodnow, the new President of Johns Hopkins University. Prof. Geo. L. Kittredge, '82, represented the University, and among the Harvard men from other localities attending the dinner were F. A. Delano, '85, member of the Federal Reserve Board, and R. F. Herrick, '90, of Boston. A very pleasant custom which has grown up for the past few years, which tends to cement the friendship between the local alumni of the various universities, and also stimulates interest in Harvard, is the triangular ball game and dinner between the alumni of Yale, Princeton, and Harvard, held on Decoration Day. This year it was particularly enjoyable. Princeton, however, won the championship.

The present officers of the Club are: Dr. H. B. Jacobs, '83, pres.; Morris Whitridge, '89, vice-pres.; W. W. Marston, '02, vice-pres.; Henry T. Duer, '13, treas.; Wm. C. Coleman, '05, sec.; ex. com., Judge Carroll T. Bond, '94, Wm. Ainsworth Parker, '96, Virgil M. Hillyer, '97.

Wm. C. Coleman, '05, Sec.

#### MILWAUKEE.

On May 7 the Club held a smoker with the Yale Club at which about 40 men were present. There was much friendly give and take and the meeting was voted a great success.

There was also a hotly contested baseball game with the Yale Club at the annual University Club picnic on July 24. On this occasion the Harvard team appeared as red devils, with long, streaming tails.

## MINNESOTA.

The members of the Club living in St. Paul and Minneapolis have organized lunch clubs, one in each city, which meet every Tuesday at 12.30 P.M. On July 20, James Wray was a guest at the lunch in Minneapolis and told much interesting news of the rowing facilities at Harvard. On August 7, the Club held its 9th annual picnic, going by boat, stopping at Gray Cloud Island for a ball game, having supper on the boat, arriving at Stillwater late in the evening and returning by electric car. All sorts of amusements were provided and members were urged to bring as guests of the Club any boys who were thinking of going East to college.

## NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION.

At a meeting of the council of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, held May 15 last, it was decided to have the annual meeting of the Federation at Springfield, Oct. 9, 1915. The secretaries of the various clubs are requested to start now to arouse the enthusiasm that will insure a large gathering of Harvard men. The committee in charge is planning a most interesting program and every one will be sure of a hearty welcome and a good time. *This means that you are requested to see that your club is well represented.* Literature descriptive of the meeting will be sent you in due time. Twenty-five clubs now compose this Federation and are a potent force for assisting our *Alma Mater* as well as for the good of the community at large.

## NEW JERSEY.

The Club held its annual field day on Memorial Day, Monday, May 31, at the Morristown School, more than 100 persons attending. This year, in addition to the wives of members, their children were invited. Luncheon was served in

the dining-room of the School, and was followed by speeches. Cameron Blaikie, '99, president of the Club, presided. The oldest member of the Club, Prof. W. W. Richards, '55, of Brooklyn, made an address. Camillus G. Kidder, '72, of Newark, read his annual poem, and Arthur R. Wendell, '96, of Rahway, read an alphabetical poem bringing in the names of members of the Club. Ralph S. Foss, '03, of Wyoming, was heard in imitations of Harvard professors and others, and Alfred K. Moe, '97, of Jersey City, exhibited some caricatures of Harvard notables and Cambridge scenes. Francis Call Woodman, '88, welcomed the members of the Club to the School, and Arthur P. Butler, '88, another headmaster, also spoke. After luncheon there were games. The men's doubles tennis tournament, participated in by 18 pairs, was won by John Reynolds, '07, and Kenneth Reynolds, '14, of Montclair, who defeated Quentin Reynolds, '14, and Thomas Keck, of the School. Some of the older men enjoyed a game of baseball with a soft ball and shortened bases. The nine captained by Perry D. Trafford, '89, of Short Hills, the former president of the Club, beat President Blaikie's aggregation by the score of 21 to 7. Among those present were the following: Wm. W. Richards, '55, C. H. Wight, ['67], C. G. Kidder, '72, R. C. Newton, '74, F. L. Crawford, '79, C. P. Frey, ['88], F. C. Woodman, '88, A. P. Butler, '88, P. D. Trafford, '89, Randall Salisbury, '89, W. H. P. Oliver, '92, C. E. Hutchison, '93, R. S. Boardman, '96, Francis Mason, '96, A. R. Wendell, '96, A. K. Moe, '97, H. D. Bushnell, '98, E. D. Mulford, '97, C. E. Reber, '98, C. H. Ayres, '98, Gerrish Newell, '98, G. A. Whittemore, '99, F. C. Sutro, '99, H. M. Hall, '99, J. C. Lord, '00, M. W. Ware, '02, E. B. Boynton, '02, J. F. Gough, '02, R. A. Grosenbaugh,

'02, J. H. Hall, '03, R. S. Foss, '03, H. H. Tilton, '05, T. B. Dorman, '06, John Reynolds, '07, R. D. Murphy, '08, Wm. T. Bostwick, '08, Lee Barroll, '09, Horace Holden, '09, R. S. Hopkins, '11, M. L. Hart, '12, W. R. Burlingame, '13, K. Reynolds, '14, Q. Reynolds, '14, A. F. Pickernell, '14. The program of the Club for next year is as follows: Fall smoker to be held in Newark the evening before the Harvard-Princeton Football Game, Nov., 1915. Informal winter outing in January for members, their wives and children to be held at some spot convenient to New York, at a week-end, where winter sports can be enjoyed. Suggestions from members as to date, place and program for this winter outing (the first to be undertaken by this Club) will be gratefully received. Annual dinner to be held in Newark, Saturday evening, March 25, 1916. Annual spring outing, May 30, 1916 (Memorial Day).

#### NEW YORK CITY.

The officers and members of the board of managers and of the standing committees of the Club for the current year are as follows: President-Emeritus, Joseph Hodges Choate, '52; pres., Amory G. Hodges, '74; vice-pres., Francis R. Appleton, '75; sec., Langdon P. Marvin, '98; treas., John W. Prentiss, '98; board of managers, to serve until May, 1916, Charles H. Tweed, '65, Robert Bacon, '80, Winthrop Burr, '84, Learned Hand, '93, J. Otto Stack, '05; to serve until May, 1917, Charles D. Dickey, '82, Franklin Remington, '87, Nicholas Bidle, '00, Crawford Blagden, '02, E. Gerry Chadwick, '04; to serve until May, 1918, James Byrne, '77, Francis Rogers, '91, Alexander M. White, '92, Arthur Woods, '92, Alfred Stillman, 2d, '03; house com., J. Otto Stack, '05, chairman, Crawford Blagden, '02, E. Gerry Chadwick, '04, Richard Whitney, '11; auditing com.,

Winthrop Burr, '84, chairman, Edwin G. Merrill, '95, Jerome D. Greene, '96; com. on literature and art, Francis R. Appleton, '75, chairman, William M. Kendall, '76, Edward S. Martin, '77, Gilman Collamore, '93, Jerome D. Greene, '96, Henry James, Jr., '99; chorister, Francis Rogers, '91; com. on admissions, to serve until May, 1916, Townsend Lawrence, '94, Eugene H. Pool, '95, Francis Mason, '96, I. Wistar Kendall, '01, John D. Peabody, '06, J. Horton Ijama, '07, Reginald S. Parker, '12; to serve until May, 1917, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Frank R. Outerbridge, '96, Bernon S. Prentice, '05, Robert W. Morgan, '10, Richard Whitney, '11, Paul Cushman, '13, John K. Hodges, '14; to serve until May, 1918, Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, George B. deGersdorff, '88, W. Kirkpatrick Brice, '95, Daniel F. Murphy, '97, Henry James, Jr., '99, James Lloyd Derby, '08, Edward P. Currier, '09.

On June 1 the plunge and solarium on the top floor of the addition to the clubhouse, and dressing-rooms, barber shops, showers, etc., on the floor below, were opened for use, and the swimming-pool has been a most popular addition to the facilities of the Club during the summer. During July the dining-room facilities were suspended and soon after Aug. 1 were resumed in the new dining-hall, which is on the ground floor of the extension to the clubhouse on the 45th Street side. This dining-hall is 95 ft. 10 in. long, and 47 ft. 2 in. wide, and has a seating capacity considerably larger than Harvard Hall. It has a broad gallery running around three sides. Harvard Hall has been turned into a large meeting-room, or lounge, to be furnished with rugs, tapestries, comfortable chairs, lounges, and tables. About the 1st of August also the new offices, bar, billiard and reading-rooms were opened. The

new bedrooms will be opened for use about Sept. 1, when the whole of the new addition to the clubhouse will be in operation. These new bedrooms are 34 in number, of which each of 24 has its private bath, and the other 10 are so-called dormitory rooms, 5 on each floor, with running water in each room and accessible showers, baths, and lavatories. With the 20 old rooms the Club now has 54 bedrooms, all of them reserved for transients, and there will therefore no longer be any difficulty for non-residents to procure rooms. The need of these additional bedrooms has for some years been the greatest need of the Club, and now that they have been supplied, the Club will be doubly useful to its non-resident members. The bedrooms are conveniently near the plunge, and those staying in the Club will find that the plunge will add greatly to their comfort and pleasure. Non-residents arriving by night train will find the dressing-rooms, showers, and plunge a great convenience, relieving them of the necessity of taking a room in the Club or in a hotel in order to have a comfortable bath. The dressing-room connected with the plunge has all necessary facilities.

The formal opening of the new clubhouse will occur on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1915, at the same time as the celebration of the 50th birthday of the Club, which was founded on Nov. 3, 1865.

During the period of suspension of the dining-room facilities of the Club, 15 New York clubs generously extended their privileges to the members of the Harvard Club. These clubs included the Calumet Club, the City Club, Columbia University Club, Cornell University Club, Engineers' Club, Manhattan Club, National Democratic Club, New York Yacht Club, The Players', Princeton

Club, Rocky Mountain Club, the Republican Club, Technology Club, Union League Club, and the Yale Club. The members of the Harvard Club appreciated fully the opportunity of using these clubhouses, and especially the friendly and courteous spirit shown by the clubs in volunteering their privileges while the Harvard Club was crippled.

Members of the Club took a prominent part in organizing the camp for business and professional men held at Plattsburg, under the auspices of the U.S. Army, from Aug. 10 to Sept. 6, and a large number of the members of the Club attended the camp. At the annual dinner of the Club held on Jan. 29, 1915, Gen. Wood spoke about the military unpreparedness of the country and at that time expressed the desire to talk the situation over more informally at a small gathering of Harvard men at which questions could be asked and answered. A dinner of about 50 members of the Club was held later in the winter in the private dining-room with Gen. Wood, Col. William M. Black, and Capt. Gordon Johnston as guests. All of these officers talked frankly about military conditions and answered questions put to them by members. Subsequently, while certain members of the Club were talking over the situation, a suggestion was made of a military encampment along the lines of the student camps of the last few summers, but for older men. A committee of members of the Club was formed to bring the matter to the attention of the Harvard men of New York, and committees were also formed in the other college clubs, and finally a central enrolment committee acted as a clearing-house for information and enrolment. A large mass meeting of over 1000 college men was held in Harvard Hall on June 14, Gen. Wood and Capt. Gordon Johnston being the speakers. Commit-



tees were subsequently formed in other cities, and the camp for business and professional men at Plattsburg was the result.

*Langdon P. Marvin*, '98, Sec.

#### PARIS, FRANCE.

The Harvard Club of Paris gave at the Hotel Lutetia, on Wednesday, April 21, a large dinner of 95 covers, at which Mr. W. G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, and many distinguished associate members of the Club were present, amongst whom were: Mons. Émile Boutroux, Mons. G. Deschamps, Mons. Bergson, and Mons. Eugène Brieux, all of the Académie Française. The Minister of Public Instruction had accepted, but, at the last moment, was unable to come. His speech was read by Mons. Lucien Poincaré, brother of the President of the Republic. James Hazen Hyde, '98, was toastmaster, and the American Ambassador, Mr. Sharp, Mons. Lucien Poincaré, Mons. Boutroux, of the French Academy, Mons. Brieux, of the French Academy, Prof. Edwin H. Hall, of Harvard University, and Dr. Harvey Cushing, of the Harvard Medical School, all made speeches.

Among others present were: Walter Abbott, '88, A. P. Andrew, p '00, C. Inman Barnard, l '74, Dr. W. M. Boothby, '02, L. G. Barton, Jr., m '12, George Benet, m '13, A. Croisset, Doyen Faculté des Lettres, Jules Coulet, Directeur du Musée Pédagogique, E. C. Cutler, '09, Mons. Coville, Directeur au Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, A. Capus, de l'Académie Française, J. N. Coolidge, m '93, A. Coller, m '12, Percival Dodge, of the American Embassy, Blair Fairchild, '99, J. S. Farlow, '02, R. H. Greeley, '01, Dr. R. B. Greenough, '92, Grant Forbes, '01, John Garrett and Lieut. Com. Sayles, of the American

Embassy, Mons. Hébrard, Directeur du *Temps*, Shaun Kelly, '08, Hector Holmes, '06, G. H. Leonard, '92, P. B. Marcou, '76, J. O. Lyman, '06, Day Kimball, '15, J. T. Marshall, '15, R. B. Osgood, m '99, O. W. Roosevelt, '12, F. G. Shaw, '97, Frank Stuhl, dn '05, H. B. Stanton, '00, John Weare, '07, C. C. Whitman, '86, G. D. Welles, '66, P. D. Wilson, '98, Beth Vincent, '98.

#### SEATTLE.

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Seattle, which comprises a membership of approximately 200, was held on June 17 at the University Club. Addresses were made by Daniel Kelleher and W. T. Reid, of Belmont, Cal., who was for several years president of the University of California and is now head of the Belmont School, California. The Club has been considering the advisability of a permanent clubhouse, which matter was referred to a special committee for further action. The matter of the entertainment of the many Harvard men who will return from the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 19 and 21, was discussed.

The election of officers resulted in the following members being chosen: Pres., Daniel Kelleher, '85; vice-pres., George E. Wright, '89; sec.-treas., George Gund, '09.

#### NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

\*.\* The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

\*.\* It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class

rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

\*<sup>9</sup>\* Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

1850.

DR. H. R. STORER, Sec.,  
Newport, R.I.

Joseph Hidden Robinson, counsel-at-law, was born Sept. 3, 1828, at Marblehead, and died Feb. 1, 1915, in his 87th year, at Melrose, where he had long resided. During the Civil War, he was connected with the legal branch of the Treasury Department at Washington, and in later life was associated with his son, ex-Representative John G. Robinson, with their office in Boston. Besides the son, two grandchildren survive him. Mr. Robinson, though to the end a student, retained a good measure of physical ability, frequently walking to Boston after his 80th year, and still later taking long pedestrian strolls as his regular exercise. As was to be expected from one of his early training, he consistently proved himself a worthy representative of his Harvard class, and was an old-fashioned, refined, and ever courteous gentleman. The now remaining six will as such remember him.

1855.

E. H. ABBOTT, Sec.,  
14 Beacon St., Boston.

James Tyndale Mitchell was born in Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ill., Nov. 9, 1834. His grandfather was chief Burgess of the town. He came to Philadelphia, where he entered the public school and prepared for Harvard, where he joined us at the beginning of the Junior year, and where he stood high in scholarship. After graduating, he studied law in Philadelphia, and, in Nov., 1857, was admitted to the bar, and became assistant city solicitor. He edited for some years

the *American Law Register*, and was, at the same time, engaged in private practice. He took some part in political elections and attained distinction in the contested election of 1868. In 1871, he was elected to the bench of the District Court, and, upon the reorganization of the courts under the new constitution, he was transferred to the Court of Common Pleas. Thenceforward, he remained upon the bench. In 1888, without effort on his part, he was nominated for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and, at the election, led the Presidential vote by a majority of some 3000. Taking the oath of office in 1889, he began a distinguished career on the Supreme Bench. He served a complete term of 21 years, retiring in 1909, after having been Chief Justice for several years. When he was retired from judicial service by limitation of age, he became Prothonotary of the Supreme Court and the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. His health was always good, until less than two weeks before his death on July 4, 1915. He never was married. His charming personality and friendly disposition made him welcome everywhere during his life. Aside from his judicial career, he was devoted to historical studies. He was president of the Council of the Historical Society, and made many valuable historical collections. He was one of the original members of the Union League and a leading member in the American Philosophical Society. He was long a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College; and in 1901, received from his *Alma Mater* the degree of LL.D. Always inclined to the literary work of his profession, he not only conducted very successfully the *American Law Register*, but was also one of the founders and contributors to the *Weekly Notes on Cases*. He wrote the "History of the District Court," and was the au-

thor of several standard works on Pennsylvania practice, and other local topics. A man of large and ready information, and an accomplished conversationalist, he was a social favorite in Philadelphia. He was chairman of the commissioners appointed to report on the Acts of the Colonial Assembly, not then printed, and to edit and publish the Statutes at Large from 1681 to 1800. His professional engagements made his visits to Cambridge rare, and tended to limit his professional fame to his own State, and prevented him from being often with his classmates at their gatherings. The 22d of June, 1915, was the 60th anniversary of the Class Day of 1855. The Secretary tried hard to gather the 13 survivors as his guests at his home in Cambridge on that day. Judge Mitchell was intending to come, but on the 20th of June wrote very cheerfully that his physician, on the whole, advised him to stay at home, as his "legs had suddenly given out." His last illness was very brief, and closed a life very attractive and full of charm. — Six only of the Class were present at the 60th return of the day when, in 1855, the Class had held its Class Supper. The last toast on that occasion was to the last surviving member. It was then gayly proposed that what remained of the last bottle of sherry, after the toast had been drunk by the 90 men then present, should be preserved by the Secretary, and kept for the last man to enjoy by himself. After 60 years, however, of experience and life, the Secretary concluded that it would be much better that the six old gentlemen then present should finish the bottle, and pledge the seven absentees; and they did so, out of the Loving Cup, with which the Class had ten years ago honored the Secretary for his fifty years of service. The Boston papers, interested, as usual, in the doings at Commencement of the older gradu-

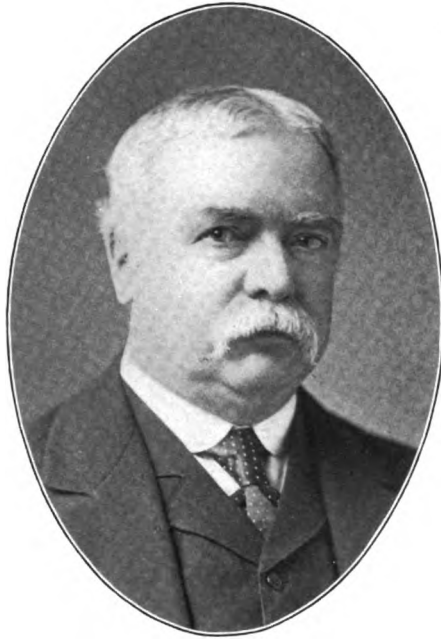
ates, sent a photographer for a picture of the little company. It was published in the *Boston Globe*, and afterwards sent to those other members of the Class who had not been present.

1858.

FISHER AMES, Sec.,

Bedford.

Seven members of the Class met at luncheon on June 23 at the residence of the Secretary in Bedford. There are 17 members of the Class now surviving. — Dr. H. P. Walcott has lately been elected president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. — Daniel Holbrook died on March 20, 1915. He was born in Boston in 1837. After his graduation he took up the study of law, but soon abandoned it to teach school. In 1862 he took charge of the *Tri-States Union* newspaper at Port Jervis, N.Y., and after publishing it for seven years sold the paper and entered the real-estate business. He was elected a justice of the peace on the Republican ticket in 1871, and has been secretary and treasurer of the Orange County Republican Committee. He was married in 1863 to Frances Lockwood, of Boston, and had one child, Maud, who died within a year. He has always lived in Port Jervis. — Joseph Alden Shaw died on May 22, 1915. He was born in Athol in 1836, the son of Rev. Linus and Louisa Alden (Jones) Shaw. After graduation he began immediately to teach. His life had been spent in educational work, teaching in various schools, and writing many papers on educational and philological subjects which have been published in the *Journal of Education* and in the daily press. For many years he was head master of the Highland Military Academy in Worcester. In 1863 he married Eliza Antoinette Thompson, of New Salem. He is survived by two sons.



**JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL, '55, LL.D., '01.**  
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.



**JOHN CLINTON GRAY, LL.B., '66, LL.D., '13.**  
Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York.



**HARVEY HUMPHREY BAKER, '91.**  
Judge of the Juvenile Court in Boston.

**THREE DISTINGUISHED HARVARD JUDGES.**



1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, Sec.,  
5 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

Edward Herbert Jackson died in Aiken, S. C., May 24, 1915. He was born in Plymouth, July 9, 1835, the son of Abraham and Harriet Otis (Goddard) Jackson. He was fitted for College by T. G. Bradford, in Boston. Owing to failure in one of his courses, he lost his degree in 1859, but received it, out of course, in 1896. After leaving College, he became interested in copper mines at Keweenaw Point, Mich., on Lake Superior. In 1861, he went to Europe, studied mining for three years at the School of Mines at Freiburg, Germany, and for one year in Paris, visited mines in England, and then returned to Keweenaw Point, and took charge of Phoenix Mine. In 1880 he abandoned this work, and went with an invalid brother to Aiken, where he engaged in farming for the rest of his life. He was married in 1870 to Mary E. S. Jackson, of Jersey City, N.J., who died two years later.

1860.

DR. S. W. DRIVER, Sec.,  
55 Brattle St., Cambridge.

The Class of 1860 met at the Vendome, June 23, 1915, for its quinquennial dinner in its 55th year of graduation. We thought it wise, remembering "*tempus edax rerum*," to meet at 1.30 P.M. Out of 30 living graduates, 21 were present. Happy speeches were made and light hearts prevailed. But the event of the evening was the presentation of a large silver flower bowl to the astonished and happy Secretary. In the centre of the mass of crimson roses rested a crimson bag holding a flock of 30 gold eagles. One for each surviving graduate, although the temporary members shared in the gift. The dumb Secretary did at

last find a voice and numerous words to express his glowing pleasure in the token of regard. The Class has lost 15 members since its last quinquennial dinner.

1861.

A. H. HARDY, Sec.,  
455 Beacon St., Boston.

Only 8 of the 19 survivors of the Class were present at the annual dinner at the Union Club on June 22. F. W. Hackett presided. Others present were Elihu Chauncey, J. R. May, J. H. Senter, C. Storrow, J. P. Walker, D. F. Lincoln, and A. H. Hardy. Letters recently received left only two members unaccounted for. There were no formal speeches. — Charles Alonzo Cooper died at Lynnfield, of heart disease, on April 6, 1915, in his 78th year. He was born in Charlestown, Nov. 22, 1837. He fitted for College at the Cambridge High School. After graduation he studied medicine in the Harvard Medical School, but an injury to the spine, received in 1863, followed by a long and painful illness, prevented his completing his medical studies, although he for a time continued to attend lectures. He never attempted to practise his chosen profession. He received his A.M. in due course. After a partial recovery of health he was in business in Cambridgeport from 1867 to 1878, when he retired, and purchasing land in Lynnfield devoted himself to an out-of-door life, raising fruits and fancy poultry. A twice-broken leg, becoming perfectly useless in 1914, forced his retirement from all participation in active life. For many years he was not present at any Class reunions, but in 1910 appeared at the Class dinner, outwardly the typical farmer, but giving ample evidence that the scholar had not been buried in the land. During later years he maintained the renewed fellowship by correspondence, which gave

ample evidence not only of loyalty to his Class, but that constant suffering had not broken his brave, genial spirit or destroyed his ready wit. That his dark cloud had a silver lining he constantly affirmed. Cooper married Dec. 24, 1868, Miss Mary E. Cutter, of Cambridge, who died Dec. 2, 1869, leaving a daughter, Eva Agnes, who, with a second wife, Mary E. Davidson, of Salem, whom he married July 21, 1885, survives him.

1862.

ARTHUR REED, *Sec.*,  
27 Kilby St., Boston.

June 24, 1915, the Class met at 5 Holworthy, as usual at Commencement, and 11 out of 31 surviving members were present. Memorials of members deceased during the year were offered; of Stoddard by Hedge, and of Lindsey by Dr. Nichols, which were unanimously adopted. Congratulations were offered to Washburn, whose son was the orator of the graduating class, and to Carter, whose son had been specially honored for admirable services as a missionary in India. — Edward B. Sawtell died at Manchester, N.H., July 1, after a long illness. He was born in Fitchburg, Sept. 26, 1840, and fitted for College at Leicester Academy. After graduation, he was at Port Royal, S.C., for several years. Later he studied law, and practised in Fitchburg and elsewhere until ill-health compelled him to give up the profession. For many years subsequently, he was unable to do anything. — John Langdon Ward died suddenly at his home in New York, July 18, evidently the result of apoplexy, as he had seemed to be in excellent health a few hours previously. "John Langdon Ward was born in Buffalo, October 25, 1841; the greater part of his youth was passed in Salem, and he was, in all his life, a New Englander in the broadest sense; thoroughly imbued with

the principles of truth and righteousness which the best New England training instilled; from which he never so much as even in thought departed. He entered Harvard College with the Class of 1862. His lovable disposition and solid character soon put him on terms of friendly intercourse with all the members of his Class, and on terms of intimate friendship with not a few. And, with those to whom he gave his intimate friendship, he remained always the staunch and loyal friend to the end, until their death took them from him, and until his own death took him from those who are left to survive him and to mourn his loss. At the outbreak of the Civil War, J. Langdon Ward was, together with one of his classmates, John Hodges, a member of a military company of Salem. This was something more than the ordinary militia company of that day. The Ellsworth Zouaves had a little while before the beginning of the war given exhibitions of a new development of the possibilities of infantry drill and tactics, and especially of the employment of athletic training, and the use of the bayonet in fencing. This Salem company, under Captain Duryea, its commander, had emulated the performances of the Ellsworth Zouaves, and had become very proficient. Thus the call of President Lincoln for the first contingent of three months troops found this Salem Company ready for the field. The company was assembled at Salem; Ward and Hodges left College to join it; it was assigned, as a company, to the 8th Massachusetts Regiment; and it left Boston on the very day on which its only precursor, the 6th Massachusetts, was attacked on its way to Washington and was obliged to fight its way through the streets of Baltimore. The 8th Massachusetts went through to Washington, incidentally repairing a locomotive which the Southern sympha-

thizers had undertaken to disable, and repairing it by the hands of mechanics in its ranks who had had a part in the building of that very locomotive. There has been some question between the 8th Massachusetts and the 7th New York as to which was more instrumental in opening anew the communications with Washington. It suffices here to say that both reached Washington at about the same time, and that the presence of the 6th and 8th Massachusetts and the 7th New York brought relief to the anxious Government; and that all three regiments performed with entire satisfaction all the duties confided to them during the term of their enlistment. When that term ended and his regiment was mustered out of the Federal service, Ward returned to Cambridge and rejoined his Class, and graduated with it. Shortly after graduating, he recruited a company for a new regiment and was commissioned its captain. With this he served in the Banks expedition and was promoted major on the staff of Gen. Andrews of the Corps d'Afrique, and as such saw service at Port Hudson and elsewhere. In the fall of 1864, after much and honorable service in the field he resigned his commission and returned home. He studied law. He was admitted to the Bar of New York. He entered the office of Blatchford, Seward & Griswold, where he remained a year or more until he felt ready to begin practice on his own account. From that time on his history was that of the hard-working and efficient lawyer doing with all his might whatever his hands found to do. And while he had a special aptitude for admiralty and had important successes in that field of practice, his professional experiences were many and various, and in all he manifested the same sturdy character and the same devotion to truth and righteousness which

pervaded his whole life. His earliest partnership in the practice of the law was that of North, Ward & Wagstaff. After this was terminated by the retirement of Mr. North and the appointment of Mr. Wagstaff to the position of Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, he formed the firm of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, which was later followed by Ward, Wilson & Hayden. Of this he continued a member to the time of his death. The record of his life would be incomplete without adding that he was the secretary of the Union League Club of New York in its early days, when it was rather a patriotic institution than an important social club, and that then and afterwards in various capacities he freely gave his best services to it; that he filled high, and at times the highest position in the Loyal Legion; and that whatever he did in these capacities he did to the best of his ability, which meant in his case that he did it well. In all these activities he made friends; warm and devoted friends. It might be said that he had a genius for friendship. He was not content to receive. He was eager to give. The claims of friendship or of charity never passed him unheeded. John Langdon Ward was a great-hearted, true-hearted gentleman. He lived a worthy life, in which the last thought was that of self. His epitaph should be, 'Well done, good and faithful servant,' and there can be no better one for a true man. — *W. G. W.*"

1863.

C. H. DENNY, Sec.,  
23 Central St., Boston.

Edmund Souder Wheeler, son of James Putnam and Maria Hepsibah (Storer) Wheeler, was born in Eastport, Me., Sept. 8, 1842. He died in Buffalo, N.Y., July 6, 1915. He fitted for College at the Roxbury Latin School. He



was appointed acting assistant paymaster in the navy, Sept. 24, 1863, and resigned Nov. 30, 1865. He served under Farragut and was in the battle of Mobile Bay. He was in a general merchandise brokerage and commission business in New York City for a while, and for two years ending May 1, 1869, he did an insurance business in Detroit, Mich., and was associated with his classmate, Francis Marsh. In Oct., 1871, he was connected with a gas company in Buffalo, and engaged in developing some bituminous coal interests in Pennsylvania. He removed to Buffalo and became a member of the firm of Wheeler & Davis, proprietors of the Stirling Chain Works. The firm of Wheeler & Davis was dissolved by limitation in Dec., 1885. In April, 1889, he was assistant to the general manager of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company in New York City, and for the next year or more spent part of his time in New York, and part at Niagara Falls. In 1891 and 1892 he traveled extensively abroad, but in Aug., 1892, he was called home to take the position of superintendent of the Niagara Junction Railway Company, and agent of the Niagara Developing Company, subsidiaries of the Niagara Falls Power Company, which positions he held until his resignation and retirement from business, Dec. 31, 1905. He was married Oct. 24, 1866, at Niagara Falls, to Jane Howell Townsend, daughter of Daniel Jackson Townsend. His wife died in Atlantic City, N.J., Nov. 11, 1897. Two sons and two married daughters survive him.

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, Sec.,  
225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Eighteen members of the Class dined at Young's Hotel on the evening of June 23. — John Owen died on May 8

after a few days' illness of pneumonia. He was born in Cambridge in 1842 and fitted for College in the Cambridge High School. He enlisted for service in the war, served as lieutenant and captain and was honorably discharged in 1866, returning to Cambridge to take his degree as of 1864. In the autumn of 1866 he entered the Government service in the Chicago post-office, came to the Boston post-office in 1872, where he has worked as a letter-carrier for 43 years. He was twice married, to Mary Elizabeth Palmer in 1885 and after her death to Jennie Hamilton in 1906. — Arthur G. Sedgwick died suddenly in Pittsfield on July 14. He had been through a severe attack of pneumonia and had not regained his health. He was born in New York in 1844, fitted for College at a private school in Bridgeport, Conn., and immediately after his graduation in 1864, received a commission in the 20th Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment. He was soon after taken prisoner and was confined in Libby Prison. In 1865, after a dangerous illness, he was discharged from the United States Army for disability contracted in the service. He practised law in Boston until 1872, when he removed to New York to take the position as assistant editor of the *Evening Post*, soon, however, transferring to the editorial staff of the *Nation*. This position he resigned in 1877 to continue his law practice, although throughout his life he wrote much for the daily press and for magazines. In the winter of 1885-86 he delivered a course of Lowell Lectures on "Law," and gave the Godkin Lectures at Harvard in 1909, his subject being "Some Unsettled Questions relating to Popular Government." The substance of these lectures he embodied in a book, *The Democratic Mistake*, published by Scribners in 1912. He married Lucy Tuckerman,

of New York, in 1882, and is survived by two daughters.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, *Sec.*,

293 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Henry Christian Mayer was born near Buffalo, N.Y., March 31, 1844. He left Harvard during the first part of the Senior year, and entered Kenyon College, Gambier, O., where he received the degree of A.B. in the summer of 1866, and also the same year the same degree from Harvard. After graduation he studied for two years at the Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia, and was ordained as deacon of the Episcopal Church in June, 1869; and the following September he entered on his duties as assistant minister of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. In the following spring he resigned his position at St. Ann's. Shortly afterwards he accepted a call to the rectorship of Grace Church, Newton, and in October, 1870, he was ordained presbyter. At various times he had charge of churches in different parts of the country, including Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Pa., and New York City, but his chief work was in educational and missionary fields. In 1884 he accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, Pass Christian, Miss., and opened (by request of the bishop of the State) the Diocesan Female Seminary. He gave up his work there about 1893 and spent about ten years establishing orphanages and schools in Mexico and Cuba. It was during his last period of labor in Mexico that he contracted the illness which ended in his death. He was living on the Mexican plateau, where his heart became affected by the great altitude. He returned about four years ago to his home, but never recovered his health. He died in Philadelphia, May 21, 1915. He was married in 1869 to Nina C.,

daughter of the Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania. She died in 1873. In 1875 he was married to Mary F. Lewis, daughter of George T. Lewis, of Philadelphia, who, with two sons and two daughters, survives him.

1867.

J. R. CARRET, *Sec.*,

79 Milk St., Boston.

Out of the 96 graduates of the Class of 1867, 44 are living and 6 non-graduate members are affiliated with the Class; 20 attended a Commencement Dinner at the Parker House, Boston, on Wednesday, June 23, 1915, and 15 attended the usual reunion on Commencement Day at Hollis 3.

1869.

T. P. BEAL, *Sec.*,

Second National Bank, Boston.

The Class of '69 held their annual dinner at the Algonquin Club on June 23, 33 men being present. The dinner was informal, but it was voted that it was as pleasant as so many of the '69 dinners have been. A number were present who had not been with us for some time, viz., Alden P. Loring, Washington Becker, F. M. Learned, Mark Sibley Severance.

1870.

T. B. TICKNOR, *Sec.*,

3 Ransom Road, Newton Centre.

The Class dinner was held at the University Club; present, Brooks Adams, Alexander, Buckminster, Bunton, Burnham, Cole, Laurence Curtis, Louis Curtis, R. F. Curtis, Cutler, Farrington, Fuller, Hale, Holway, Huntress, Ladd, Lincoln, Littlefield, Monroe, Nourse, Parkman, Parsons, Perrin, Sanger, Scudder, Sheldon, S. S. Smith, W. B. Smith, Swan, Ticknor, Vaughan, Viaux, Watson, White, and Willis, — 35 in all.

Judge Monroe presided most happily; the speeches were entirely informal in character, and the evening proved one of the most enjoyable of the Class reunions. At a brief formal meeting, it was voted that the Class Committee be authorized to fill the vacancy in its number caused by the death of Lawrence without further action by the Class. — On Commencement Day, Thayer 45 was open as usual and the customary luncheon was served. Almost all of those who attended the dinner were present, and, in addition, Spaulding and Tuckerman, the latter returning to Commencement for the first time since graduation. — A revised list of addresses and biographies of the men who have died since the last printed report will shortly be issued. — Frederick T. Fuller has been appointed by Gov. Walsh a member of the special recess commission to study and report on the subject of taxation.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, *Sec.*,

719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

The Class of 1871 met as usual at Holworthy 17, and among those present was Dr. Edward F. Hodges from Indianapolis.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, *Sec.*,

126 State St., Boston.

The annual dinner was given at the Union Club the evening before Commencement, the following members being present: Almy, Beaman, Brown, W. Burgess, Eliot, Gibson, F. R. Hall, R. S. Hall, E. N. Hill, Holland, Hutchins, Kidder, Lincoln, A. Lord, Miller, Parkhurst, Pousland, Sheldon, Titus, Waters, White, Wyman, Allen, Parks, and Thwing. Lord presided, and the Secretary read his annual reports. Speeches were made by Beaman, Hutchins, Holland, Kidder, and Almy. R. S. Hall read

some verses which he had composed for the occasion, and the Class tried to sing some of the old songs, but our old leader F. S. Sherburne was sadly missed. In the afternoon previous to the dinner 12 of the Class attended together the baseball game and seven lunched with Hutchins at the Suntaug Inn. Our Commencement meeting was at Thayer 3 as usual. Lord acted as chairman and the Secretary's reports were formally presented and accepted. Twelve tickets to the Alumni exercises were distributed. A short memorial of Charles Newton Fessenden, who died Dec. 23 last, was read by Dr. Parks and it was voted to place the same in the Class records. The death of William Bricen Lord at Washington, D.C., on Feb. 14, 1914, was reported. — On July 4, 1915, Otis Henry Currier died at his home in Somerville. He was born in Charlestown, Nov. 25, 1850, the son of Henry and Emily M. (Stevens) Currier. He received his preparation for College in the Charlestown public schools and entered with the Class in 1868. He was a member of the Everett Athenæum and of the Pi Eta Society. After graduation he became bookkeeper for A. & S. J. Brown in the fruit and produce business in Boston, and remained with them 22 years, when the firm was dissolved. He then served in the same capacity for Lowell Bros. & Bailey, in the same business, for about 11 years, until August, 1905, when he was stricken by paralysis from which he never recovered. His friends bear witness to the cheerful courage with which he faced the inevitable end. Death followed a ten days' illness due to heart trouble and complications. He last met with the Class in 1912 and is one of the group photographed on that occasion. He was married at Boston, Oct. 27, 1881, to Josephine Maria Morse, who survives him.

1873.

A. L. WARE, *Sec.*,  
Framingham.

William Mansfield Groton died at Philadelphia on May 25 of heart disease. He was the son of James R. and Helen M. (Richmond) Groton and was born at Waldoboro, Me., Nov. 28, 1850. After graduation he studied at the School of the Episcopal Church at Philadelphia, and entered upon his first pastorate at Lincoln, after his ordination as priest in 1877. He subsequently became rector of Trinity Church at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, where he served in the Church of England. Unwillingness to take the oath of allegiance, which assured him a promising career, caused him to abandon this post and to accept a rectorship at Westerly, R.I., where he remained for many years. In 1898 he was called to the Church of the Holy Trinity at Philadelphia and subsequently became Professor of Divinity in the Church School. In 1900 he was appointed Dean, an office which he held at the time of his death. In connection with his various pastorates he held many important positions on committees dealing with Church matters and with education. He was twice Speaker of the Church Congress, a member of the Standing Committee of the Dioceses of Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, Examiner to the Bishop of Rhode Island, and Deputy to the General Conventions of these two States. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of S.T.D. in 1903. A widow and two sons survive him.

1874.

C. S. PENHALLOW, *Sec.*,  
803 Sears Bldg., Boston.

The Class of 1874 dined this year at the Harvard Club. W. C. Sanger presided: Foote and Farlow at the piano.

The dinner was informal: there were no set speeches, but every one was called upon to say something. Foote spoke of the efforts of the Harvard Club of London to obtain subscriptions to help the Harvard units who are doing duty at the front and elsewhere, and it was voted that Foote and the Secretary should issue an appeal to the Class for funds to assist in this work, and this has since been done. — A committee appointed in 1914 to consider the final disposition of the Class Fund reported at the Commencement meeting in favor of a Scholarship Fund, and those present on that occasion unanimously approved their report. The Secretary has since communicated directly with each member of the Class, and they have expressed themselves almost unanimously in favor of the Scholarship Fund.

1875.

JUDGE W. A. REED, *Sec.*,  
Brockton.

The 40th anniversary of the graduation of the Class was celebrated on Wednesday, June 23, 1915. It was the unanimous opinion of all who took part in the festivities that the reunion was the most satisfactory of all the Class gatherings. The Class assembled at the Harvard Club of Boston at 10 A.M. on the anniversary day and motored to the home of Hunnewell at Wellesley. After lunch with Hunnewell, the Class attended the Harvard-Yale Baseball Game, and after the game drove about in Cambridge, arriving at the Harvard Club in time for a short rest before dinner. At the dinner at the Harvard Club Van Duzer presided. Forty-nine men were present. It was voted: "*Whereas*, Dr. Richard P. Strong and his colleagues, as representatives of the Harvard Medical School, are devoting their services in Serbia and risking their lives in the sup-

pression of typhus fever and other dangerous diseases; *Whereas*, Dr. Strong has made an appeal for funds to be put at his personal disposal in the relief sanitation work which he is carrying on; and *Whereas* several of the graduate classes have voted to forego the expense of festivities this year and devote the money that would have been spent in such enjoyments to the relief of the peoples suffering from the calamities of the war; therefore it is *Voted* that we, the Class of '75, contribute the sum of Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250) to be sent to Dr. Richard P. Strong, as the representative of Harvard, for his use in the suppression of epidemic diseases in Serbia, and that the Treasurer, Warren A. Reed, be and is hereby authorized to send this sum to Dr. Strong and charge the same to the Class Fund." F. R. Appleton in behalf of the Class presented to the Secretary an elegant loving-cup, inscribed as follows: "Warren Augustus Reed, Secretary of the Class of 1875, Harvard College. A token of affection and esteem from his Classmates to mark his fortieth year of devoted service, June, 1915."

1877.

J. F. TYLER, Sec.,

1038 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

The 38th anniversary of graduation was celebrated by a dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston on the night before Commencement; 50 members were present. Parker W. Page presided and remarks were made by Martin, John Lowell, Harris, Lindsay Swift, and the Secretary; there was singing by Babcock and the meeting was a great success. The usual gathering at 14 Holworthy took place on the morning of Commencement Day with no business except the reading of the accounts, which were accepted and placed on file.

1878.

HENRY WHEELER, Sec.,

511 Sears Bldg., Boston.

The Class dined together on the evening of June 23 at the Parker House and the following members were present: W. B. Allen, Bancroft, Browne, Cobb, Cushing, Dorr, Elting, Eaton, B. F. Harding, Hastings, Hubbard, B. N. Johnson, Knapp, Lee, Lawrence, Loring, Littauer, Montague, C. Moore, Mills, Miles, Murray, Pinney, Sparhawk, Squibb, Sullivan, F. W. Taylor, Vickery, Wheeler, Woodward, and Worcester. The Secretary presided and read letters from Curtis, de Billier, Jacob, and William H. Taft, of Yale 1878, who was elected an honorary member at Commencement, 1914. Informal speeches were made by Worcester, Parker, Bancroft, Browne, Moore, Littauer, Sullivan, and others, and some of the old songs were sung under the leadership of Harding. On Commencement Day the usual spread was served at Stoughton 4, and a brief business meeting held.

1879.

REV. EDWARD HALE, Sec.,

5 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

Fifty members of the Class were present at the dinner at the University Club, Boston, Wednesday evening, June 23. R. W. Ellis was toastmaster and L. B. Harding had charge of the singing. There were brief speeches by Francis Almy, E. L. Baylies, I. T. Burr, W. B. de las Casas, F. L. Crawford, and F. W. Taussig. E. D. Sibley read a short story, and Nat M. Brigham sang "Seeing Nellie Home." On Commencement Day thirty men came to 18 Holworthy and twenty remained for the afternoon speaking. — W. De W. Hyde was elected an Overseer on Commencement Day. — At the presentation of a portrait of President Eliot to the Eliot School of

Newark, N.J., by the Harvard Club of New Jersey, May 28, F. J. Swayze made the address of presentation. — George Frederick Cook died at Mt. Clemens, Mich., June 14. He was born at Brookline, Nov. 3, 1856, the son of W. Webster and Frances Augusta (Walker) Cook. He prepared for College at the Allen School, West Newton, and was admitted in July, 1875. The fall after graduation he entered the Boston University Law School, and in the spring of 1880 the law office of Charles Wheeler in Boston. In the spring of 1881 he sailed for Europe, and after studying German for six months at Hanover matriculated at Leipzig as a student of law. In 1884 he returned from Germany, was admitted to practice at the Minnesota Bar, and in August opened an office at Breckenridge, Minn., under the firm name of Cook & Gunn. At the same time he became editor of the *Wilkin County Gazette*, and from 1885 to 1889 was postmaster of Breckenridge. In 1890 he became a reporter for the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, was then for three years city editor of the *News-Tribune* at Duluth, for a short time owned and edited a daily paper at Sheboygan, Wis., and then was for four years a reporter for the *Daily News* at Milwaukee. In 1895 ill health obliged him to go to Colorado, at first to Denver, and then to Boulder, where he engaged in the stationery and newspaper business. In 1900 he returned to Boston, intending not to go West again; but a little later he began newspaper work in Detroit, at first with the *Daily Tribune*, then with a new paper which had a short life, and then on the staff of the *Detroit Free Press* where he continued until about two years ago. He was married at Dresden, Saxony, Feb. 22, 1883, to Bertha Kummer, daughter of Julius and Bertha Kummer, of St. Petersburg, who survives him. — Nat Maynard

Brigham died suddenly at Hamilton, O., Aug. 9, as he was about to take a train for home. Although he took his bachelor's degree with the Class of 1880 he was closely associated with the Class of 1879 both in College and afterwards, and no member of the Class was better known or more loved. A fuller notice will be given later.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec.,  
14 Beacon St., Boston.

The Class celebrated its 35th anniversary of graduation on Wednesday, June 23, by a lunch at the Harvard Club, a tea at Standish Hall in Cambridge in the afternoon, and a dinner at the Union Club in the evening. At the dinner 59 members were present. Howard Townsend presided, A. L. Hancom read a poem, and among the speakers were A. B. Hart, Sherrard Billings, and C. G. Washburn. — Russell Bradford is one of the editors of the University of Virginia *Alumni News*. — W. G. L. Taylor has received from the University of Nebraska the honorary degree of LL.D.

1881.

REV. J. W. SUTER, Sec.,  
Hotel Puritan, Boston.

There were about 40 at the dinner at the University Club the night before Commencement. Atkinson presided. There were informal speeches, by Brandegee and others. — At the meeting at 21 Holworthy, Commencement Day, memorials were presented of those who have died during the year, — six in all, — D. R. Slade, J. R. Howe, Lane, Guild, Harvey, and Stetson. — The Class welcomed three sons of '81, Reynolds, Sanger, and Ballou. A fourth, Watson, was abroad, having been with the Ambulance Corps in France. Wood's nephew, like the rest of the Class of 1915, was also welcomed.

1885.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.,

2 Joy St., Boston.

Fifty men sat down on the evening of June 23, to one of the most successful of our informal dinners. Prof. J. R. Brackett presided, and the singing of S. Coolidge, Codman, Dorr, Hamlin, Sullivan, and our lesser songbirds was a particularly enjoyable feature. The beautiful table decorations were thoughtfully and lavishly supplied by A. C. Burrage in the shape of "eighty-three" dozen carnations from his greenhouses. Prof. C. H. Grandgent, who had been elected President of the  $\Phi$ . B. K. the day before, naturally discussed "Education," which he illustrated and illuminated by his special brand of deplorably amusing anecdotes. Hon. C. S. Hamlin gave a most interesting and instructive talk on matters of high finance, and the world changes and war currents incident to our new position as a creditor nation. J. F. Moors addressed his "disfranchised" classmates, and spoke of the almost hopeless difficulty experienced by educated men in making their influence felt and their ideals tell in municipal government. J. R. Coolidge discussed "Military Preparedness," and Joseph Lee discoursed in his vigorous and entertaining fashion upon the work he has tried to accomplish as a member of the Boston School Board. — Angell Boss Babbitt died of heart disease at his home in Media, Pa., in the latter part of May. The son of Thomas Hathaway and Mary Smith (Boss) Babbitt, he was born at Burrillville, R.I., August 21, 1859, and prepared for College at the Worcester High School. At Harvard he devoted himself to the classics, and took both Second-year honors and final honors in that subject, ranking thirteenth in the Class at graduation. Immediately after leav-

ing College he accepted a position as teacher of Latin and Greek in Swithin C. Shortlidge's Academy at Media, Pa., which office he held until 1891, when he became Classical Master in the De Laney School of Philadelphia where he had since continued, having become in 1909 Associate Headmaster. He was married, Sept. 2, 1884, to Ida L. Adams, who, with five children, survives him. His oldest son, Louis Angell Babbitt, graduated from Harvard in 1907, and received the degree of A.M. in 1908. Two other sons, Walter Hathaway and Clarence Stephen Babbitt, are in the present Senior and Sophomore classes respectively. — Marshall (Henry) Cushing died in New York City on May 11. The son of David and Mary Jacobs (Sherman) Cushing, he was born at Hingham, March 11, 1860, and prepared for College at Phillips Exeter Academy. As an undergraduate he was widely popular and took a large part in the social life of the Class, especially in the Pi Eta Society, where his musical and dramatic abilities found congenial exercise. He was secretary of the *Advocate*, a member of the Everett Athenæum, and one of the first basses in the College Choir. After graduation he entered the Law School, but became interested in newspaper work and settled down as a correspondent of the *Boston Globe*, "covering" Harvard College, and later became night editor and "State House Man," serving for four years in the two capacities. In November, 1887, he went as private secretary to Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge, '74, to Washington, where he remained for ten years. He worked as correspondent for the *Boston Advertiser* and *Record*, the *New York Graphic* and *Sun*, the *Philadelphia Press*, the *Cincinnati Times-Star*, and other papers, and in 1889, became private secretary to Postmaster-General Wanamaker, hold-

ing this position throughout the Harrison Administration. In 1893 he became publisher and editor of *The Capital*, a weekly journal of political and social gossip, which he conducted for three years, founded the *Washington Daily Times*, served as manager of the *Daily News*, and also conducted *Gunton's Magazine* in New York. In 1897 he finally removed to the latter city, where he had since remained. For two years from May, 1900, he was New York manager of the National Association of Manufacturers, and for five years thereafter its general secretary, managing its office at 170 Broadway, editing its magazine, *American Industries*, and representing it at Washington. At the time of his death he represented, in New York and Washington, a national committee of representatives of employers' organizations, was chairman of the committee on public affairs of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, and owned and published its magazine, *The Manufacturer*. He was married, Dec. 25, 1890, to Mrs. Isabel McBride Palmer, who survives him. — Charles Mifflin Hammond died suddenly of heart disease, at his home at Upper Lake, Cal., on June 14. The son of Gardiner Greene and Elizabeth Crowninshield (Mifflin) Hammond, he was born at Nahant, Aug. 4, 1861, and prepared for College at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H. While at Harvard Hammond was a notable oarsman and athlete. He was No. 6 and captain of our famous Freshman crew, which won the class races and defeated Yale and Columbia; he rowed No. 3 in the University Crew in his Sophomore year; and he was, in his Junior and Senior years, No. 4 and captain of the University Crews which won the races of those years from Yale. His social activities included membership in the Porcellian, Hasty Pudding, and Art Clubs, in the

Institute of 1770, and in the St. Paul's and Natural History Societies. In his Senior year he also played in the rush line on the University Eleven. Immediately after graduation he went to California and purchased a ranch at Upper Lake where he had since remained, calling himself "a farmer, vineyardist, and orchardist" and devoting his time principally to wine and brandy making. He was accustomed to make an annual visit to Boston from November to March, and always made it a point to attend our January lunch and spin some welcome and interesting "yarns." He was a member of the Union League Club of California, and an unsuccessful candidate for the State Senate in 1906. In April, 1907, he was appointed to the Governor's staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel A.D.C., to hold for four years. He was married, Dec., 1888, at Boston, to Harriet Paine Lee, who survives him. — The Rev. Edward Cummings's son, E. E. Cummings, delivered one of the English parts at Commencement. — H. B. Cabot's son, H. B. Cabot, Jr., rowed No. 7 in the University Crew. — Rev. P. S. Grant delivered the Baccalaureate Sermon at the Commencement exercises of the University of the City of New York. — Hon. Edward Kent received the degree of LL.D. on May 26, from the University of Arizona. — G. B. Morison has retired from the presidency of the Boston Athletic Association, a position which he has held for eleven years. A reception was given in his honor on May 20, at the clubhouse, attended by 600 members, and a watch and chain were presented to him. Later he received a silver loving-cup as a testimonial from members of the different committees of the organization which he has served so loyally and efficiently for 28 years. Morison has enrolled himself as a member of the military training camp at Plattsburg,



N.Y. — J. F. Moors received at Commencement the degree of LL.D., bestowed in the following words: "John Farwell Moors, a reformer who has wrought reforms deep and lasting in the school system and city government of Boston; a man of public spirit who seeks no recognition, and wants no reward from men but toil and strain in serving them."

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,  
70 State St., Boston.

N. S. Hunting sailed from New York on June 26 on the steamship *Noordam* as a member of the surgical unit which Dr. Wm. Osler asked Harvard to assemble for work with the British army. — Winthrop Burr is vice-president of the New York Stock Exchange. — S. A. Eliot has again been elected head of the American Unitarian Association.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,  
16 State St., Boston.

The 30th anniversary celebration was much enjoyed by a large number of men and their wives. The first gathering was on Sunday, June 20, for a morning church service at the First Parish Church in Cambridge. Rev. W. F. Greenman preached the sermon. This was followed by a brief reception at President Lowell's house and by a luncheon, etc., at the Oakley Club. All day Monday was spent in a delightful trip to John E. Thayer's home in Lancaster, which included an inspection of his museum of North American birds. A large number attended the Stadium exercises on Class Day. Wednesday the Class took breakfast at Smith Hall, then inspected the Widener Library, made a visit to Prof. Richards at the Chemical Laboratory, inspected the new Andover theological buildings, lunched at the Harvard Union, attended

the ball game, and wound up the day with the Class dinner. Storrow presided. Nutter and S. E. Winslow acted as toastmasters. The Class luncheon was held on Commencement at Harvard 6. A large party attended the Yale races on Friday. — The 8th Class Report, including an account of the 30th anniversary celebration, will be issued this fall. — J. E. Thayer and E. F. Woods were elected at Commencement members of the Class Committee to fill vacancies caused by the death of Mumford and the resignation of Hansen. — Charles Heath Atkinson died at Brattleboro, Vt., July 19, 1915, after a long illness which incapacitated him for nearly 30 years. He was the son of Edward and Mary (Heath) Atkinson and was born at Brookline, July 2, 1862. He attended the Roxbury Latin School and took his examinations for College in 1880, but stayed out a year and entered in the Class of 1885. In College he was one of the conspicuous men of the Class and was third marshal at graduation. He was prominent in athletics as steward, secretary, treasurer, and finally president of the H.A.A. He was a regular contestant in the running high jump and the two-handed vault. He held the intercollegiate record in the former and the college record in the latter event. His victories twice helped to win the Mott Haven Cup for Harvard; and the class flag for '85 in his junior year. He was a member of the A.D., Art Club, the H.P.C., and the D.K.E. He was president of the Institute of 1770 and a member of the *Advocate* and *Lampoon* boards. After graduation he spent nearly a year and a half in the study of mechanical engineering at the Mass. Institute of Technology as a member of the Class of 1887. Then his health gave away and he was forced to live a retired life. The funeral took place at the old Atkinson

home, Chestnut Hill, July 22, 1915. — The addresses are desired of Francis Brinley Fogg and Abner Z. Bowen. — Cowdin, Delano, Johnson, and Williams with family parties were members of the *Finland* shipload to the Associated Harvard Clubs by the way of Panama Canal. — Grafton D. Cushing is candidate for Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. — B. B. Thayer is now vice-president of the Anaconda Mining Company. — C. S. Parker has been appointed receiver of the Rock Island Co., the holding company of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Co.

1886.

J. H. HUDDLESTON, Sec.,  
145 W. 78th St., New York.

The annual subscription class dinner was held at the St. Botolph Club, June 23. Sabine presided. G. G. Wilson spoke on certain questions of international law in connection with the present war; Nichols told of the organization of the Harvard surgical unit. The other speakers were Boyden, Ennis, Frothingham, Mallory, and Vogel. Weld and Simmons did a musical stunt. Besides the "outlanders" Boyden, Bradley, and Ennis, from Chicago, and Vogel, from Milwaukee, there were present Austin, T. T. Baldwin, Claflin, Clifford, Codman, Fessenden, Frothingham, Gleason, Guild, Hamlin, Harris, Haughton, Hood, P. S. Howe, W. H. Howe, Kendall, Lyman, Mallory, Merriam, Moors, Nichols, Parsons, Porter, Pratt, Roberts, Sabine, Simmons, Slocum, G. M. Weed, Weld, Weston, G. G. Wilson, Winter, and G. M. Woodbury. — Plans for our 30th reunion next June are under consideration. — Nichols is the head of the Harvard surgical unit serving in France as part of the Royal Army Medical Corps. The unit, 32 surgeons and doctors from the staff and graduates of the Medical

School, and 75 nurses, sailed for England late in June. The term of service will end Oct. 1. — Haughton is a member of the General Committee of the Refugees' Relief Fund, with headquarters in New York, which is appealing to members of social and other clubs in the United States for subscriptions for the relief of non-combatant war refugees or sufferers of any nation.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, Sec.,  
344 South Station, Boston.

The usual informal dinner was held on Wednesday, June 23, at the Tavern Club, Boylston Pl., Boston: 45 men were present. A. C. Coolidge gave a very interesting talk on the European situation. Hollis 7 was open to the Class as usual on Commencement Day. — Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge was born in Boston, Dec. 19, 1865, and died in New York May 14, 1915. Fred Coolidge spent more than six years in medical study before beginning the active practice of his profession; a large part of this was at the Harvard Medical School in Boston; a little more than a year at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and somewhat less than two years abroad. During all this time, the close contact that comes from daily intercourse, both social and academic, revealed always the same manly characteristics. He was an eager student; he was persistent and thorough in his method of study. He was never superficial; never guessed at things, but worked always to know the facts, not being satisfied until he knew them no matter how much time it might require. He was careful, prompt, and consistent in attendance, not only upon stated lectures but at clinics, demonstrations, and the endless other forms of instruction which go to make up a modern medical education. His ambition, which was unfaltering but never pushed into obvious

prominence, was to be a leader in everything; whether it was study, recreation, or official position, Coolidge would be satisfied to be only among the very first. The men who came from '87 to the Medical School ranged through all the tiers of social and mental standing. It was the largest number of men who had ever come from a single class at Cambridge, and remained the largest number for many years afterwards. In a short time, Coolidge was a friend to each one, whether he had known him well in Cambridge or not. His interest in his neighbor was sincere and sympathetic, and it was a true human interest, because it did not in any way interfere with his rivalry to lead in class standing. Coolidge was always cordial and hearty in his greetings, never too busy to answer a question, or to refuse a beginning conversation; always willing to discuss, and to maintain his opinion with argument if need be, yet always considerate of another's opinion. This democratic sincerity added to his obvious industry could not fail to make him a favorite with scholars and teachers alike, with those classmates who were not Harvard men, as well as those who were. When, after his marriage, he came to Vienna in '92, these same characteristics if possible were intensified. At times he would refuse to go on the regular Saturday excursion into surrounding mountains which we all found intensely enjoyable, giving for an excuse that he must prepare his lectures for Chicago; and at other times, if, for instance, we went to the big swimming-pool on the edge of the Danube, he would challenge us all to a swimming race and not be content until to our surprise he had beaten us all; and on occasions, which were too infrequent, when he went with us to the opera, his enjoyment of the magnificent performance in the Royal Opera House

on the Ringstrasse was always so keen and so undisguised that it was a pleasure to watch his face. At that time, Coolidge was in perfect health. He returned from Vienna in the late autumn, taking with him our deep regrets and leaving behind an unfilled place. The future which awaited him seemed one in which hard work, success, and great happiness would surely be combined; it would be impossible to think otherwise. Yet he had scarcely entered upon his career when disease in a most unexpected form gripped him, and for the next twenty years he was doomed to be the victim of one terrible infection after another; in spite of operations, of new or old forms of treatment, of change of habitation, the resultant curve was always downwards; "one sorrow treads upon another's heels, so fast they follow." The progress of sickness was slow but unrelenting, the spirit opposed to it always courageous, always optimistic; if discouragement came in the night, it had gone by the morning, and if despair was ever a visitor, his family and friends could not discover it. Up to the very end, Coolidge made plans for the future, and always with the aim of helping others by some form of professional activity; he would not accept defeat, his ambition did not recognize disaster. Physicians of mature age gradually come to believe that no case is so pitiful that another still more pitiful cannot be found. But it has seemed to many of us who knew the whole story, that nothing we had seen before could be as pathetic as this; everything possible to live for; every facility past and present for work; all the work aiming at the relief of suffering; a spirit that could not be repressed, that would not be defeated, doomed to two decades of uncomplaining invalidism; and at last, after a seemingly successful major surgical operation,

meeting with a smile the unseen enemy he had repelled so long, the laggard, but now kindly and almost welcome Death. Such a life leaves only a heritage of high pride unto his family, and gives to '87 the tradition of a classmate who lived and made real the pure idealism of College Youth to the utmost degree, who fought the good fight undismayed, the Happy Warrior, to the bitter end. — *J. B. B.*, '87.

1888.

*G. R. PULSIFER, Sec.,*  
412 Barrister's Hall, Boston.

*E. A. Harriman* has published in pamphlet form an address delivered before the Bar Association of the State of Connecticut, entitled "Efficiency in the Administration of Justice." — *E. R. Thayer* has published in pamphlet form an address delivered on Jan. 25 last before the Law Association of Philadelphia, entitled "Judicial Administration." — *G. B. Leighton* has been appointed a member of the N.H. Board of Forestry Commissioners. — *R. H. Van Deman*, Major of U.S. Army, has been ordered to duty in Washington on the General Staff. — *John R. Eldridge* died at Berkeley, Cal., May 23. He was born at Milford, Sept. 19, 1864, and prepared for College at Phillips Andover. After graduation he studied medicine in San Francisco, and subsequently practised in that city, Fresno, and Berkeley. His professional work had centred on nervous and mental diseases, and he was an enthusiastic student of psychology and its bearing on nervous and mental troubles. He married Miss Imogene Rowell at San Francisco, Nov. 25, 1895. She survives him with a son and daughter. Because of the distance from Cambridge, Eldridge had never been able to attend reunions subsequent to his graduation. He has kept in touch with the Class, and the Secre-

tary has from time to time received cordial letters from him.

1889.

*HON. CHARLES WARREN, Sec.,*  
Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C.

*W. R. Bigelow's* address is Old South Bldg., Boston. — *J. B. Crocker's* home address is Chatham. — *E. C. Pfeiffer's* home address is Box 125, West Alhambra, Cal. — The informal Class dinner at the University Club, Boston, Wednesday evening, June 23, 1915, was a great success. The Class Secretary, Charles Warren, presided, and the following 48 were present: Bigelow, Brewster, Brooks, Bunker, Burdett, Burr, Caner, Coulson, Darling, Durfee, Goodwin, Grew, Hall, Hathaway, High, A. D. Hodges, W. T. Hodges, Holliday, Isham, Jennings, Joline, Latimer, Marvin, Maynadier, Moore, Morgan, Morse, Newell, Olmstead, J. S. Phelps, Potter, Prescott, Raymond, Reynolds, M. W. Richardson, Ropes, Saltonstall, Shuman, Stone, Storrow, Taylor, F. W. Thayer, Townsend, Trafford, C. Warren, Weaver, B. C. Weld, Whitney. — *W. R. Bigelow* has become a member of the law firm of Moulton, Loring & Bigelow, in Boston. — *J. B. Crocker* retired from business, July, 1914. He writes that he has "sold the old farm and now has a house by the sea at Chatham, where the same old rules in regard to '89 men still apply." — *C. E. Curry* wrote in April: "One thing I am quite sure of is that Germany, or at least Bavaria, where I am residing, neither sought nor expected the present war. On the 26th of July we held our last regatta of the Munich week on the Ammer-see, and among those who attended on the small steamer that accompanied the regatta was the present King of Bavaria. During the whole race his thoughts were entirely concentrated on the different groups of competing boats,

and it was not until the regatta was entirely over, on our way back across the lake, that I ventured to refer to the trouble then brewing between Austria and Serbia, upon which he gave me to understand that he had not the least apprehensions about the misunderstanding between the two countries. Every one I met here at the time felt the same, and I mention this only to show how little concerned we all were about the future, the best proof that we had neither sought nor expected war." — R. N. Durfee has been elected director of the First National Bank of Fall River and of the B. M. C. Durfee Safe Deposit and Trust Company; also trustee of the B. M. C. Durfee High School. — E. C. Pfeiffer has sent his address (see above) and is no longer in the "Lost Men" list. — W. H. Siebert is President of the Ohio History Teachers' Association, has been elected member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, and a corresponding member of the Loyal Society of Canada. — C. M. Thayer has formed a law partnership with Frank C. Smith and George A. Gaskill as Thayer, Smith & Gaskill.

1890.

J. W. LUND, Sec.,  
84 State St., Boston.

The Class celebrated its 25th anniversary from June 19 to 25. The headquarters were opened at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Sunday, June 20, where members of the Class and their wives and guests registered as they arrived. A luncheon was served, and at 3 o'clock the Class went to Cambridge to the Phillips Brooks House, and at 5.30 had services at Appleton Chapel. After the services the Class was received by President and Mrs. Lowell at their home, and then went to the Country Club for supper. On Monday, June 21, the men went

by special train to Robert F. Herrick's at Wareham for the clambake, and their wives lunched with Mrs. Herrick at Milton. On Tuesday, Class Day, the men and their wives and guests lunched at Smith Hall, one of the Freshman Dormitories, and attended the Class Day Exercises, and had supper and a dance at the Colonial Club in the evening. On Wednesday the members of the Class and their wives were invited to a garden party by the Misses Slocum of Jamaica Plain, where a picture was taken. We then motored to Soldier's Field and attended the ball game. In the evening the anniversary dinner was held at the Algonquin Club. Slocum presided, Lund was toastmaster, Codman, chorister, and Post, poet. On Thursday, June 24, the Class lunched with the Chief Marshal, and their wives attended a luncheon at the Colonial Club and were guests of the Chief Marshal at the Alumni Exercises. Robert F. Herrick was Chief Marshal of the alumni and his '90 aides were Barnes, Blagden, Cabot, Cary, Crehore, Darling, Fairbank, Fessenden, Hutchinson, Koshland, Lockwood, Lund, F. P. Magoun, Martin, P. S. Parker, Post, Richmond, Robinson, Rublee, Slocum, B. T. Tilton, R. Tyson, Vaughan, Wells, and Woods. Frederick P. Cabot spoke for the Class at the Alumni Exercises; \$80,000 was presented by the Class to the College and announcement was made that subscriptions had been received for \$20,000 additional. On Friday, June 25, the members of the Class and their wives and guests went to New London on the Harvard Club special train and witnessed the Second Eight and the Varsity races which were not as enjoyable as the baseball game. The number who registered for some of the events of the celebration was 178; 170 men attended the Class dinner, and 139 went on the New Lon-

don trip, which is much in excess of the attendance at any preceding 25th anniversary at Cambridge. The Class Report was issued and sent to all members of the Class about June 1. A supplementary report giving an account of the celebration is now being prepared. — Augustus B. Higginson died on June 17, 1915, at Santa Barbara, Cal. — Arthur H. Pingree died at Pigeon Cove, on July 19, 1915. — On Commencement Day, June 24, Robert F. Herrick was elected an Overseer, and Russell G. Fessenden was elected a Director of the Alumni Association. — Thomas H. Buttimer has been appointed by Gov. Walsh a trustee of the Mass. Training Schools. — James Brown Scott has been appointed Secretary of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. — James P. Hutchinson sailed on June 12 at the head of the University of Pennsylvania unit for the American Hospital at Paris. — David C. Torrey has resigned as pastor of the Bedford Congregational Church. He feels in need of a rest and will remove with his family to another part of the State. — Charles J. White is secretary of the New England Society of Dermatology and Syphilis. He is also president of the American Dermatological Ass'n for 1915-16.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.,  
12 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

Dr. Summer Carruth Saville died May 27 at Cambridge, after an illness of about one month. He was the son of Henry Martyn and Antoinette Hale (Carruth) Saville and was born May 17, 1867, at Boston. He prepared at J. P. Hopkinson's School and entered College as a Freshman. After graduating he entered the Medical School, graduating in 1894. He spent two years studying in

Vienna and other European cities, finally establishing himself in Boston. He was unmarried. He leaves a mother at 57 Shepard St., Cambridge, and two brothers, Rev. Henry M. Saville, a member of the Class, and Huntington Saville, a Boston attorney. — The friends of the late Harvey H. Baker met at the Twentieth Century Club in Boston on June 11 to consider some of the important phases and lessons of Judge Baker's work. — Kenneth McKenzie has resigned his position at Yale to become professor and head of the department of Romance languages at the University of Illinois; address, Urbana, Ill. — Charles K. Morrison has become associated with Eliot Norton, '85, in the general practice of law at 2 Rector St., N.Y. City. — C. A. Blake, of Salt Lake City, invites members of the Class to stop over on their way from the San Francisco Fair. — A meeting of the Class called to discuss plans for the 25th anniversary was held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Thursday, July 8, 1915. At this meeting the chairman of the committee, Arthur J. Cumnock, gave a brief description of previous Class Funds which have been given to the College at the time of 25th reunions. After a general discussion the following resolutions were passed: *Resolved*, That the Class Committee be authorized to proceed with the collection of the fund to be raised for presentation to the College at our 25th anniversary, and for the purposes of the 25th reunion, and that the following local committees, with power of substitution, or to add to their number, be appointed to cooperate with the Class Committee for these purposes. It was further *Resolved*, That the fund when raised be added to the unrestricted funds, the income only to be used for the benefit of the College proper as distinguished from the University at large. *Boston and New England*: T. N.

Perkins, chairman; J. T. Burnett, S. V. R. Crosby, F. H. Curtiss, D. S. Dean, A. J. Garceau, C. F. Gettemy, J. A. Lowell, S. D. Parker, D. C. Percival. *New York*: E. C. Moen, chairman; J. C. Bishop, A. J. Cumnock, F. H. Hitchcock, J. P. Lee, R. H. Post, J. O. Powers, F. Rogers. *Middle West*: F. W. Burlingham, chairman; B. Bowman, J. W. Mariner, A. N. McGeoch, M. Simons. *Southern States*: N. Longworth, chairman; F. G. Caffey, J. W. Geary. *Western States*: Alfred Sutro. *Resolved*, That the following committees be appointed with power to add to their membership to take charge of the details of the 25th reunion: *Executive Com.*: A. J. Garceau, chairman; A. W. Weld, treasurer; F. R. Bangs, P. Y. DeNormandie, T. P. King, E. F. Leland, R. L. O'Brien. *Hospitality Com.*: M. Luce, chairman; C. C. Blaney, A. H. Brooks, W. K. Flint, G. Tyson. *Com. of Entertainment of Wives and Children*: M. Williams, Jr., chairman; W. Amory, J. J. Higgins, C. S. Hopkinson, F. Winthrop, A. V. Woodworth. *Sunday Service at Appleton Chapel*: Executive Committee. *Field Day*: J. A. Blanchard (with full powers). *Class Day and Ball Game*: D. S. Dean, chairman; A. E. Burr, S. V. R. Crosby, H. I. Cummings, L. M. Stockton. *Commencement*: A. J. Garceau. *Boat Race*: S. D. Parker, chairman; R. S. Hale, T. N. Perkins. *Dinner Com.*: J. T. Burnett, chairman; R. W. Atkinson, F. H. Curtiss, A. B. Nichols, J. A. Parker. *Program and Souvenir Com.*: J. B. Noyes, chairman; B. P. Jenks, G. L. Osgood, Jr.

1892.

PROF. A. R. BENNER, Sec.,  
Andover.

Joshua Hale was instantly killed June 15, 1915, by an automobile at the railroad station in Newburyport. Hale was born in Boston, May 8, 1869, the

son of Cyrus King and Alice Little Hale, of a family prominently identified with Newburyport for many years. Most of his College work was in the Lawrence Scientific School. He became a consulting engineer, and on Oct. 21, 1903, he married Florence Louise Gould at Moline, Ill. In Newburyport he had been interested in every public-spirited undertaking and was a tower of strength as a deacon in the Belleville Congregational Church. There was general mourning at the sudden cutting-off in his prime of so good a citizen. Hale was not widely known in our Class except among those who took the higher scientific courses. He was interested in athletics and in Harvard won first place in the running broad jump in one of the Yale contests. Although of a robust physique, Hale was troubled through his life by bronchial weakness and suffered many sicknesses. He had only recently recovered from typhoid fever. He valued his Harvard training and was a charter member of the Newburyport Harvard Club. As a lifelong friend I may be permitted to add, in more intimate description, that while our classmate had the advantages of wealth and good birth he was noted for the democratic catholicity of his acquaintance. He had not a particle of "side" and he knew everybody. His manner was cordial and seemed to reflect the sympathetic strength of his character. His friendship was valued highly. He was of a deeply religious nature and was active in Christian work. The best traditions of Puritan ancestry and Harvard teaching did not suffer in his life. In his death the city of Newburyport has lost an able, public-spirited citizen, and the Class of '92 a true Christian gentleman. *W. L. B.* — M. D. Follansbee received the honorary degree of LL.D from Northwestern University at the

recent June Commencement. — E. E. Cauthorne's address is 1622 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. — T. W. Lamont delivered an address on "The Effect of the War on America's Financial Position" before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1915.

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, Sec.,  
721 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

L. A. Coerne's recent musical compositions are being published by subscription "in eight sets, consisting of lyric and dramatic songs, pieces for piano-forte, and other compositions in small form." Subscriptions may be sent to Dr. Harry M. Kay, Madison, Wisconsin. — A. C. Dearborn, of Henry Holt & Co., publishers, writes from N.Y. City: "In spite of the fact that this is a Yale firm, so far as the heads are concerned, we have done fairly well by '93; as, in addition to Stone's forthcoming textbook on *Argumentation*, the Class is represented by one novel by Harrison Rhodes, three by D.D. Wells, and Farnsworth's edition of *Robert Helmont*. We are just publishing a newspaper book to which Villard has contributed an exceedingly interesting chapter on "Weaknesses of Modern Journalism." — R. G. Dodge continues as one of the special lecturers at the Evening Law School of the Boston Y.M.C.A. — A. C. Fay, sometime principal of the high schools of Sudbury, Dover, N.H., Burrillville, R.I., Bridgewater, Chillicothe, O., and Framingham, and subsequently connected with the Treat Tutoring School of Helenwood, Tenn., has become president and treasurer of the A. C. Fay Company, Inc., annealers and case-hardeners of steel, at 5 Hanover St., Boston. — H. G. Fay has been for the past two years connected with the public school

system of New York; address, 1061 St. Nicholas Ave., N.Y. — E. L. Hunt has been appointed assistant professor of clinical neurology in the Medical School of Columbia University. — William H. Robey, Jr., has been appointed instructor in medicine in charge of the course in physical diagnosis, a member of the Faculty of the Harvard Medical School, and visiting physician to the Boston City Hospital. — T. H. Sylvester, Christian Science practitioner, has removed from N.Y. City to San Diego, Cal.; address, Box 55, R.F.D. 3. — J. A. Wilder entertained the members of the Hasty Pudding Club on the evening of Wednesday, May 26, 1915, "impersonating himself." — G. P. Winship has resigned from the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, R.I., to become curator of the Widener Collection of rare books in the new library at Harvard; address, 21 Buckingham St., Cambridge.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.,

197 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

Forty-five members of the Class enjoyed a field-day with R. Homans at Quincy on June 21. The entertainment consisted of various games of soft ball, a swim in the bay, and after supper, musical and dramatic performances by T. Safford. The Commencement Reunion was held as usual in Stoughton 23. — Herbert Stuart Stone lost his life in the *Lusitania* massacre, May 7. His body was recovered July 21, at Bally Bunion, Ireland. He was born in Chicago, May 29, 1871, and prepared for College at Geneva, Switzerland, and Dresden, Germany. In College he was an editor of the *Crimson* and in his senior year founded, with H. I. Kimball, '94, the publishing firm of Stone & Kimball (later H. S. Stone & Co.), located in Chicago from 1894 to 1905. In 1905 he



sold his interest in the firm, and in 1897 took over the publication of *The House Beautiful* magazine, which he moved to New York in 1910 and sold in 1913. His ideals as a publisher were high; he performed a genuine service for printing in America by his use of attractive type and binding in ordinary selling editions. He sailed on the *Lusitania* for a trip abroad in the interest of the Associated Press. He met his end bravely. Those who saw him last report that he had given his life-belt to one of his fellow-passengers. — James Biddle Eustis died suddenly of angina pectoris at his residence, 639 Lexington Ave., New York, on Friday, July 9, 1915. He was in his 44th year. He was the son of the late James B. Eustis, formerly Senator from Louisiana and Ambassador from the United States to France during the second Cleveland Administration. Eustis was one of the few Southerners in the Class, and, though known intimately by but few, was regarded with great affection by those who knew him well. In January, 1904, he married Miss Nina F. Crosby, of Colorado Springs, Col., and went to live for a while in the City of Mexico. Subsequently he came to New York and was in business there when he died. He is survived by his widow and one son, James B. Eustis. — Richard P. Hood, now living in Paris, France, writes that he is most anxious to receive contributions for the benefit of French prisoners now confined in Germany. He has already raised some funds for this purpose and can assure any contributor that money entrusted to him will relieve many suffering among these prisoners. R. Homans, 53 State St., Boston, will be glad to forward to Hood any gifts which may be made for this object. — S. Miyoshi, from whom the Secretary has not heard for years, has been in this country for several months. After leav-

ing College in the Freshman year, he studied at the University of Goettingen, and in 1896 entered the Japanese Government service in Formosa. In 1908 he was sent by the Government to study conditions in the Philippine Islands and in 1910 to European countries to investigate their colonial policies. In 1914 he was appointed Resident Commissioner of the Japanese Government at N.Y. City; address, 25 Madison Ave. He was decorated in 1909 by the German Emperor with the Prussian Order of the Crown, third class, and in 1911 by the Japanese Emperor with the Order of the Sacred Treasure. — David Gregg, the Class Baby, is finishing his Freshman year at Harvard. — C. T. Keller is manager of the Boston office of Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery, certified public accountants, 50 Congress St. — J. E. Lough, professor of psychology in New York University, is secretary of the School of Pedagogy, director of the Summer School, and secretary-treasurer of the Arecibo Grape Fruit Co., of Campo Alegre, Porto Rico. — F. A. Dorman is director of the Maternity Division, Woman's Hospital, N.Y. City. — E. L. Walker is associate professor of tropical medicine at the George Williams Hooper Foundation for Medical Research, University of California. — F. H. Kent is asst. manager of C. G. Nichols Co., publishers, 356 Main St., Springfield, Mass. — L. Bacon is a member of the firm of Blake Bros. and Co., with which that of Edgerly and Crocker recently consolidated. — L. A. Tanzer is executive secretary of Committee on Taxation, New York City, and chairman of Citizen's Union Committee on Constitutional Convention; address, 233 Broadway. — Rev. L. M. Greenman is Chaplain of the New York Society, Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. He has delivered many public addresses,

particularly on Dante; address, 1454 Vermont St., Quincy, Ill. — J. P. Fox is executive secretary of the Murray Hill Association, and transit expert, Committee on City Plan, Board of Estimate of the City of New York. — E. A. Knudsen writes: "For the first time, I feel the signs of approaching old age. I have been appointed School Commissioner for Kauai and treasurer of the Waimea Church, both honorary positions, with work and no pay." — At a reception to newly naturalized citizens held (July 5th), in Faneuil Hall, Boston, '94 was represented on the program by Rev. W. B. Whitney, J. M. Minton, and Hon. G. H. Tinkham. — R. T. W. Moss is in the motor-service of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. — Addresses: T. F. Currier, 22 Townsend Road, Belmont; R. L. Emerson, 1808 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Rev. H. F. Perry, 2304 New Kirk Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.; J. Clement, 337 Charles St., Boston; C. H. Hill, 150 Halleck St., San Francisco; E. Tuckerman, 49 Wall St.; residence, 121 East 35th St., N.Y.; J. H. P. Howard, 8 Arlington St., Boston. — Publications: E. N. Vose, *The Spell of Flanders*, Page & Co.; W. F. Boos, *The Fountain Head* (in "Welfare Series"), Small, Maynard & Co.

1895.

#### CLASS COMMITTEE,

50 State St., Room 50, Boston, Mass.

The Vicennial Reunion was held during Commencement week. Perfect weather, coupled with Class spirit of the finest quality, enabled the program to be carried out in all its various details. Headquarters for the week were established at the Copley Plaza Hotel, and at 5 P.M. Monday, June 21, some 200 members assembled there for the preliminary reception, and received their Class badges plainly marked with the wearer's

name. At 7.15 promptly, Ames, chairman of the committee, announced that what proved to be the most memorable of Class dinners was served. W. Austin Smith acted as toastmaster, and 27 different stunts, or numbers, were run off in truly professional style, for the edification and delectation of those present. Among these were speeches by Peters, Emmons, Nash, Vrooman, and Pier; songs, including the Class Song written by Worthington, and prize Limericks by the Glee Club; and a Scotch dance and original song by H. W. Brown in Highland costume. Ames read resolutions on the death of Albert Newman, our late Class Secretary, and exhibited the cup to be presented by the Class to the latter's eldest son. McNear then introduced Barroll, the Class Baby, aged nineteen, in a baby carriage and wearing a cap and long clothes. The festivities terminated in ample season for all hands to embark for Nahant on the Class steamer *Griswold* at 10.30 next morning. This day was spent very enjoyably at the Nahant Club where the Class renewed its youth by indulging extensively in every known kind of outdoor game and sport, and then had its picture taken. The graceful gambols on the green by Bob Wrenn elicited frequent and favorable comments and were truly remarkable performances for one of his age. At 5 o'clock the Class steamed across the bay to Hull for dinner at the Boston Yacht Club, where an impromptu amateur vaudeville entertainment formed one of the pleasantest features of the reunion. On Wednesday luncheon was served at noon in the shady heights of the peristyle of the Stadium; the Class later proceeding, in marching order, to the ball game clad in the Class uniform of straw hats with bands and neckties of Class colors and blue serge coats and white trousers to match. Even

the most *blast* of the Class fans were moved to enthusiastic demonstrations over the results of this splendid and unique game, and it will doubtless be talked about as long as our Vicennial is remembered. On Thursday, Commencement Day, luncheon was served in Holden Chapel, and the Class meeting held, at which a nominating committee was appointed to propose candidates to fill the vacancy caused by the death of our late Secretary. After this the Class formed a part of the Alumni procession which marched to the quadrangle for the afternoon meeting of the Alumni Association. On Friday some 50 members of the Class went to New London in a special car attached to the Harvard Club train, and then transferred to the observation train from which they witnessed the races of both the morning and afternoon. On each occasion, even the fervid and persistent chanting of "Mel-lus's Hymn" failed to produce the desired results. The noon hours were spent on the steamer *Chester W. Chapin*, in company with members of other classes, their wives, and daughters. Not the least amusing feature of the reunion was the previcennial newspaper, containing not only compositions of an original and surprising nature, but information of a more or less doubtful character in regard to some of our classmates who have become notorious. The greatest enthusiasm and good-fellowship prevailed throughout the five days, and a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Alfred Johnson for editing the Class Report, and to the Class Committee and the sub-committees through whose combined efforts the Vicennial was made one of the most successful reunions the Class has ever held. — Emmons, McNear, and Rothschild, and possibly other members of the Class, have sons ready to enter the Freshman Class at Harvard this year.

— A bedroom at the Harvard Club of Boston has been marked with the '95 numerals and will henceforth be known as the '95 room. Some Class photographs, and books written by members of the Class, have been placed in the room and others are desired. — The Class Report was distributed during the first week of June. Any men failing to receive their copies, as well as those knowing of Class news suitable for publication in these columns, are requested to communicate with the '95 Class Committee, 50 State St., Room 50, Boston.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec.,  
30 State St., Boston.

An informal dinner of the Class was held at the Harvard Club of Boston on the evening of June 11 at which 45 members were present. In the afternoon of the same day, '95 members went to the Red-Sox-Detroit baseball game at Fenway Park. — C. S. Fuller has changed his business to that of manufacturers' agent at 173 State St., Boston. — J. L. O'Brian is one of the 15 delegates at large sitting in the Constitutional Convention of N.Y. State. — J. S. P. Tatlock has been appointed Professor of English Philology in Leland Stanford University, Cal. — G. P. Baxter is Professor of Chemistry at Harvard from Sept. 1, 1915. — R. S. Hoamer is Professor of Forestry at Cornell. — J. D. Greene has resigned from business association with John D. Rockefeller and is devoting himself exclusively to the administration of the Rockefeller Foundation at 61 Broadway, N.Y. — A. R. Wendell is secretary and treasurer of the Harvard Club of New Jersey. — W. B. Buck is acting supt. of N.Y. City Children's Hospitals and Schools, a collection of institutions with 2000 children at Randall's Island, N.Y. — Dr. T. C.

Beebe is bacteriologist at the Anglo-Belgian Hospital at Calais, France. — *Changes of address:* A. J. Burdett, 50 Beacon St., Boston; Robertson Duff, Box 232, Altadena, Cal.; H. W. Porter, 30 Kilby St., Boston; L. A. Freedman, 29 Broadway, N.Y.; M. G. Seelig, Wall Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.; F. G. Katzman, Masonic Bldg., Hyde Park; L. M. Barnea, 321 Powers Bldg., Decatur, Ill.; C. O. Britton, 207 Saks Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; M. Bienenstok, 548 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; R. W. Bull, 1141 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.; G. E. Smith, 42 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. — Porter E. Sargent has published *The Best Private Schools*, June 1, 1915. — The Secretary would appreciate any information in regard to the following men whose Class notices have been returned for proper address: Edward P. Sands, Thomas T. Bouvé, Frank H. Rathburn, Louis Sayer, Carl A. Ross, Frederick M. Sargent, Dr. Allen M. Hervey, Lester B. Murdock, Dr. Frank A. Richardson, Milton D. Grant, Harry A. Stone, John W. Tarbox, Ernest Brehaut.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec.,  
60 State St., Boston.

The annual Class dinner, held at the Engineers' Club, Boston, on Wednesday, June 23, was attended by 65 men. N. P. Hallowell presided. W. H. Phelps, who has been in active business in Caracas, Venezuela, for the last decade, spoke briefly of his South American experiences; J. A. Sullivan, just returned from northern Italy, told of his impressions of the Italian campaign just opening; R. D. Jenks, J. E. Gregg, S. H. Pillsbury, C. W. Hobbs, W. W. Kennard, all spoke briefly; D. Cheever read an amusing parody of the report of the previous meeting; F. Barry contributed a clever and whimsical sermonette; J. W. Connelly,

G. E. Hills, T. B. Gannett, and A. H. Parker warbled mellifluently or otherwise as the case might be. — M. L. Fernald has been appointed Fisher Professor of Natural History at Harvard, with headquarters at the Gray Herbarium, Cambridge. — C. H. White has been appointed Professor of Mining and Metallurgy. — L. F. Crawford, of Sentinel Butte, N.D., has been appointed a member of the North Dakota State Board of Regents, for a term of six years. — J. M. Meserve is chairman of the Town Finance Committee of Hudson. — A. D. Adams is serving as Public Service Engineer at Natick. — C. W. Wadsworth is still in Persia, presumably at Teheran. — D. J. Shea is practising law in the office of Albert S. Apsey, 15 State St., Boston. — Recent books published by members of the Class are: *The Individual Delinquent*, by William Healy; *Diseases of the Bronchi, Lungs and Pleura*, by Dr. Frederick T. Lord; *Sistine Eve and Other Poems*, by Percy MacKaye; *Life of Edward Rowland Sill*, by William B. Parker; *The Pan Angles*, by Sinclair Kennedy. — J. A. Carpenter's suite, *Adventures in a Perambulator*, was performed March 19 and 20 by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. — Please note the following changes of address: Arthur W. Percival, Exeter, Cal.; Percy Shaw, The Castle Inn, St. George, Staten Island, N.Y.; H. K. Stanley, 100 Halsey St., Newark, N.J.; H. D. Cleveland, 114 State St., Boston; G. R. Lyman, Federal Horticultural Board, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.; D. Sullivan, 118 East 29th St., N.Y. City; W. E. Felton, Bolton; C. L. Smith reopens in the fall the C. Lawrence Smith School for Boys, at 111 East 60th St., N.Y. City; Rev. L. K. Smith, rector of St. Mark's Church, Des Moines, Iowa; Sinclair Kennedy, Beacon St., Brookline; W. B. Parker, 32 Broadway, N.Y.

City; R. C. Skinner, 29 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; C. D. Drew, 242 Sanford Ave., Flushing, N.Y. — E. H. Wells has returned from England. — The Secretary would be glad to learn the addresses of George Buckman, George Pierce Wadley, Henry Haven Morgan, Chester Franklin Stiles. — Among those who were lost in the *Lusitania* disaster was Elbert Hubbard, who took a special course in English at Harvard during the year 1893-94, and was therefore included among those socially affiliated with the Class of '97, as his year at Harvard coincided with our entrance year. — Notice has been sent to the Secretary of the death of John C. Hurley, at Sharon, May 22, 1915. He was born at Fall River, Nov. 2, 1875, and was the son of Patrick J. and Margaret Collins Hurley. He prepared for College at the B. M. C. Durfee High School, being at Cambridge during the year 1893-94 only. Since that time he has never enjoyed good health, and has occupied himself largely with the study of nature and simple outdoor recreations. The Secretary would be glad to get in touch with some classmate who was intimate with Hurley, who will assist him in preparing a suitable biographical statement for the next Class Report.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.,  
Andover.

The Class held its usual Commencement Day spread in 23 Holworthy, and it was well attended; 42 men turned up at the informal reunion at Nantasket and the N.E. Kennel Club. The "gang" gathered at the Harvard Club and from there went by automobiles to Nantasket for a baseball game (soft ball) on the beach with 1912 and a swim. In spite of the fact that '12 played with ten men on their team and two umpires (includ-

ing J. E. Norton Shaw), the Boston papers announced a '98 victory. From Nantasket we went to the Kennel Club for a fine supper and a very enjoyable evening. — Dr. A. H. Rice came back from France in order to receive an honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard. This is the first honorary degree conferred on a '98 man by Harvard. — Chester N. Greenough has been made a full professor of English at Harvard. — William H. Records, "socially connected" and long among the "lost men," has at last been found. He is a fruit-grower and is connected with the nursery firm of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md. — F. V. Edgell is with H. M. Haven and Wm. W. Crosby, engineers and architects, Broad and Central Sts., Boston. — J. H. Libbey is with the Bay State Street R.R. Co., Boston. — The following changes of address should be noted; F. A. Vaughn, 1908 East St., Cleveland, O.; J. A. Butler, 70 Kempton St., Wollaston; J. H. Libbey, 84 State St., Boston; Ward Bonnell, 945 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. E. Huiskamp, 1111 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.; A. V. A. B. McCauley, 17 So. 19th St., Harrisburg, Pa.; W. M. Holden, 844 Bryant Ave., Winnetka, Ill.; F. C. White, 1314 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.; P. B. Wells, Lake Placid School, Lake Placid, N.Y.; J. L. Boysen, Univ. of Texas, Austin, Texas; J. H. Kimmons, 131 So. Menard Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. F. P. Brown, 29 Willow St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; C. H. Ely, 78 Devonshire St., Boston; F. H. Thompson, Jr., 168 Richard St., Fitchburg. — Commencement Day notices were sent to the following men, but were returned for want of proper address. Any information concerning them will be gratefully received by your Secretary: Dr. R. A. Whitford, Dr. J. M. Myer, Wm. S. Fish, W. D. M. Howard, J. D. Kumett, C. C. Bull, Winalow Mallory, J. S.

**Barnstow, G. P. Morey, Philip Hayward, G. F. Hurt, J. H. Cropley, J. S. Elliot, C. A. Barnard.** — Ernest Milton Shaw, son of Charles Daniel and Clara Frances (Norcross) Shaw, was born at Greenville, Me., Sept. 10, 1876, and died at Greenville, April 23, 1915. He prepared for Harvard at the Coburn Classical Institute of Waterville, Me., and entered College in the fall of 1894. He left College at the end of our Sophomore year and entered the lumber business at Bath, Me., and later on became associated with his father at Greenville, Me., where he lived up to the time of his death. Shaw was unmarried.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,  
135 Devonshire St., Boston.

The annual outing was held this year June 21. About 80 had lunch at the Harvard Club of Boston at 12.30, and afterwards boarded automobiles under the guidance of Henry H. Hill for Southboro. Through the courtesy of the authorities of St. Mark's School we had the use of the school grounds and gymnasium with shower baths, etc., which were very much appreciated. Baseball and tennis were played there, while many found enjoyment in wandering about the grounds which were very beautiful; still others played golf at the Southboro Country Club. Additional men arrived only in time for dinner, while a few who were at lunch could not come to Southboro, so about 85 had dinner at the Southboro Arms, of which J. Augustus George is proprietor. He provided a delicious dinner, and soon after all were on their way home. Altogether the outing was voted one of the very best the Class ever held in an "off year"; and the idea of visiting one of our best boarding-schools seemed to meet with approval.

There were no formal speeches, but a telegram was sent to P. D. Haughton, who was at New Haven with the baseball team prepared to win from Yale the next day. — John F. Perkins has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Co. — John Ware has given up his work at Downey, Idaho, and returned to Massachusetts; address, East Milton. — Donald M. Frost has opened an office for the general practice of law at 60 State St., Boston. — Rev. Cicero A. Henderson, one of the "lost men" in the *Quindecennial Report*, has been located. He is minister of a church in Hopedale. Benjamin T. Creden is now the only '99 degree holder who is "lost." — James C. Howe has resigned as vice-president of the Saco Lowell Shops, and is vice-president of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. There are now 4 '99ers with the Old Colony: W. B. Donham and J. C. Howe, vice-presidents; S. P. Shaw, Jr., secretary; and W. F. Wyeth, manager of Bond Department. — P. D. Haughton was head coach of the Harvard Baseball Team for the last half of the season. After a very discouraging start, under his skilful and enthusiastic guidance the team won both the Princeton and Yale series, thus furnishing further proof of Haughton's versatility and ability as a successful athletic coach. — George F. Baker, Jr., is Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

1900.

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, Sec.,  
59 Temple Pl., Boston.

The Quindecennial Reunion of the Class was most satisfactory. About 270 men attended on one or another of the celebration days. The preliminary gathering took place at the Harvard Club of Boston on Monday morning, June 21. Badges, ties, handkerchiefs, and white hats

bearing the Class numerals were provided. After an hour and a half of pleasant greeting of old friends the members of the Class went to Plymouth in some fifty motors. A prearranged arrest of the whole procession at Hanover Four Corners made an exciting and amusing break in the journey. After an excellent luncheon at the Hotel Pilgrim at Plymouth, the men played baseball, tennis, and golf, and many enjoyed a swim before dinner. The evening entertainment consisted of a mock trial. The presiding judge was Biddle, assisted by numerous associate judges; the counsel were Edmunds and Glidden; and the parties were Beardsell, plaintiff, and Cyril Hatch, defendant. The action, naturally, was for breach of promise. We spent the night at the hotel. On Tuesday morning out-of-door sports were again made much of. In the afternoon we returned to Boston. On Wednesday morning Soldier's Field was the scene of various contests, tennis, baseball, and rowing, with the Class of 1910. After luncheon at the Newell Boat House, every man slung over his shoulder a drum, provided for us by Converse, and assisted the band while we marched to our seats at the Harvard-Yale Baseball Game. After the exciting victory the Class dinner was held at the Hotel Somerset. About 235 men were present. Edmunds was toastmaster. Remarks were made by Ayer, Saltonstall, Simonds, Bissell, and Glidden. W. P. Eaton read a poem. W. R. Evans, Jr., impersonating Capt. Clarence Wiener, performed his take-off so realistically that a number of men were uncertain at the end of it whether Wiener himself was not the speaker. A very handsome loving-cup was given to the Class Secretary, who is glad of this chance to express again his deep gratitude for the beautiful gift and his appreciation of the kind-

ness and good-will which prompted it. His performance of his duties, with its many shortcomings, did not merit such a wonderful present. With the dinner the official reunion of the Class ended. On Thursday, Commencement Day, between 125 and 150 men attended the Class spread in our tent behind Hollis Hall. On Friday about 60 men went to New London and witnessed the Harvard-Yale race, which proved not to be the hoped-for victory. — Dwight F. Davis has been elected an Overseer of Harvard College. — H. L. Rothenburg is with the Cut Price Auto Company, 561 Boylston St., Boston. — H. S. Bowers is in the N.Y. office of Goldman, Sachs & Company, 60 Wall St., N.Y. — A. H. Shearer recently published in the *Bulletin of the Newberry Library*, Chicago, Ill., a list of documentary material relating to state and constitutional conventions. — F. Wyman, 2d, is vice-president of the Davey Tree Export Company, of Kent, Ohio; address, 58 Waverly St., Brookline. — R. D. Crane is secretary of the Board of Trade, Cambridge. — G. F. Furlong's address is care of Miss Elizabeth Furlong, 378 Union St., St. John, N.B. Miss Furlong wrote on June 6: "My brother Gerald is now in England with the 24th Battalion (Victoria Rifles) and expects to be sent 'somewhere' in France in six weeks. I have forwarded his mail, but I fancy it will be a long time getting to him and equally as long before you hear from him! Wishing you success for June 20th week!" — The addresses of the following men are: P. F. Brown, home, 149 Larch Road, Cambridge; business, Combined Heat and Sprinkler Co., 54 Canal St., Boston; J. H. Lee, care Mrs. Joseph Lee, Lee Inn, Squantum; A. S. Hills, 541 West End Ave., N.Y.; H. E. Stephenson, business, care C. M. Kimball Co., Winthrop; home,

64 Charlesgate East, Boston; T. Ordway, Albany Medical School, Union University, Albany, N.Y.; W. L. Holt, 27 Highland Place, Maplewood, N.J.; H. L. Hughes, "Little Grange," Bound Brook, N.J.; C. H. Taylor, 626 Trumbull Ave., Detroit, Mich.; C. Harbeck, The Belnord, 220 West 87 St., N.Y.; A. F. Gotthold, 162 W. 84th St., N.Y.; B. Cohen, 801 West End Ave., N.Y.; H. J. Alexander, business, 143 W. 40th St., N.Y.; M. Davis, 701 North E. St., Tacoma, Wash.; J. E. McGawley, Lyme, Conn.; G. W. Walter, care Franklin Walter, Jr., 89 Winthrop Road, Brookline; R. R. Kent, 85 Crescent St., Auburndale; H. B. Moore, 712 East Diamond St., Alleghany, Pa.; T. Crimmins, home, 176 E. 72d St., N.Y.; business, 30 E. 42d St., N.Y.; S. G. Salomon, business, 113-119 West 17th St., N.Y.; A. S. Clark, 6 Oak St., Far Rockaway, Long Island, N.Y. — F. E. Smith, Jr., R.F.D., Foxboro; besides continuing his work on the *Boston Post*, is devoting part of his time to his farm at Foxboro. — Capt. Marlborough Churchill is in charge of the militia practice at Tobyanna, Pa.

## 1902.

B. WENDELL, JR., Sec.,  
44 State St., Boston.

William T. Arms's home address is 713 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, and his business address, 50 Congress St., Boston. — Milton Jacob Bach's home address is 74 East 79th St., N.Y.; business address, 44 Cedar St., N.Y. — Herbert Sumner Baker's home address is now 501 West 138th St., N.Y. — Guy Bancroft's business address is 30 Kilby St., Boston. — Harold Fletcher Barber's home address is 158 Newtonville Ave., Newtonville. — E. B. Blakely's address is 219 Pine St., Muskegon, Mich., business address, care Blakely Engine Co. — F. R. Boyd's home address is 14 Hil-

liard St., Cambridge. — J. G. Bradley has a son, J. G. Bradley, Jr., born March 15, 1915. — Walter L. Bryant's new business address is 52 Wall St., N.Y. — Thomas S. Bubier's new business address is 14 Central Ave., Lynn. — R. J. Buckley's new business address is 703 Cuyahoga Bld., Cleveland, O. — Patrick F. Butler's home address is 94 Pleasant St., Brookline; business address, 520 Beacon St., Boston. — Guy E. Carleton's home address is Carletondale, Ring Wood Manor, N.J. — Glen Carley, Sharon, Pa., has a son born May 23, 1914. — J. O. Carson's present home address is Palalma Ave., Hollis, Long Island, N.Y. — Merrill E. Champion is now State District Health Officer; home address, 50 Phillips St., Wollaston. — Edward B. Cole is now captain in the U.S. Marines. — C. E. Corson is with the Philadelphia Steel Co. at Steelton, Pa.; home address, 528 Spruce St., Steelton, Pa. — Borden Covell's present address is Minot. — R. J. Cran's home address is Lanark Road, Aberdeen, Boston; he has a son, Robert J., Jr., born May 5, 1914. — Joseph M. Cudahy is now living at 1415 Astor St., Chicago, Ill. — E. G. Cushman's new business address is Carey Bldg. Taunton. — E. P. Dewes's new home address is 2314 Lincoln Park West, Chicago, Ill. — Arthur S. Dewing's home address is 700 Forest St., New Haven, Conn.; business address, 27 Old Sloan Hall, New Haven, Conn. — J. F. Dwinell, Winchester, has a son, John, born Jan. 31, 1915. — W. B. Emmons has a son, W. B. Emmons, Jr., born March 17, 1914. — George B. Emory's address is 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, N.J. — Howard B. Gates's home address is 127 37th St., Minneapolis; business address, 937 Plymouth Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn. — James A. Gibson's home address is 104 Couzins St., Columbus, O.; business address, 18 Chemistry Bldg,



Columbus, O. — Isador Grossman has a son, Edward, born Feb., 1915; his home address is 11420 Ashbury Ave., Cleveland, O. — Herbert B. House's business address is care C. E. House & Son, Inc., South Manchester, Conn.

1906.

S. W. HINCKLEY, *Sec.*,  
25 Broad St., New York.

From June 21 through June 25 the Class celebrated its Decennial in truly royal fashion. Beginning with an outing of a day and a half at Swampscott, in which every amusement was provided, to the accompaniment of copious and sustained liquid refreshments, the Class rolled itself along the primrose way of good-fellowship until, after the New London races, a halt was called until June, 1920. Never has there been such a celebration at Cambridge; and never has there been such a happy gathering of reunited Harvard men. On Tuesday, June 22, we clothed ourselves in orange-and-black blazers and white flannel trousers, and marched in the shape of a large 1906 upon the brilliant Class Day crowd gathered in the Stadium. From a distance we looked like a swarm of wasps, while the buzzing of our band, which, by the way, was always with us, completed this illusion. Of course the yells that greeted us were deafening, and even the soberest became elated at the ovation. Wednesday, however, was our greatest day. In the morning our ever young athletes defeated the Class of 1900 in baseball and on the river, and in the evening our boy orators and warblers made the night one long to be remembered. Thursday as usual we met in Holworthy and played an important part in the Commencement scenery. Friday was the only day of regret, for our Decennial closed at New London and Quindecennial was five long years away. For all the work and enthu-

siasm that the leaders in our Decennial displayed, the unanimous and unbounded gratitude of their classmates should be ample compensation. Their work was long and arduous, but their success was complete. — S. B. Weld's address is San Juancito, Republic of Honduras, Central America. — John De R. Storey is continuing the practice of the law at Room 404, 66 Liberty St., N.Y. City. — Prentice Sanger has removed his offices from 331 Madison Ave. to 8 West 40th St., N.Y. City.

1906.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, *Sec.*,  
111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Forty members of the Class held their annual outing on June 22 at Mystery Island, Beverly Farms. In the afternoon there was baseball, and after dinner the crowd returned to Boston on the 8 o'clock train. — C. R. Reed has been elected school superintendent of the Amherst Pelham district for three years from Sept. 1. — E. N. Tobey, assistant city bacteriologist of St. Louis, Mo., and a lecturer on Tropical Medicine in Washington University, has gone, with two members of the Washington Faculty, to study the diseases, poisons, and insects peculiar to Guatemala and Honduras.

1907.

JOHN REYNOLDS, *Sec.*,  
2 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

The Widener Memorial Library, given to Harvard by Mrs. Widener in memory of her son Harry Elkins Widener, who was lost in the *Titanic* disaster, was dedicated on Commencement Day. An inscription in memory of Widener was placed in the new library by the Class, which was represented at the dedication exercises by J. P. Lane, J. B. Russell, S. T. Gano, G. W. Bailey, and J. Reynolds. Mrs. Widener requested the

Secretary to express to the Class her thanks and appreciation of the inscription. — On Commencement Day the Class occupied for the first time its new headquarters at 24 Stoughton Hall, a very desirable room in the entry next to Holworthy Hall. This fact, and the efforts of R. B. Gregg in inducing a large number of men to attend the Class spread, made the occasion much more successful than usual. — J. B. Pierce is a member of the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, 60 State St., Boston. — H. W. Koehler is a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy in command of the U.S.S. *Piscataqua*. His address is care of the Navy Department. — R. S. White's address is now Old Gulph Road, Narberth, Pa. — W. F. Low is in the insurance business with Theodore H. Smith at 58 William St., N.Y. — E. B. Stern is president of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, and delivered the Baccalaureate Address at the graduation last June of the Senior class of the Louisiana State University and of the New Orleans Public High Schools. — P. C. Lockwood has left the New England Tel. & Tel. Co. and is now with Tower & Underwood, bankers, of 85 Devonshire St., Boston. — R. W. Fernald's address is Petoskey, Mich. — G. W. Waller's address is Morrisville, Pa. — D. Gardner is a lieutenant of the City of London Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. — J. D. Heilborn's address is 14 Fessenden St., Jamaica Plain, Boston. — S. P. Fay and W. Lovell have been in the motor service of the American Ambulance Hospital in France. — H. L. Higgins's address is now Johns Hopkins Hospital, N. Broadway, Baltimore, Md. — H. Giles is city engineer of Pocahontas, Mon. — John Reynolds, playing with his brother, won the doubles tennis tournaments at the outing of the New Jersey Harvard Club.

1908.

GUY EMERSON, Sec..

80 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

Derby and Fahnestock have been giving a great deal of time and thought to getting recruits for the business men's training camp at Plattsburg, N.Y., held from Aug. 10 to Sept. 6, under official auspices, for the training of business and professional men. — Fales announces that he has opened an office for the general practice of mechanical engineering, including the construction and installment of machinery. He has, in addition to a drafting-room, a large machine shop in charge of an expert tool-maker, and is consequently equipped not only for experimental work, but for manufacturing, model-making, and general machine work. His address is 231 West Grand Ave., Chicago. — Hinkel has recently been on an extended trip in connection with several offers which have come to him along the lines of management of large dry goods and department stores in various parts of the country. The company he was formerly connected with was involved in the recent Clafin failures. — Larned has recently visited New York in connection with a very interesting enlargement of the automobile business in which he has been profitably engaged with associates in Chicago during the past year. — Marsh, who has been since his graduation from the Law School uninterruptedly with Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, 20 Exchange Pl., N.Y., has recently been accorded the honor of having his name placed on the stationery of the firm. — A son, George Mixter, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Mixter on June 25, 1915. — Short has interested himself in the work of the Harvard Club of London to get money for relief work. The work of his committee seems to be very intelligently planned, and any

money sent to him would be intelligently used, as he is near the scene of action, and is in touch with the actual needs of the hour. He may be addressed in care of the Harvard Club of London. — Sweet is now engaged in giving four musical courses at the Chautauqua Institution. The offer of this chair to so young a man is unusual, and is considered a good deal of an honor. The work in preparation for the lectures has been a heavy task, as he is required to give four consecutive one-hour lectures each morning during the six weeks' duration of the Chautauqua session, together with additional explanatory lectures in connection with concerts which are given during the latter part of the session. — A. B. Handy has been elected principal of the Putnam, Conn., High School.

1909.

F. A. HARDING, *Sec.*,  
52 Fulton St., Boston.

About 180 men, participated in our Sexennial Reunion at one time or another. We had a beautiful day for the sail to Gloucester, which was accomplished safely after numerous lifeboat drills, etc. After luncheon there were ball games for everybody, followed by a refreshing swim, as the committee had taken pains to have the tide high at exactly the right moment. Later the Class assembled for dinner at the Hawthorne Inn, with Lunt presiding. Excellent short speeches were made by Lunt, Currier, and Rand. The resignation of Arthur G. Cable as Class Secretary was regretfully presented to the meeting, and most regretfully accepted, whereupon Arthur was voted the thanks of the Class for his services. An election which followed resulted in the choice of F. A. Harding for Class Secretary. During the dinner K. S. Cate was presented with a silver

inkstand as an appreciation of his splendid work on the Class Report, which is one of the best reports ever published by a Sexennial Class. Class Day was observed as usual, and, after the Stadium exercises, at which many of the wives of the married men were present, the day ended with a spread. This spread proved to be a great success, and the example might well be followed by other classes. On Wednesday morning the athletic talent was given an opportunity to see what it could do against the heroes of 1912, and 1909 would surely have won the ball game had not the Class "cops," Officers Wise and McCormick, seen fit to arrest Umpires Geo. Roosevelt and Sam Hoar just when they were doing their best work. The track games resulted in glorious individual victories, but the crew race had to be postponed until 1919. On Commencement Day the Class ended its activities with a spread in Holworthy just after the Commencement exercises. As a whole the reunion was a great success. Everybody had a good time, and there was enough, but not too much doing, which resulted in a great many new friendships being made, and old ones renewed. Furthermore, the expense per man was remarkably low — the total cost of the Sexennial being probably much less than that of any similar reunion in recent years. The Class owes a deep debt of gratitude to the chairman of the Sexennial Committee, W. M. Rand, for his unselfish and able work in formulating and carrying out the plans. — It is with deep sorrow that we have to record the death of another classmate, Guy W. Maloon, who until recently has been in Indianapolis with the National Glue Co., but who was forced to go to Colorado Springs for his health, where he died. His work has kept him apart from Class activities since graduation, but his mem-

ory will be very dear to all who knew him. — A son was born on July 12 to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Wendell. — Shirley Ford has recently announced his engagement to Miss Elizabeth Rankin of Los Angeles. — Hobart Pillsbury is deputy secretary of state of New Hampshire. — Karl S. Cate has been ordained to the diaconate in the Protestant Episcopal Church. — R. R. Freeman, Jr., was one of those lost in the *Lusitania* disaster. — Norman Prince is an aviator in the French army. — Apart from the above the Sexennial Report contains the latest news of the Class, and the Secretary will gladly forward copies of the Report to members of the Class who have either never received or who have lost theirs.

## 1910.

C. C. LITTLE, Sec.,  
Cottage St., Brookline.

With less than a year to our Sexennial it seems suitable to make a plea at this time for more cordial and general coöperation on the part of the members of the Class in sending information to the Secretary and in other branches of Class activity. During the past six months the Secretary has received only two unsolicited "changes of address" from Class members. It has been the custom since graduation to hold a luncheon on Commencement Day in some one of the College buildings. This year the spread was in Holworthy 15. It was advertised by notices sent to the entire Class by the Secretary in ample time for those in or near Boston to make arrangements to be present. Exactly eight men, slightly over one per cent of the Class, attended this luncheon. The Treasurer has repeatedly been attempting to collect the amounts pledged to the Class Fund slightly more than five years ago. He has met with only slight success as a

perusal of his report, mailed to members of the Class, shows. Altogether, with our second important reunion close at hand, is it not a good time to turn over a new leaf in the matter of Class loyalty and try to make the Class organization more efficient? To help this the Secretary would greatly appreciate it if all those who chance to read this notice will write on a post-card their present address, and will further indicate whether they expect to be in or near Boston during the winter of 1915-16. Please mail such post-cards to the Secretary. — Reports have several times reached us that E. E. Hunt has been and is still doing extremely efficient work in and about Antwerp. In a two-days' interim between the evacuation of Antwerp by the Belgian troops and its occupation by the Germans, Hunt and one other man were the highest authorities in Antwerp. — Robert Engs Andrews, son of Robert Day and Elisabeth Seaman Andrews, died at Brookline, May 22. He was born at Jamaica Plain, April 23, 1888, and entered Harvard from the Brookline High School. He graduated in three years. In College he was an editor and Ibis of the *Lampoon*. — T. G. Aspinwall has been shifted to the freight solicitor's office of the Pennsylvania R.R. at Philadelphia. — A. C. James has been appointed instructor in business methods at the University of Minnesota. — W. F. Dolan has been appointed a resident surgeon in the Boston City Hospital.

## 1911.

J. A. SWEETSER, Sec.,  
37 Warren St., Brookline.

All men in the Class who are members of the Harvard Club of Boston are asked to contribute any pictures, athletic or otherwise, which they may have to spare, for the decoration of Room 11, which the Class has given to the Club. Any gifts

suitable for the decoration of this room will be very much appreciated and may be sent, with the name of the donor, to the Harvard Club, Commonwealth Ave., Boston, marked "For Room No. 11." — A son, Wayland, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wayland M. Minot on July 19, at Cambridge. — C. K. Cobb, Jr., has returned from the West, where he has been for over a month, purchasing wool for his firm, Farnsworth and Stevenson. — J. T. Coolidge, Jr., is studying painting at Ogunquit, Me. — E. R. Dick, Jr., has opened a Boston office for the Providence firm of Calder & Richmond, cotton brokers, at 9 Doane St., Boston. — P. D. Howe has been appointed secretary of the Saco-Lowell Shops. His business address is now 77 Franklin St., Boston. — Richard Mortimer, Jr., is with the law firm of Warner, Warner & Stackpole, 84 State St., Boston. — Herbert Jaques, Jr.'s, address is care of American Felt Co., 100 Summer St., Boston. — C. S. McGuire is assistant to the Sec.-Gen. of the U.S. section of the international commission appointed by the Pan-American Financial Congress. — Wycliffe C. Marshall has been appointed manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Oswego, N. Y.

## 1912.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH, Sec.,  
Manchester.

The engagement of George E. Alser-son, of Minneapolis, and Miss Harriet Blake, Wellesley, '14, of Omaha, has been announced. — Ralph T. Alger, M.I.T. '13, is assistant engineer on the construction of a new \$4,000,000 water supply for Akron, O. His present address is Kent, O. — Gardner Boyd is general assistant in the boys' and girls' club work in the extension service carried on jointly by the Mass. Agricultural College and the U.S. Dept. of Agricul-

ture. His permanent address is 17 Marsh St., Dedham. — Robert F. Duncan, who is on the staff of the *Springfield Republican*, will live at 40 High St., Springfield. — Thomas T. McCabe was married in Boston on June 5 to Miss Esther G. Freeman. Word has just come of the sudden death of Mrs. McCabe in Alberta, Can., early in July. — H. J. Sargent's address is care of Buak & Witherspoon, Dublin, Tex. — Joseph D. Wilson, formerly principal of the McDonough (Ga.) High School, will teach during this summer at the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind. — R. S. Conroy is doing engineering work in Salt Lake City, Utah. — L. M. Hendrick, Jr., has been awarded the J. A. Appleton Traveling Fellowship in architecture. — About 250 members of the Class attended the Triennial in June, which proved to be a tremendous success from start to finish. The reunion really began on Sunday, June 20, with an informal gathering at the Harvard Club. Monday was Picnic Day at Paragon Park, the Class assembling at the Parker House at 9 A.M. and parading to Rowe's Wharf for the Nantasket boat. Tuesday, Class Day, was marked by the triumphal entry into the Stadium of the 1912 Serpent, 225 feet in length and covering the entire Class. On Wednesday morning, 1912 defeated their more experienced but less agile rivals of 1909, at all known forms of athletic contests; and then joined forces with the defeated at luncheon in the east wing of the Stadium. After lunch the Class Reptile again made its appearance and wound its way across Soldier's Field to the Yale Baseball Game. The Class Banquet was held in the evening at the City Club, Boston, several members of the victorious Varsity Nine and the head of the Serpent being entertained as guests. The chief

speakers of the evening were Toastmaster and General Chairman R. T. Fisher, R. C. Benchley, T. J. Campbell, and First Marshall H. L. Gaddis, who wired from Nebraska City. Thursday was Commencement Day, and a special 1912 sleeping-car was attached to the 5.03 P.M. train from Boston for New London, due to the energies of Treasurer R. Lowell, chairman of the Entertainment Committee. About 35 members saw both morning and afternoon races at New London together on Friday and the special car continued on to New York that night for the final Yale Baseball Game on Saturday. The features of the celebration were — the Benchley-Ross "Serpent"; the Simpkins costumes (green Russian blouses with white trimmings, and round cooks' hats to match); and the songs written for the occasion by Ross, McKinney, and Lowell — McKinney's "Good-bye, Yale, you're through," was the real vocal hit of the week.

## 1914.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec.,  
99 Bay State Road, Boston.

Our Class had no reunion this year, but about 75 members paraded with the other Classes to the Stadium on Class Day, and our room on Commencement Day always had some genial spirits in it. All of this bodes well for our future reunions. — John P. Brown, who has been working in the American Ambulance all winter, has now returned to this country. — David W. Lewis is working with the American Ambulance in Paris. — E. T. Cohen is working with the Cuba-Connecticut Tobacco Co.; his present address is Feeding Hills, Mass. — Herbert J. Solomon has gone abroad for a year to work for his father's firm, Solomon Bros. & Co.; his address is still 277 Broadway, N.Y. — Ralph L. Blaikie is a music specialist with Silver, Burdett

& Co., 231 W. 39th St., N.Y. — John L. Handy is now in the N.Y. office of Gove & French. — H. R. Hitchcock is with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.; his address is 34 N. Union St., Akron, O. — Arthur J. Mannix is in the certified public accounting business, 134 State St., Boston. — Joseph F. Brown is with F. S. Moseley & Co., 50 Congress St., Boston. — John A. Garvey, Jr., is in charge of boys' school work at the Mass. Reformatory; address, 29 Central St., Concord Junction. — Samuel Herson is with Leon Israel & Bros., coffee importers, 101 Wall St., N.Y. — Alex. L. Jackson has been appointed executive secretary of the Wabash Ave. Dept., Y.M.C.A., 3763 Wabash Ave., Chicago. — Arthur W. Bell is with J. & H. Goodwin, commission fruit dealers, 60 State St., Boston. — T. O. Freeman is with the Detroit Graphite Co., paint-makers, 94 Milk St., Boston. — W. Van V. Warren is with the Am. Sugar Refining Co., So. Boston; his address is Lincoln. — Alger T. Bunten is with the Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co., 72 Lincoln St., Boston. — James A. Bradley is assistant chemist in the biological laboratory of the Mass. State Infirmary at Tewksbury. His address is 86 Arlington Ave., Charlestown. — Morgan G. Day is with the Indian Orchard Co., cotton manufacturing, Indian Orchard. — H. D. Kroll is in the labor and efficiency dept. of the Standard Mail Order Co., 435 W. 55th St., N.Y. — Donald White is graduate assistant in the Poultry Dept. of the Experiment Station at Amherst; address care of the Experiment Station. — W. A. Barron, Jr., is now with White, Weld & Co., brokers, 111 Devonshire St., Boston.

## 1915.

M. J. LOGAN, Sec.,  
Ridgely Hall, Cambridge.

Occupations: Manufacturing, 34: E. P.

- Allis, C. E. Almeda, O. I. Ames, J. W. Ballou, L. Baylies, V. B. Chittenden, J. C. Clark, D. C. Cottrell, E. S. Draper, F. H. Evans, H. E. Fitzgibbons, J. R. Fleming, S. Frindel, Jr., R. B. Frye, T. E. Hanley, A. M. Howe, 2d, J. T. Lanman, G. W. Merck, H. F. Moncrieff, E. S. Munro, R. W. Orcutt, H. McB. Parker, J. L. Schwab, E. L. Shaw, S. Stanton, S. D. Stevens, Jr., M. H. Swift, E. G. Swigert, J. C. Talbot, G. M. Taylor, W. J. Underwood, H. A. Vogel, B. P. Whitney, W. W. Whitney. — *Engineering*, 21: S. T. Barker, E. H. Barry, C. F. Brush, Jr., F. Chamberlain, V. S. Church, A. C. Cox, E. C. B. Danforth, Jr., T. Davis, S. Daniels, G. H. Durgin, J. S. B. Gorman, F. G. Harriman, F. E. Hulse, E. T. Hurley, L. E. Knowlton, F. H. Mahn, T. K. Meloy, E. M. Robinson, F. F. Siebert, J. J. Storrow, Jr., B. V. Zamore. — *Business*, 75: J. Ansell, J. H. Baker, H. M. Ballou, Jr., J. L. Barowsky, F. J. Bird, D. W. Blakealee, C. E. Brickley, M. T. Burton, J. B. Camp, A. F. Chapin, S. Z. Charak, R. P. Chase, R. V. Cleary, M. Cohen, E. P. C. Currier, H. DeFord, J. A. Elliott, J. A. Embry, P. C. Fahrney, L. M. Farrin, J. S. Fleck, J. F. Fuller, F. Graves, D. R. Gray, S. F. Greeley, S. P. Griffitta, M. F. Hall, H. H. Halsell, F. L. Ham, R. C. Hamlen, E. O. Handy, H. R. Hardwick, B. Harwood, L. Hemenway, E. H. Heminway, R. M. Hersey, J. D. Hickey, M. A. Hofer, S. N. Hotaling, L. B. Johnson, L. P. Jones, E. W. Joyce, H. Lider, F. J. Little, H. C. Little, W. O. Luscombe, Jr., A. T. McKay, R. McKinney, H. G. MacLure, L. B. Mann, P. L. Maricle, G. H. L. Miller, H. F. Mueller, F. F. Munroe, T. L. O'Connor, M. C. Patten, M. B. Phillips, G. W. F. Prescott, S. J. Redmond, J. R. Reinhard, M. H. Reynolds, B. Robberts, L. B. Rossbach, P. H. Sherwood, T. V. Soong, B. W. Story, D. L. Strickland, H. S. Sturgia, C. T. Swinnerton, W. O. Taylor, R. Tower, H. P. Trainer, H. W. Wheeler, J. Winlock, H. M. Wright. — *Chemistry*, 19: E. Backup, F. S. Bacon, A. S. Coolidge, F. J. Curtis, W. A. Elliott, G. W. Fowler, F. L. Healey, H. S. Keelan, W. B. Kroetzsch, J. W. Lincoln, C. C. Loomis, A. D. Macdonald, J. W. MacNaugher, J. J. May, S. B. Pennock, R. Sylvester, G. A. E. Wessman, G. Whitehead, J. S. Zinsser. — *Banking*, 20: E. F. Atkins, Jr., J. S. Bennett, F. S. Bloom, P. H. Bonner, F. J. Bradley, Jr., M. Brainard, H. P. Briggs, R. Bullock, T. J. Coolidge, 3d, P. G. Courtney, S. E. Guild, W. S. Felton, C. G. Freese, E. S. Handy, 3d, C. F. Ilsey, E. G. Kennedy, J. W. Keveney, E. L. Keyes, P. L. Rabenold, W. Ziegler, Jr. — *Journalism*, 10: R. E. Connell, C. E. Gibbs, W. McCormick, E. F. A. Morgan, N. R. O'Hara, W. A. Parker, G. H. Shaw, W. B. Sloane, E. S. Smith, M. Weiss. — *Insurance*, 5: H. H. Edgerton, H. W. D. Rudd, A. A. Sargent, A. H. Webber, F. S. Welch. — *Railroading*, 4: H. M. Atkinson, Jr., C. W. Cheney, J. H. Hustis, Jr., S. Lancaster. — *Architecture*, 6: B. Cobb, K. J. Conant, A. P. Evans, Jr., C. A. Herter, H. A. Johnson, L. B. Sugarman. — *Agriculture*, 5: A. L. Butler, P. T. Cate, M. F. Gates, H. P. Russell, F. Wigglesworth. — *Real estate*, 3: E. H. Alsop, G. L. Elken, C. A. N. White. — *Ministry*, 3: W. H. Chittick, V. P. McDonnell, K. L. A. Viall. — *Student*, 11: W. H. Arnold, Jr., E. E. Cummings, C. W. Jenks, R. F. Kelley, W. A. O'Shea, J. L. Priest, P. Ramsay, E. R. Roberts, I. K. Searle, H. W. Sun, R. J. White. — *Mining*, 3: R. Mead, R. S. Tarr, H. N. Witt. — *Music*, 2: E. G. Mead, S. A. Matthews. — *Diplomatic Service*, 2: G. W. Minot, C. H. Russell, Jr. — *Missionary Work in Turkey*: F. T. Smith. — *Theatrical*: T. C. Browne. — *Painting*: G. Hale. — *Accounting*: B. Z. Nelson. —

- U.S. Army: H. Jones. — *Advertising*: R. Sanger. — *Librarian*: C. Morris. — *Writer*: R. D. Skinner. — *Geology*: U. S. Grant, 4th. — *Social Service*: J. M. Kingman. — *Business School*: N. Sibert, H. A. Sargent. — *Interns Psychologist*: C. S. Rossey. — *Industrial Management*: C. Wood, Jr. — *Undecided*, 81: P. M. Brown, J. B. Choate, K. Apollonio, R. M. Baker, Jr., H. F. Ballantine, F. J. Bassett, O. Belles, G. E. Benson, I. Berman, F. Brooks, A. B. Bruce, R. H. Campbell, W. H. Claffin, Jr., R. C. Cobb, L. Cunningham, B. C. Curtis, C. F. Damon, W. H. Davidson, J. L. Davis, E. Davison, R. W. Dixon, A. Fisher, H. Francke, T. J. D. Fuller, R. T. Gannett, G. M. Gates, E. L. Griffiths, R. M. Harrington, R. D. Harvey, J. A. Hennessey, W. C. Hickey, L. F. Hooper, G. H. Howard, 3d, A. O. Hoyt, R. C. Jackson, R. W. Kean, R. P. Kelley, A. S. Kendall, H. M. Levy, A. A. McAuslan, R. G. McPhail, S. L. Mason, G. E. Massey, S. Morse, T. E. Murphy, S. W. Murray, B. Nichols, R. B. Parker, Jr., R. B. Peirce, W. Perkins, W. B. Pirnie, G. A. Plummer, F. L. Porter, Jr., J. H. Potter, Jr., L. F. Ready, P. S. Reed, H. L. Reynolds, E. Reynolds, J. J. Roach, M. P. Robinson, F. S. Rollins, L. L. Shaulis, G. J. Shoholm, W. H. Siple, H. Slepian, C. Southworth, T. W. Storrow, H. A. Swan, W. H. Trumbull, Jr., J. Walcott, J. S. Walsh, J. B. Waterman, R. C. Watson, A. J. Weatherhead, Jr., R. B. Whidden, G. H. Whitney, M. L. Wiener, P. Winsor, F. B. Withington, R. H. Wyner. — *Law*, 65: P. G. Archambault, J. A. Aylen, C. F. Bardwell, P. Barnet, D. M. Barry, W. Berman, P. Blackmer, C. S. Bolster, F. W. Brune, W. F. Campbell, J. C. Compopiano, B. S. Carter, C. F. Choate, 3d, R. L. Davis, B. Duer, J. A. Edgarton, J. Endicott, C. Epstein, A. Ettinger, P. E. Fardy, F. C. Fernald, W. R. Freitas, H. A. Friedlich, E. W. Giblin, V. J. Grace, J. M. Graham, Jr., S. S. Hall, Jr., L. C. Henin, S. B. Hoar, R. H. J. Holden, C. K. Horwitz, J. K. Howard, J. T. L. Jeffries, J. C. Jennings, C. H. Jones, D. Kimball, J. Klarfeld, M. J. Logan, C. L. McAlpine, E. C. Mack, Jr., C. E. Mead, H. H. Meyer, T. D. Nesbit, W. F. Noyes, R. L. Redmond, S. A. H. Rich, B. Robinson, K. Rogers, H. W. Schlaffhorst, H. L. Sharmat, C. H. Smith, S. D. Smolev, R. B. Southgate, M. Stern, S. C. Swift, B. K. Vann, C. S. Walkup, W. M. Washburn, P. B. Watson, H. M. Wertheimer, M. Weston, G. L. Wilson, B. Winkleman, R. L. Wolf, B. Woronoff. — *Medicine*, 39: M. R. Bradbury, W. B. Breed, H. Cohen, R. A. Donahoe, R. C. Fenn, H. P. Finkelstein, J. Garland, J. Greenough, S. F. Haines, F. S. Hopkins, E. Hubbard, Jr., A. S. Hyman, H. Jackson, Jr., E. T. Leddy, J. B. Lockwood, R. M. Lord, N. W. Loud, G. C. Ludlow, W. Mason, W. E. Mason, Jr., H. A. Murray, Jr., G. P. Pennoyer, T. J. Putnam, J. T. S. Reed, T. K. Richards, J. C. Rock, J. Rose, C. H. Sanford, E. J. Sawyer, A. Shoenfeld, D. R. Sigourney, B. Snow, E. Stone, T. W. Swett, W. T. S. Thorndike, E. W. Wilder, B. B. Williams, G. H. Williams. — *Teaching*, 45: B. Beatley, D. M. Beers, J. A. Bell, Jr., R. P. Bonney, J. Bovingdon, J. C. Bosman, E. F. Cahill, W. F. Carlson, E. R. Caverly, E. H. Cole, J. F. Conway, P. P. Cram, M. Davis, R. G. Donahue, R. S. Easter, H. G. Files, L. deJ. Harvard, H. D. Hatch, E. P. Hayes, J. S. van Heerden, T. L. Kennedy, H. B. Jackson, C. W. Jones, E. A. Lawlor, P. Levy, H. Linsort, C. H. McClure, J. D. McKinley, T. W. Merriam, C. W. Miller, R. S. Mitchell, R. von Nardroff, F. O. Nolte, H. G. Noyes, L. E. Ramsdell, H. A. Sasserno, E. J. Schoen, S. O. Sears, T. M. Sloane, Jr., P. M. Symonds, A. S. Thayer, N. L. Torrey, E. J. Wall, A. B. Warren,



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48 Sever St., Worcester; W. O. Luscombe, Jr., Woods Hole; C. L. McAlpine 2531 Point Grey Rd., Vancouver, B.C.; A. A. McAuslan, care G. C. Collins, 512 Rhode Island Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence, R.I.; C. H. McClure, 358 West Green St., Frankfort, Clinton Co., Ind.; W. McCormick, The Albemarle, Washington, D.C.; A. D. Macdonald, 127 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge; V. P. MacDonnell, Novitiate O.M.I., Tewksbury; E. C. Mack, Jr., 13 Barr St., Salem; A. T. McKay, R.F.D. 18, Danbury, Conn.; J. D. McKinley, 474 Beacon St., Lowell; R. McKinney, 391 State St., Albany, N.Y.; H. G. MacLure, Newton; J. W. MacNaugher, 40 Dana St., Cambridge; R. G. McPhail, 398 West Ave., Rochester, N.Y.; F. H. Mahn, 7 Linnaean St., Cambridge; L. B. Mann, 14 Woodland Rd., Malden; P. L. Maricle, Falling F" Ranch, Newton, Texas; S. L. Mason, 5554 Avandale Pl., Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. Mason, 300 Belmont St., Fall River; G. E. Massey, 254 West 71st St., New York, N.Y.; S. A. Matthews, 456 Beacon St., Boston; J. J. May, 336 Harvard St., Cambridge; C. E. Mead, Weston; E. G. Mead, 37 Pine St., Wellealey Hills; R. Mead, Weston; T. K. Meloy, 640 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y.; G. W. Merck, 45 Park Pl., New York, N.Y.; T. W. Merriam, Skowhegan, Me.; H. H. Meyer, 44th St. & Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.; C. W. Miller, 87 Glenwood Rd., Somerville; G. H. L. Miller, Glenside, Pa.; R. S. Mitchell, 4340 Ashland Ave., South Norwood, O.; H. F. Moncrieff, 242 Summer St., Buffalo, N.Y.; E. F. A. Morgan, "Dudlea," Chevy Chase, Md.; C. Morris, Riverbank Court, Cambridge; S. Morse, Tyngsboro; H. F. Mueller, 180 Noble Rd., East Cleveland, O.; E. S. Munro, Dudley Rd., Milton; F. F. Munroe, 1939 Commonwealth Ave., Brighton; T. E. Murphy, 12 Braemore Rd., Brookline; H. A. Murray, Jr.,

38 West 51st, New York, N.Y.; S. W. Murray, Carlisle, Pa.; R. von Nardroff, 397 Madison St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; B. Z. Nelson, 329 Savin Hill Ave., Dorchester; T. D. Nesbit, 468 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y.; B. Nichols, 38 Cedar St., Worcester; F. O. Nolte, Kennett Sq., Pa.; H. G. Noyes, 33 Washington Park, Newtonville; W. F. Noyes, 23 Pond View Ave., Jamaica Plain; T. L. O'Connor, 1875 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; N. R. O'Hara, 135 South Main St., Middleboro; R. W. Orcutt, 333 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; W. A. O'Shea, 20 Wales St., Dorchester; H. McB. Parker, Bedford; R. B. Parker, Jr., Ipswich; W. A. Parker, care Hanson & Parker, 50 Congress St., Boston; M. C. Patten, 19 South St., Brighton; R. B. Peirce, 713 Washington St., Brookline; S. B. Pennock, 2002 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, N.Y.; G. P. Pennoyer, Palmer House, East Orange, N.J.; C. Perkins, 1701 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.; M. B. Phillips, 61 Willard Rd., Brookline; W. B. Pirnie, 112 Magnolia Terrace, Springfield; G. A. Plummer, 1120 Beacon St., Brookline; F. L. Porter, 8 Campo Seco St., Lawrence; J. H. Potter, Jr., 177 Dearborn St., Buffalo, N.Y.; G. W. F. Prescott, 295 Beacon St., Boston; J. L. Priest, 217 Harvard St., Brookline; T. J. Putnam, 68 Marlborough St., Boston; P. L. Rabenold, Wyomissing, Pa.; P. Ramsay, care Sharon Herald, Sharon, Pa.; L. E. Ramsdell, 40 River-view Rd., Brighton; F. L. Ready, 70 Leicester St., Brighton; R. L. Redmond, Tivoli, N.Y.; S. J. Redmond, 228 Webster Ave., Cambridge; J. T. S. Reed, 1524 Cambridge St., Cambridge; P. S. Reed, Cambridge; J. R. Reinhard, 27 West 44th, New York, N.Y.; H. L. Rey-croft, 234 Pleasant St., Arlington; E. Reynolds, Jr., Canton Ave., Milton; M. H. Reynolds, North Bend, Oregon; S. A. H. Rich, Hartford St., Bedford; T. K.

- Richards, 2136 W. Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.; J. J. Roach, 906 Broadway, So. Boston; B. Robberts, 147 Chambers St., Boston; E. R. Roberts, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; B. Robinson, 8 Dyer St., Portland, Me.; E. M. Robinson, 723 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.; M. P. Robinson, 106 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown; J. C. Rock, Marlboro; K. Rogers, 65 Waumbeck St., Roxbury; F. S. Rollins, 71 Montview St., West Roxbury; J. Rose, 1595 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.; L. B. Rossbach, 55 Frankfort St., New York, N.Y.; C. S. Rossy, San Juan, P.R.; H. W. D. Rudd, 39 Kirkland St., Cambridge; C. H. Russell, Jr., 109 East 73d St., New York, N.Y.; H. P. Russell, 109 East 73d St., New York, N.Y.; C. H. Sanford, 18 Sawyer Terrace, Allston; R. Sanger, Harvard Lampoon, Cambridge; A. A. Sargent, 189 Devonshire St., Boston; H. A. Sargent, 2 Sargent Ave., Winter Hill; H. A. Sassernos, 116 Adams St., Dorchester; E. J. Sawyer, 402 Elm St., Gardner; H. W. Schlafhorst, 96 Ellery St., Cambridge; E. J. Schoen, 899 White Rock Ave., Waukesha, Wis.; J. L. Schwab, 5106 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; I. K. Searle, 799 Chelmsford St., Lowell; S. O. Sears, Decker St., Mattapan; H. L. Sharmat, 15 Elm Hill Park, Roxbury; L. L. Shaulis, R.F.D. 1, Holsapple, Pa.; E. L. Shaw, 5 Linnaean St., Cambridge; G. H. Shaw, 23 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; P. H. Sherwood, 251 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.; A. Shoenfield, 272 Scott St., Youngstown, O.; G. J. Shoholm, 19 Woodrow Ave., Dorchester; F. F. Siebert, 307 Fairmount Ave., Hyde Park; D. R. Sigourney, 77 Beacon St., Boston; N. Silbert, 32 Homestead St., Roxbury; W. H. Siple, 881 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge; R. D. Skinner, 113 Brattle St., Cambridge; H. Slepian, 265 Humboldt Ave., Roxbury; T. M. Sloane, Jr., 1205 Columbus Ave., Sandusky, O.; W. B. Sloane, Box 348, Seattle, Wash.; C. H. Smith, Francis Ave., Cambridge; E. S. Smith, 5 Ashton Ave., Newton Centre; F. T. Smith, 14 Harrison St., Melrose Highlands; S. D. Smolev, 820 Broadway, Buffalo, N.Y.; B. Snow, 106 Elm St., Stoneham; T. C. Soong, care St. John's College, Shanghai, China; R. B. Southgate, 84 William St., Worcester; C. Southworth, 502 Chestnut St., Meadville, Pa.; S. Stanton, South Dartmouth; M. Stern, 345 Charles St., Boston; S. D. Stevens, Jr., 623 Osgood St., North Andover; E. Stone, Chocorua, N.H.; J. J. Storrow, Jr., 44 State St., Boston; T. W. Storrow, Milton St., Readville; R. W. Story, Winthrop St., Essex; D. L. Strickland, 55 Naples Rd., Brookline; H. S. Sturgis, 175 Jamaica Ave., Flushing, N.Y.; L. B. Sugarman, 2212 Broadway, Little Rock, Ark.; H. Sun, care Yih Ching Tsau, Wei Hai Wei, China; T. W. Swett, 181 Perham St., West Roxbury; H. Swift, 378 County St., New Bedford; S. C. Swift, 31 Lord St., Waltham; E. G. Swigert, 1065 Thurman St., Portland, Oregon; C. T. Swinnerton, 3 Dayton St., Danvers; R. Sylvester, 8 Kensington Ave., Bradford; P. M. Symonds, 15 Davis Ave., West Newton; J. C. Talbot, Milton; R. S. Tarr, The Knoll, Cornell Heights, Ithaca, N.Y.; G. M. Taylor, 19 East 64th St., New York, N.Y.; W. O. Taylor, 1735 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge; A. S. Thayer, New Ipswich, N.H.; W. T. S. Thorndike, 22 Marlborough St., Boston; N. L. Torrey, Bedford; R. Tower, 228 South 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. P. Trainer, 740 Washington St., Brookline; W. H. Trumbull, Jr., 5 Summer St., Salem; W. J. Underwood, 50 Common St., Belmont; B. K. Vann, 368 So. 5th St., Gadsden, Ala.; K. L. A. Viall, 19 Hancock St., Lynn; H. A. Vogel, Pfeister & Vogel Leather Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Walcott, Concord; C. S. Walkup, Jr., 8 Crawford St., Roxbury;

E. J. Wall, 889 Fourth St., South Boston; J. S. Walsh, 56 Moseley St., Dorchester; A. B. Warren, Garden Terrace, Cambridge; W. M. Washburn, 52 East 79th St., New York, N.Y.; J. B. Waterman, 458 Madison St., Fall River; P. B. Watson, Jr., 5 Hutchinson St., Milton; R. C. Watson, South Dartmouth; A. J. Weatherhead, Jr., 1777 Crawford Rd., Cleveland, O.; A. H. Webber, 310 East Chapin St., Cadillac, Mich.; M. Weiss, 2342 East 43d St., Cleveland, O.; F. S. Welsh, 11 High St., Hudson; H. M. Wertheimer, 13229 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.; G. A. E. Wessman, 54 Fayette St., Cambridge; M. Weston, 6 Fayerweather St., Cambridge; H. W. Wheeler, 84 Hammond St., Cambridge; R. B. Whidden, Lowell; C. A. N. White, 612 Washington Ave., Cairo, Ill.; R. J. White, 14 Patten St., Watertown; G. Whitehead, 57 Dana St., Cambridge; B. P. Whitney, Wayland; G. H. Whitney, 232 Marlborough St., Boston; W. W. Whitney, Winchendon; M. L. Wiener, 6 Sacramento St., Cambridge; F. Wigglesworth, Milton; E. W. Wilder, 90 Columbia Rd., Dorchester; B. B. Williams, 15 Common St., Dedham; G. H. Williams, 803 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.; R. J. Williams, Jr., 8 Columbia Terrace, Dorchester; G. L. Wilson, 6 Acacia St., Cambridge; B. Winkleman, 6705 Rising Sun Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Winlock, 41 Bowdoin St., Cambridge; P. Winsor, Weston; F. B. Withington, 700 Prospect St., Honolulu, Hawaii; H. N. Witt, 52 White St., East Boston; R. L. Wolf, 11, 201 Bellflower Rd., Cleveland, O.; C. Wood, Jr., 73 Wendell St., Cambridge; B. Woronoff, 11 Lowell St., Boston; H. M. Wright, 507 West Cheltenham Ave., Germantown, Pa.; R. H. Wyner, 61 Charlotte St., Dorchester; B. V. Zamore, 1293 Cambridge St., Cambridge; W. Ziegler, Jr., 527 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.; J. S. Zinsser, Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.

## GRADUATE SCHOOLS.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

The addresses and probable occupations, as far as they are known, of the following are: R. A. Bakeman, Springfield, teaching; K. Bedrosian, 56 E. Haverhill St., Lawrence; S. M. Bemis, 80 Bradbury Ave., Medford, college teaching; Jacobus C. Bosman, 70 Koch St., Pretoria, S. Af., teaching; E. V. Brewer, 507 E 124th St., Cleveland, O., teaching; S. H. Brown, Westtown, Pa., teaching History and Government; F. M. Buckley, 23 Sacramento St., Cambridge, teaching; H. E. Burt, 34 Sheridan St., Haverhill, teaching Psychology in Simmons College; R. T. Bye, 150 N 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. M. Carpenter, 103 Francis St., Boston, physiological chemist at Nutrition Laboratory, Boston; W. C. Clark, Martintown, Ont., Can., lecturer in Economics at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.; W. J. Crozier, Agar's Island, Bermuda, resident naturalist, Bermuda Biological Station; C. W. David, Onarga, Ill., teaching; J. A. Easley, Jr., Greenville, S.C., ministry; Gabriel Farrell, 62 Central St., Somerville, ministry; W. G. Foye, W. Bridge-water, scientific expedition to the Fiji Is.; I. C. Gardner, Reynolds, Ind.; Mason Garfield, Williamstown; C. E. Glock, 616 Somerset St., Johnstown, Pa. law; C. T. Gorde, Shelley, N.C., teaching; E. L. Harrington, Maryville, Mo.; J. S. van Heerden, Middleburg, Transvaal, teaching; A. H. Herrick, 34 Maple Ave., Cambridge, teaching; E. D. Keith, 1815 Ditmas Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., linen manufacturing; B. R. Lewis, Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, Asst. Prof. of English in Univ. of Utah; L. H. Miller, '14, Tuxedo, N.Y., ministry; E. K. Mafres, Gunnison, Col., teaching; C. C. McCracken, Oxford, O., Prof. of Psychology and Pedagogy in the Western

College for Women; F. E. Malick, 508 N. Market St., Shamokin, Pa., teaching; K. O. Mason, 50 Maynard St., Pawtucket, R.I., teaching; W. E. Milne, 1046 Boyce Ave., Walla Walla, Wash., teaching; J. L. Moore, '14, Emaus, Pa.; L. B. Moss, Nanking, China, teaching; A. D. Muir, Lander, Manitoba, "in the British forces next year"; Christian Nusbbaum, Columbus Grove, Pa., teaching; A. E. Phourides, 21 Ellery St., Cambridge, teaching in philology; J. C. Poland, Jr., '11, 124 Temple St., West Roxbury, ministry; Donald Roberts, 8 Tennis Court, Brooklyn, N.Y., teaching; G. W. Rutherford, 708 Maryland Place, Columbia, Mo., teaching; J. D. Ryan, '14, 27 Coolidge Road, Allston, teaching; Harold St. John, '14, 32 S. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa., botanist; H. J. Savage, 100 Linsley Ave., Meriden, Conn., teaching at Bryn Mawr College; C. G. Smith, 410 Dallas St., Waco, Tex.; H. T. Smith, Frothingham St., Milton, teaching; G. H. Spangler, Cambridge, next year Sheldon Travelling Fellow; R. E. Spencer, 156 Springfield St., Chicopee, instructor in the Case School, Cleveland, O.; L. L. Steele, 378 Harvard St., Cambridge; Archer Taylor, West Chester, Pa., instructor in German, Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Thompson, Westfield, N.Y., Asst. Prof. of English in the State College, Albany, N.Y.; R. G. Trotter, Toronto, Canada, teaching; C. K. Trueblood, Richmond, Ind., teaching; T. O. Urdel, Bethel College, Newton, Kan., teaching; L. G. Wesson, 50 So. Lenox St., Worcester, teaching chemistry.

#### *Law School.*

The addresses of the following, who received their LL.B. degrees in June, 1915, all of whom expect to practise law, are: J. H. Amberg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. A. Andrews, East Conway, N.H.;

E. E. Bartlett, 1083 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.; L. W. Berghoff, 2714 Pine Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.; D. D. Crenshaw, Dermott, Ark.; P. D. Edmunds, Chelan, Wash.; E. G. Fifield, Conway, N.H.; James Garfield, Cambridge; R. L. Gideon, 1450 25th St., Ogden, Utah; S. P. Gilbert, Jr., 47 Oakland Ave., Bloomfield, N.J.; F. A. Nagel, Denver, Col.; G. M. Nead, 10 Beacon Ave., Norwood; D. B. O'Connor, Jr., 90 Broadway, Taunton; T. B. Price, care of Winthrop & Stimson, 32 Liberty St., N.Y.; C. B. Randall, '12, 11 Sacramento St., Cambridge; J. H. Ross, Brunswick, Ga.; I. P. Seery, 66 Heller Parkway, Newark, N.J.; R. J. Watson, 1683 Cambridge St., Cambridge; S. H. Wellman, Topsfield.

#### NON-ACADEMIC.

Logan Hay, 1 '96, is a member of the Efficiency and Economy Committee of the Illinois General Assembly. This committee has just published a comprehensive and illuminating report, which points out the defects in present regulations governing the various departments of the State organization, which suggests methods of concentration of resources, illustrating and enforcing these suggestions by data gathered from experiments in other States and countries.

Judge George Gray, 1 '63, has been appointed a member of the commission provided for in the Bryan Peace Treaty with Great Britain.

The graduating class of the Law School assembled for a dinner at the Boston City Club on May 21. Oliver Wolcott, '13, presided, and addresses were made by Judge Charles M. Hough, Prof. J. H. Beale, '82, Prof. Felix Frankfurter, 1 '06, Prof. Samuel Williston, '82, and Prof. Roscoe Pound, 1 '90.

Prof. Felix Frankfurter, 1 '06, in an address before the Conference of Chari-

ties and Correction, held in the Mt. Vernon Place Church in Baltimore, on May 17, urged that American universities should train students for social work as definitely as they train them for law and medicine. He argued that social work, with its continually widening scope, should be admitted to be one of the professions, for only by giving this work professional standing, he claimed, can it be made thoroughly effective. This address was in answer to one by Abraham Flexner, p '06, assistant secretary of the General Education Board of N.Y. City, who claimed that social work did not yet measure up to the criteria of a profession.

D. Z. Yui, p '10, is one of the secretaries of the Chinese Trade Commissioners who have been making a tour of the United States. He has made various addresses on the general subject of trade between China and America.

Louis A. Coerne, Ph.D. '05, who has been in charge of the music at the University of Wisconsin since 1909, has been appointed Professor of Music in the Connecticut College for Women. He is the author of *The Evolution of Modern Orchestration* and is a composer of some repute. His opera, *Zenobia*, has been performed in Germany.

Dr. Austin Lee McRae, S.D. '86, who has made for the Government an exhaustive investigation of the relation of atmospheric electricity to weather forecasts, and who has been a professor in the Universities of Texas and Missouri, has been appointed Director of the University of Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, Mo.

Franklin Lafayette Masterson, A.M. '14, Superintendent of Schools in Richmond, Texas, is acting as an instructor in psychology, literature, and rhetoric in the Houston Summer Normal School.

Leonard Withington, G.S. '05-07,

editor of the *Newburyport Herald*, has been made secretary of the Publicity and Convention Bureau of the Portland, Me., Chamber of Commerce.

John Levi Manahan, A.M. '14, has been appointed as the head of the new Department of Education, to be established next year at Bates College.

William Towne Gunnison, LL.B. '95, has been appointed as a member of the State Public Service Commission of New Hampshire for six years from June 1. He graduated with high rank from Dartmouth, and, since leaving the Harvard Law School has been practising in Rochester as the partner of Gov. Samuel D. Felker. He is also judge of the Rochester Municipal Court.

Daniel Allen Clarke, B.A.S. '04, has proved in the Red Oak Nurseries, near Fiskeville, R.I., that much of the so-called useless land of the Eastern States may be made productive and profitable. Mr. Clarke has now over a hundred acres under cultivation where he is raising flowering shrubs and ornamental trees for the market.

Ira Walter Richardson, M.D. '15, has been appointed junior house officer at the Malden Hospital. He graduated from Colby College in 1910.

Reuben B. Hutchcraft, Jr., LL.B. '11, who is a representative in the Kentucky State Legislature, will next year become an instructor in the College of Law of the University of Kentucky.

Dr. Robert M. Merrick, M.D. '00, has been appointed by Gov. Walsh a member of the Mass. State Board of Charity. He has been an assistant professor of children's diseases at Tufts College and visiting physician at the St. Mary's Infant Asylum.

Edgar V. Frothingham, LL.B. '99, has been appointed a magistrate in Manhattan. He was formerly a commissioner of public works.



Burr F. Jones, A.M. '00, has been elected Superintendent of Schools in Amesbury.

Clifford Spence Anderson, LL.B. '03, will have charge of the department of law, applied economics, organization and finance, in the school of accountancy and business administration, which is to be opened in the Worcester Y.M.C.A. on the first of September. Mr. Anderson is a graduate of Brown, and of the Harvard Law School, and has since been practising law in the firm of Stiles and Anderson in Worcester.

Peter Florence McCarty, LL.B. '11, has announced his candidacy for the position of Representative from Ward 20, Boston. He is a graduate of Dartmouth and has not before been a candidate for public office, although he has been active in politics in Dorchester.

F. X. Mahoney, M.D. '05, has been appointed by Mayor Curley, health commissioner of Boston. He replaces the present unpaid board of three commissioners of which he has been chairman, and it is expected that he will wholly reorganize the board, probably in the political interests of the Mayor. Dr. Mahoney is a graduate of Holy Cross College and of the Harvard Veterinary and Medical Schools.

The Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D.D. '15, Bishop of New York, is chairman of a committee organized to raise funds for the relief of suffering in Armenia. The Armenians, who have always been persecuted by the Turks, are now said to be absolutely destitute as a result of the war. The men have been forced unwillingly into the war and their families are struggling against hunger and pestilence.

M. B. Hastings, who has been during the past year a student in the School of Business Administration, will next year have charge of the new courses in Reed College, Portland, Ore., intended for ad-

vanced students seeking preparation for commercial careers in the Northwest. This new department of Reed College will have aims similar to those of the Harvard Business School.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

\*.\* To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

*Made to Order: Short Stories from a College Course*, is a collection of thirteen stories written in English 22 by Harold Amory, '16, R. G. Carter, '16, G. Courtney, '16, Duncan Dana, '14, G. Lamont, '16, A. F. Leffingwell, '16, P. R. Mechem, '14, E. C. Park, '15, C. C. Petersen, '15, W. E. Shea, '14, G. C. Smith, Jr., '15, R. B. Southgate, '16, and Léonard Wood, Jr., '16. The somewhat satirical preface by Mr. G. H. Maynardier, the instructor in the course, states the reason for the publication, and concludes by saying, "Like most good stories they are intended primarily to entertain. They did entertain the instructor as he read them, and so he is glad to take this opportunity to thank the authors heartily for the pleasure which they — like so many others of his students — have given him. No doubt the fortunate public will now show their good taste by equal appreciation." The stories themselves are as good as most respectable magazine stories. Whether it would not have been wiser for the authors to run their chances in getting them published in some of the College papers is a question for every reader to decide for himself.

*The Song of Our Syrian Guest*, by Rev. William A. Knight, A.M. '05, of Brigh-

ton, is next autumn to be published in Dutch. Since its publication several years ago in Boston, it has been translated into eight foreign languages.

After much discussion in the *New York Sun* and other papers the important decision seems to have been reached that the historic ballad entitled *The Lone Fish Ball* may properly be called a Harvard song and that it at least may have been written by Prof. George Martin Lane, some time before 1860. Even the *New Haven Register* is willing to award Massachusetts the honor of being the song's place of origin.

George Santayana, '86, although he is living in Spain, has not given up his interest in things American. In a recent number of the *New Republic* he writes a rather pessimistic review of recent American poetry, closing it with the characteristic remark that "The average human, genteel person with a heart, a morality, and a religion is left for the moment without any poetry to give him pleasure or do him honor." Mr. Santayana is himself a true poet who does not forget, as so many of our young poets do forget, that gentility, morality, and religion are as old as our world, and are as true today as they always have been.

An interesting and important venture undertaken by Harvard men is the publication of the *Economic World*. The editor is A. R. Marsh, '83, the associate editor Guy Emerson, '08, and the business manager W. B. Marsh, '14. Mr. A. R. Marsh, who has been president of the Cotton Exchange of New York City, some time ago took over two small papers, the *Market World*, and the *Chronicle*, an insurance journal. About a year ago he decided to unite the two and to bring out the kind of business journal which he believed was needed. Mr. Emerson describes the paper as follows: "It appeared to us that the busi-

ness papers of the country devoted themselves too much to figures, and to superficial comment. Mr. Marsh carried the ideals of a Harvard professor into the business world with him, and he realized that the best business men succeed on the basis of ideas, and not on the basis of being mere lightning calculators. We felt, in other words, that some of the fundamental and constructive thinking that is applied in the development of other branches of American life, can successfully be applied in the business world. On this basis we attacked the situation. We did not attempt to compete with trade journals or existing financial papers. We went among the business men as an economic weekly attempting to give them, in concise form, sound discussions of the underlying principles of business, written both by men who had actually applied their ideas to American conditions, and by men who were frankly students of business, but without practical experience." In an admirable editorial entitled, "The Call to American Business to Find Itself," Mr. Marsh sums up, at the end, the purpose of his paper, "to be what Mr. Root has appositely denominated a 'missionary of good understanding' to business men. Our messages will perhaps not be called those of the 'new freedom'; but we hope they will be called those of a new creative, constructive, contented, and prosperous period in the United States." We have heard so much, in recent years, of Harvard "radicals," that it is pleasant to record the work of other Harvard men, whose radicalism consists in a willingness to believe in the honesty of business, who are spreading sound economic doctrines soberly and fearlessly. That the purpose of the paper is approved by many Harvard men is attested by the fact that it has already printed important contributions

by Pres. Eliot, Prof. T. N. Carver, Gen. Wm. A. Bancroft, '78, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, ['55], Roger A. Derby, '05, and others.

*The Nation's Jubilee.* — On July 8 the *New York Nation* celebrated the semi-centennial of its existence and the beginning of its 101st volume by issuing a jubilee number, containing nearly 80 pages of text. It printed a dozen special articles, most of which had to do with the origin, early days, founders, editors, and contributors of that great journal. Lord Bryce wrote on E. L. Godkin and W. P. Garrison, '61; W. C. Brownell, a former member of the editorial staff, described "the *Nation* from the Inside"; Henry James, L.S. '62, had a characteristically blurred note on its founding; Henry Holt, in an article on "A Young Man's Oracle," not only showed the great influence which the *Nation* exerted on the thoughtful young men of fifty years ago, but also contributed several entertaining character studies of Godkin; C. C. Nott had "Reminiscences of an Octogenarian," which were less important, whether in form or in substance, than the article of Prof. B. L. Gildersleeve, who wrote on "The Hazards of Reviewing"; Prof. A. V. Dicey gave "An English Scholar's Appreciation of Godkin"; Oswald G. Villard, '93, the present proprietor, told of "The *Nation* and its Ownership," and Arthur G. Sedgwick, '64, — an early member of the Staff, and since deceased, — stated the principles which Godkin laid down to govern the *Nation's* reviewers. Gustav Pollak, a contributor of forty years' standing, appropriately summarized the list of contributors, mostly of the first generation, but also including some of the patriarchs who still live, but have laid down their pens. With equal appropriateness a long review of book-publishing from 1860 down to the present

time was assigned to the veteran publisher, G. H. Putnam. W. R. Thayer, '81, contributed a survey of the course of historical writing during the past half-century. On a separate folio the portraits of the editors and owners were given. All save one of these held Harvard degrees, viz.: E. L. Godkin, b '71, W. P. Garrison, '61, P. E. More, p '93, Hammond Lamont, '86, H. DeW. Fuller, '98, and O. G. Villard, '93. The predominating influence of Harvard on the character of the *Nation* appeared from the start. Prof. C. E. Norton, '46, was one of its founders; J. R. Dennett, '62, was a tireless coadjutor; James Russell Lowell, '88, F. J. Child, '46, W. W. Goodwin, '51, and similar leading Harvard scholars in each generation, have added authority to its literary and critical articles. It is gratifying to learn that the circulation of the *Nation* has been steadily increasing.

T. L. Stoddard, '05, who has made a special study of Balkan politics, had a popular article in a recent number of the *Century Magazine* entitled "Bulgaria, the Heir to Constantinople." Mr. Stoddard points out that whatever Bulgaria finally decides to do in the war her action will be dictated only by self-interest; that it is necessary in consideration of all Balkan questions to leave out our ideas of humanity, since all the Balkan peoples are "crazed by racial fanaticism and great ideas." He makes no prophecy, but points out that the desire for the fulfilment of her "great idea," the seating of the Bulgarian ruler on the throne of Constantinople, would seem more likely to be satisfied by an alliance with Austria than by one with Russia.

*The History and Genealogy of the Johnson Family*, by Alfred Johnson, '95, is a far more interesting book to the layman than are most genealogies. The sketch of Capt. Edward Johnson, the first of

the family to come to America, and the author of that curious book, *Wonder-Working Providence*, is delightful. Interesting, and historically important also, are the chapters devoted to the Johnsons in Connecticut and Maine. Even the genealogical lists have very human touches, and one turns the pages of the book with pleasure on account of the excellent illustrations.

A very informing and much-needed article is that by Pres. Lowell in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly* on "A League to Enforce Peace." The daily press has had much to say about this newly formed league, of which Mr. Lowell is himself chairman, but most people still think of it as "some silly pacifist idea." The object of the plan is: (1) "that before resorting to arms the members shall submit disputes with one another, if justiciable, to an international tribunal"; (2) "that in like manner they shall submit non-justiciable questions to an international council of conciliation, which shall recommend a fair and amicable solution"; (3) "that if any member of the league wages war against another before submitting the question in dispute to the tribunal or council, all the other members shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against the state that so breaks the peace"; (4) "that the signatory powers shall endeavor to codify and improve the rules of international law." The idea is something like Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion of an international police force, but is far less cumbersome. It is more sensible than are most peace plans because it does not deny the possibility, or even the possible justice, of war. The plan is only in its inception and therefore cannot be blamed for its vagueness, for its avoidance of details. The men responsible for it are greatly to be praised for what they

have done so far. It remains to be seen whether they can persuade other nations — even more perhaps this very nation — to take up the idea seriously. It would certainly take us very far away from Washington's advice to avoid entangling alliances.

*Pamphlets received: City of Cambridge. Report of the Special Committee on Study of the Local Real Estate Assessment Situation, with Recommendations, March 25, 1915.* Of this Committee Stoughton Bell '96, is chairman and Prof. C. J. Bullock, of the Department of Economics, represents the University. *The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching: Ninth Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer, 1915*, containing in Part II many interesting and important papers on "Current Educational Problems." *The Foundations of a League of Peace*, by G. Lowes Dickinson. (World Peace Foundation, Boston, April, 1915.) The pamphlet gives a plan which Mr. Dickinson is sure will make war impossible in the future. It is less absurd than are most suggestions of the professional pacifists. *More Race Questions*, by A. F. Griffiths, '99. This is a paper read before the Social Science Club of Honolulu. It is an interesting discussion of the possible future of the Japanese in Hawaii. *A Conference of Neutral States*. (World Peace Foundation, Boston, June, 1915.) *Problems about War for Classes in Arithmetic*, by D. E. Smith, Ph.D. (New York, 1915.) This is a collection of simple problems intended to show that war is a useless expense to a nation. All possible moral sanctions of war are, of course, omitted, since arithmetic has nothing to do with ideals. *Long Distance Submarine Signaling by Dynamo-Electric Machinery*. A lecture by R. A. Feasenden. (Lawrence Scientific Association, June, 1914.) *Some Notes on the Dunciad and The Dunciad of 1728*, by R. H. Griffith, Professor

in the University of Texas, two pamphlets reprinted from *Modern Philology*. Prof. Griffith is one of the most ardent students of the work of Alexander Pope in America. The information here collected is primarily bibliographical and much new light is thrown on the vexed question of the editions of that most difficult of Pope's works, the *Dunciad*. Prof. Griffith has made use, in his researches, of the wonderful Pope Collection in the Harvard Library. *The Henry Draper Memorial*, by Annie J. Cannon of the Harvard College Observatory (reprinted from the *Journal* of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, May-June, 1915), is an interesting history of the Memorial established by Mrs. Draper in 1886 in memory of her husband. Many good plates increase the interest of the pamphlet. *A Trip to South America*, by Walter Lichtenstein, '00, published by Northwestern University, is an interesting account of the author's trip on behalf of the Harvard College Library, the Harvard Law School Library, the Northwestern University Library, and others. About 9000 books were secured, many of them of great importance, of some of which the title-pages are reproduced in the pamphlet. *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board*. (Boston, 1915.) A public document of importance because, under the leadership of Dr. H. P. Walcott, this board has done admirable service to the city of Boston and has led other similar boards throughout the country. *Depreciation in the Retail Shoe Business*. (Bulletin No. 4 of the Bureau of Business Research, Harvard University Press, 1915.) This pamphlet is based on information supplied by members of the shoe trade, and, although it deals specifically with the retail shoe business, it discusses principles which relate to any mercantile business. It is a

good example of the valuable work being done outside the walls of the University by the Graduate School of Business Administration.

#### SHORT REVIEWS.

*An Interpretation of the Russian People*. By Prof. Leo Wiener. (New York: McBride, Nast & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.) When the war began one heard many suggestions of the Slavic Peril. Great hordes of uncivilized and ferocious Slavs were to swarm out from the misty plains of Asia and overrun Europe, annihilating our hard-won civilization, and thrusting us back into mediæval anarchy. These terrible prophecies were sedulously spread abroad by the Germans, who claimed to be the bulwark of Western civilization. As the war progressed, it is true, Europe and America began to realize that military autocracy might be quite as ferocious, quite as dangerous to liberal institutions as any Asiatic peril. Indeed, unprejudiced people began to wonder whether the peril was anything more serious than a menace to the territorial ambitions of Germany and Austria in the Near East and in the Balkans. But there still remained, in many minds, a suggestion of forthcoming trouble from Russia. It was to allay this suspicion that Prof. Wiener wrote his book. He might easily have written an ephemeral treatise on Russia's part in the war; he might have pointed out, with the same trenchant humor which carried his auditors by storm when he spoke at the Boston Harvard Club, that Russia, more than any other nation, had been a pupil of Germany, but that, having learned, she was unwilling to be unrighteously dominated. He chose the less appealing, probably less lucrative, but certainly more permanently useful, method of presenting to American readers a faithful interpretation of the Russian people and

of their dominant ideals. The result is that he has produced a book of lasting value. Prof. Wiener makes no attempt to idealize Russia, to whitewash its failings. He gives, instead, a sincere and honest picture of a great people, struggling, sometimes against heavy odds, toward a perfection which it is still very far from attaining. There is, perhaps, a little too much insistence on the deadening influence of the bureaucracy and of the Orthodox Church, which are, after all, phases of Russian development; one prefers to think of the Tsar as a little less wicked than he is here painted; not every one would agree as to the infallibility of Tolstoy. But no book worth reading was ever written that did not, in some measure at least, reveal the passionate beliefs of its author; and these matters, springing from Prof. Wiener's heart, in no way obscure the clear picture which his scholarly and accurate intellect has drawn. One who knows Russia, as the traveler knows it, superficially, finds here the solution of many perplexing problems. To one who does not know the country or the people at all, there is a mine of precise, philosophically considered information. The Russian people is treated in its different aspects and in its various activities. The chapters on art, music, literature, religion, are illuminating. And the result is completely destructive of that bogie, the Slavic Peril, — unless one fears, too, an American Peril. For the book leaves one with the impression, gained by so many travelers, that Russia is, in many ways, curiously like America; that the Russian people, like the American, is moved by high aspirations; that both are trying to derive, from the metaphysical speculations of Old-World philosophers, a practicable and workable theory of life. Progress, daring under repression, steady, practical in its aims — this seems to be

the modern outcome of generations of mysticism and silence.

*The Diplomacy of the War of 1914.* By Ellery Stowell, '98. (Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915. 8vo, Cloth, \$5.00.) This is a careful and dispassionate analysis of the various diplomatic papers issued by the different European governments in explanation of their participation in the War. It will always be important as a reference book, but is also something more than this. Mr. Stowell is a student of international law, but he does not allow himself to become involved in technicalities. His analysis extends to comparison, to estimate, and, in placing the greatest blame on Germany for precipitating the conflict, he points out what seems an insufficiently understood truth: that not the Kaiser, not even primarily the military aristocracy, but the state of mind of the whole German people, impelled the nation to a war of conquest. The idea of the super-man, of the super-nation, is not conducive to world peace. So, from this, Mr. Stowell points out that if Germany wins the war all idea of international federation must give way to the ideal of selfish national perfection. But it is hardly fair to the author too much to emphasize this minor aspect of a scholarly and extraordinarily useful book. It is mainly an unpartisan discussion of the facts, indisputable or distorted, which are brought out by the different "papers" and through debates in the different legislatures. A valuable book for all who want really to understand the war.

*The Great War: The Second Phase.* By Frank H. Simonds, '00. (New York: Mitchell, Kennerley & Co. 1915. Cloth, \$1.25.) People in general seem to be agreed that Frank H. Simonds has, more successfully than any other American writer, given vigorous, accurate accounts of the war in Europe. In his articles in the *New York Sun* and later through his

leaders in the *New York Tribune*, Mr. Simonds gave, from day to day, the best analysis of what was going on at the front. He seemed intuitively to know — he knew really through careful study — what were, every day, the most important elements of the situation. The substance of these editorials Mr. Simonds has now published in book form, but he has cut out, rearranged, and composed more than in his first book, and this second volume is, in consequence, a much better book than the first. It carries the story of the war from Oct. 1 to May 1, the beginning of the spring campaign. It is primarily narrative, but includes criticism and explanation when this is necessary to make the situation clear. Satisfactory little maps enable the reader unfamiliar with the various battle-grounds to understand the tactics of the opposing armies. There is, very properly, little expression of opinion, since the book is a record; and as a record it is certainly the best thing which has been done so far, because it is so clear, so concise, so open-minded.

*College and the Future.* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915. Cloth, \$1.50.) Indiana University is one of the leaders in putting the teaching of English Composition in America on a more reasonable basis. Much has been accomplished by Prof. Frank Aydelotte, A.M. '03, and his work is now ably seconded by the volume, *College and the Future* (a somewhat misleading title), with an introduction and two essays by his colleague, Prof. Richard Rice, Jr., A.M. '03. The central idea of this more "rational" method of teaching the student how to write is suggested in the sentence, "the technique of correct English, which one may apparently study by itself in a handbook, is really nothing but a practical method of thinking." A thorough knowledge of English Grammar should be

presupposed on the part of students entering college. Training in writing, in college, should be primarily a training in correct and consecutive thinking. No study of the principles of rhetoric will make a man write well, except in so far as those principles are made clearly an integral part of the expression of real thought. Correct writing, therefore, is the direct result of clear thinking; it is as much the business of the teacher of history as of the teacher of English. *College and the Future* emphasizes these ideas in Part I. The larger portion of the book is made up of a series of essays intended to make students form and express their own ideas on topics of immediate and practical concern, leading them through college into national life, and from nationality into the consideration of humanity. The essays are well chosen, although naturally every teacher will find some favorites omitted. The essays include papers by John Corbin, '92, William James, m '69, William de Witt Hyde, '79, Francis G. Peabody, '69, Theodore Roosevelt, '80, and John J. Chapman, '84, as well as such a masterpiece of expression as "An Apology for Idlers," by Stevenson, and such a masterpiece of clear reasoning as Newman's "Knowledge Viewed in Relation to Learning." On the whole the book should be highly suggestive to teachers, and by no means devoid of interest to general readers.

*German Culture. The Contributions of the Germans to Knowledge, Literature, Art and Life.* Selected by Prof. W. P. Paterson, of Edinburgh University. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915.) A book on *German Culture*, written by professors in English and Scotch universities in the year 1915, might be supposed to be a tirade against Germany and all things German. This book is nothing of the sort. Nor has *Culture* anything to do

with *Kultur*, as the word is bandied about today. The Editor states in his preface that the German means by *Kultur* exactly what he himself means by *Culture*, "civilization viewed on its higher side." He says also that from gross overestimation of the intellectual effort of Germany we have swung to the opposite extreme of undue depreciation, and that his book is published in the hope of setting a true standard. This attempt is made in successive chapters, written by various professors, on History, Science, Philosophy, Art, Literature, Religion, etc. All this is very fair-minded and the articles are all well done. It is extremely British, this overemphasis on fair play. No attempt, moreover, is made to anglicize Goethe as the German university professors have already denationalized and germanized Shakespeare.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

\*All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

*Made to Order: Short Stories from a College Course.* Selected by Howard Maynadier, '89, Instructor in English. (New York: Lloyd Adams Noble. 1915. Cloth, \$1.25.)

*Representative Phi Beta Kappa Orations.* Edited for the United States Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa by C. S. Northrup, W. C. Lane, '81, Librarian of Harvard College, and J. C. Schwab. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1915. Cloth, \$3.00.)

*Play in Education.* By Joseph Lee, '83. (New York: The Macmillan Co. 1915. Cloth, \$1.50.)

*The Appointment of Teachers in Cities.* Harvard Studies in Education, II. By F. W. Ballo, Ph.D. (Harvard University Press. 1915. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50.)

*The Riverside History of the United States*, in 4 vols. I. *Beginnings of the American People*, by C. L. Becker; II. *Expansion and Conflict*, by W. E. Dodd; III. *Union and Democracy*, by Allen Johnson; IV. *The New Nation*, by F. L. Paxson, p '02. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1915. Leather, \$1.75 per volume.)

*Report of the Efficiency and Economy Committee.* The 48th General Assembly, Illinois. (Chicago. 1915. Cloth.)

*Some Aspects of the Tariff Question.* By F. W. Taussig, '79, Professor of Economics.

(Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1915. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.00.)

*The Care of the Teeth.* By C. A. Brackett, D.M.D. '73, Professor of Dental Pathology. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1915. Cloth, 16mo, \$5.00.)

*College and the Future.* By Richard Rice, Jr., p '03, Associate Professor of English in Indiana University. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50.)

*An Interpretation of the Russian People.* By Leo Wiener, Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature. (New York: McBride, Nast & Co. 1915. Cloth, \$1.25 net.)

*History and Genealogy of One Line of Descent from Captain Edward Johnson, together with his English Ancestry, 1600 to 1914.* By Alfred Johnson, '95. (Boston: Published by the Author at the Stanhope Press. 1914. Cloth, 8vo.)

*The Alligator and its Allies.* By Albert M. Reese, Ph.D. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, 8vo, 1915. Illustrated, \$2.50.)

*Our Gleaming Days.* By Daniel Sargent, '13. (Boston: Richard G. Badger, n.d. Boards, \$1.00.)

*The Great War: The Second Phase.* By Frank H. Simonds, '00. (New York: Mitchell Kennerley. 1915. Cloth, \$1.25.)

*The Diplomacy of the War of 1914.* By Ellery C. Stowell, '98, Assistant Professor of International Law in Columbia University. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1915. Cloth, Royal 8vo, \$5.00.)

*Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, vol. XXVI. (Cambridge: The Harvard University Press. Boards, \$1.50.)

*German Culture.* Edited by Prof. W. P. Paterson, of Edinburgh University. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1915. Cloth, \$1.50.)

*A Handbook of the Best Private Schools of the United States and Canada.* By Porter E. Sargent, '06. (Boston. 1915. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

## MARRIAGES.

\*It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1889. Henry P. McKean to Margaret Moore Riker, at New York, N.Y., December 2, 1914.

1889. Gordon Strong to Louise Anne Snyder, October 8, 1914.

1890. Henry F. Hewes to Margaret Gordon Warman, at Moncton, New Brunswick, June 5, 1915.

1890. Henry G. Vaughan to Elizabeth



- Russell Tyson, at Cambridge, April 5, 1915.
1893. Joseph Clark Hoppin to Eleanor Dennistoun Wood, at Islip, Long Island, N.Y., July 20, 1915.
1894. Rolla Sherwin Knapp to Emily Baer Connard, at Reading, Pa., June 14, 1915.
1894. Townsend Lawrence to Caroline L. (Bogert) Brown, at New York, N.Y., June 10, 1915.
- [1898.] Frederick Maurice Newton to Margaret Ashley Shepard, at Brookline, May 15, 1915.
1899. Philip Greenleaf Carleton to Sarah Swift Schaff, at Southborough, June 19, 1915.
1899. Henry Felix Wolff to Miriam Upton Miner, at New York, N.Y., June 30, 1915.
1900. Arthur Stedman Hills to Helen Mayo Seixas, at New York, N.Y., June 1, 1915.
1900. Wilbur Morse to Margaret M. Lawrence, at Reading, Pa., May 15, 1915.
1901. Maurice Caro to Janet Steuer, at Roxbury, May 2, 1915.
1901. Charles Miner Stearns to May Willson Laughlin, at Alexandria Bay, N.Y., June 24, 1915.
1902. Harold Fletcher Barber to Alice L. Gibson, April 28, 1914.
1902. Francis Raymond Boyd to Sarah H. Lyles, at Columbia, S.C., April 27, 1915.
1902. Louis Crawford Clark, Jr., to Frances Stokes, at Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1915.
1902. John Van Lear Findlay, to Corrine Macon Hart, April 14, 1915.
1902. Joseph Aloysius Love to Mary E. Lafford, at Webster, June 29, 1915.
1903. Burton Howard Camp to Rachel C. Rice, at Roxbury, June 30, 1915.
1903. Charles Greely Loring to Katherine Alice Page, at London, Eng., Aug. 4, 1915.
- [1904.] Arthur Wilbur Godfrey to Gertrude Mary Hitz, at New York, N.Y., April 29, 1915.
1905. Arthur Lawrence Derby to Janet Barr, at New Orleans, La., May 11, 1915.
1905. Joseph Benson Marvin to Gladys Carroll, at San Juan, Porto Rico, April 9, 1915.
1907. Augustus Smith Cobb to Mary Christine Converse Shaw, at Newton Centre, June 9, 1915.
- [1907.] Francis Michael Doyle to Margaret M. Crowley, at Boston, June 17, 1915.
1907. Leslie Hastings to Dorothy Dow, at Marion, May 22, 1915.
1907. J. Horton Ijams to Margaret Seton Porter, at Lawrence, Long Island, N.Y., May 8, 1915.
1907. William Bowditch Long to Harriet Bayley, at Cohasset, June 6, 1915.
1907. Livingston Phelps to Mlle. de Berteaux, at Rome, Italy, June 11, 1915.
1907. Frank Skiddy von Stade to Kathryn N. Steele, at Westbury, L.I., June 26, 1915.
1907. Gordon Weeks Waller to Margaret Garrison Voorhees, at Hopewell, N.J., June 9, 1915.
1908. Edward Stoddard Barber to Elenor Vincent Campbell, at Portsmouth, N.H., June 18, 1915.
1908. Joseph Warner Butler to Florence E. Waring, at Fall River, June 24, 1915.
1908. Ralph Maurice Corson to Cora Joan Kohlsaat, at Chicago, Ill., June 26, 1915.
1908. George Luther Foote to Doris Russell, at Keene, N.H., May 15, 1915.

1908. Henry Webb Hyde to Lucette Chapon, at Cohasset, June 26, 1915.
1908. George Richards Minot to Marian Linzie Weld, at Milton, June 29, 1915.
1908. Henry Ashton Robinson to Ann Luretta Sullivan, at Boston, June 12, 1915.
1909. Maurice Hayman Horblitt to Rose Cohen, at Dorchester, June 10, 1915.
1909. Arthur Warren Ingalls to Miriam Elizabeth James, at Chelsea, June 2, 1915.
1909. Lawrence Kirby Lunt to (Mrs.) Marjory Glen Nicholson, at Longwood, May 17, 1915.
1909. Hobart Pillsbury to Olinda Weller, at New York, N.Y., May 8, 1915.
1910. Elliot Cowdin Bacon to Hope Norman, at Beverly, June 5, 1915.
1910. Stanley Cobb to Elizabeth Mason Almy, at Cotuit, July 10, 1915.
1910. Alanson Traak Enos, Jr., to Dorothy Hulbert Sutphin, at Brooklyn, N.Y., June 5, 1915.
1910. Albert Paine Everts to Fannie Foster Tower, at Pepperell, April 24, 1915.
- [1910.] John Alden Fisher to Florence Saben Field, at Hinsdale, N.H., June 30, 1915.
1910. Horace Guild to Emily Davenport Merriam, at Sherburn, June 30, 1915.
1910. Ernest James Hall to Alice G. Poole, at Brockton, July 28, 1915.
1910. George Putnam to Katherine Harte, at Philadelphia, Pa., June 19, 1915.
1910. Herbert Rogers to Elise Burlen, at Boston, June 9, 1915.
1910. George Eustis Stephenson to Louise Dixon, at Boston, June 12, 1915.
1910. James Batcheller Sumner to Bertha Louise Ricketts, at Jackson, Miss., July 21, 1915.<sup>4</sup>
1910. Jesse Edwin Waid to Elinor Cutting Hamlin, at Brookline, May 29, 1915.
1911. Edward Augustus Allen to Margaret Phinney, at Brookline, July 21, 1915.
1911. Harry Vroman Borst to Mabel Callahan, at Amsterdam, N.Y., June 23, 1915.
1911. Lyneham Crocker to Mary Thorn-dike, at Longwood, June 1, 1915.
1911. Frederick May Eliot to Elizabeth Berkeley Lee, at Cambridge, June 25, 1915.
1911. Lawrence Cushing Goodhue to Gertrude Munroe-Smith, at New York, N.Y., May 3, 1915.
1911. Gurnee Munn to Marie Louise Wanamaker, at Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1915.
1911. Daniel Vincent O'Flaherty to Caroline Barrett Woods, at Springfield, July 7, 1915.
1911. John Humphreys Storer, Jr., to Elizabeth May Claxton, at Chestnut Hill, Pa., June 1, 1915.
1911. Arthur Sweetser to Ruth Gregory, at Highland Park, Ill., June 19, 1915.
1911. Samuel Lionel Wolfson to Bessie Freedman, at Chelsea, June 3, 1915.
1912. George Edward Akerson to Harriet Blake, at Omaha, Neb., June 23, 1915.
1912. Thomas Tileston Baldwin, Jr., to Marjorie Virginia Streeter, at Chelsea, June 1, 1915.
1912. Huntington Pope Faxon to Laura Greenough, at Cambridge, June 14, 1915.
1912. Paul Gifford to Florence Chase, at Fall River, May 18, 1915.
1912. Lois Cantor Levison to Jeanette

- Van Raalte, at New York, N.Y., April 8, 1915.
1912. Thomas Tonkin McCabe to Esther G. Freeman, at Boston, June 5, 1915.
1912. Frank Cabot Paine to Virginia M. Low, at Detroit, Mich., April 15, 1915.
1912. Benjamin Pitman to Harriet Talbot Taylor, at Haverhill, July 24, 1915.
1912. Allen Ames Prior to Madeline I. Taylor, at Boston, July 2, 1915.
1912. Myron Richards Williams to Helen Clare Gardner, at Springfield, June 19, 1915.
1914. Homer Darling Burch to Mildred Meredith, at Dubuque, Ia., June 16, 1915.
1914. Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, Jr., to Eleanor Taylor, at Middle Haddam, Conn., June 17, 1915.
1914. James Campbell Manry to Margaret Wight King, at Cambridge, June 16, 1915.
1914. Junius Spencer Morgan to Louise Converse, at Newton, June 15, 1915.
1914. Quentin Reynolds to Sylvia Crowell, at Upper Montclair, N.J., May 15, 1915.
1914. Richard Dexter Walker to Marion Smith Watters, at Boston, May 8, 1915.
1915. Francis Chamberlain to Dorothy Homer, at Arlington, June 30, 1915.
1915. Huntington Reed Hardwick to Margaret Stone, at Marion, July 8, 1915.
1915. John Kenneth Howard to Ruth Gaston, at Boston, June 26, 1915.
1915. Grafton Winthrop Minot to Constance Gardner, at Ipswich, July 24, 1915.
1915. Henry St. John Smith to Constance Wharton, at Groton, June 30, 1915.
- S.B. 1875. William French Smith to Margaret R. Dawson, at Somerville, May 12, 1915.
- S.B. 1905. Edward Holyoke Osgood to Mary Child Nickerson, at Walpole, June 5, 1915.
- S.B. 1914. William Prentice Willetts to Christine Newhall Clark, at Germantown, Pa., June 19, 1915.
- A.M. 1910. Henry Goddard Leach to Agnes Lisle Brown, at Northwick, Villa Nova, Pa., Feb. 20, 1915.
- A.M. 1912. Frank Estes Kendrie to Helen Phinney Wolcott, at Belmont, June 29, 1915.
- A.M. 1914. William John Crosier to Blanche M. Benjamin, at Cambridge, June 25, 1915.
- A.M. 1914. Thomas Dalgliesh Macmillan, to Eva Bryant Adams, at Northampton, June 24, 1915.
- LL.B. 1898. Frederick Elliott Draper to Janet Mann, at Troy, N.Y., June 26, 1915.
- LL.B. 1908. Guy Henry Cutter to Marion L. Burns, at Winchendon, June 30, 1915.
- LL.B. 1908. Walter Henry Merritt to Dorothy G. Wells, at Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1915.
- [L.S. 1910.] Frederick Huntington Babcock to Dorothy Doubleday, at Oyster Bay, N.Y., May 19, 1915.
- LL.B. 1910. Richmond Lennox Brown to Helen Pitkin, at Boston, May 8, 1915.
- LL.B. 1915. Robert Graham Bosworth to Helen Russell Cauldwell, at Orange, N.J., June 17, 1915.
- LL.B. 1915. Henry Ely McElwain, Jr., to Elizabeth Ward Callahan, at Louisville, Ky., June 9, 1915.
- LL.B. 1915. Henry Kimball Urion to Katherine Paul, at Fitzwilliam, N.H., June 26, 1915.

- M.D. 1904. James Prince Lewist to Marie Dupont Emmons, at Jamestown, R.I., June 26, 1915.
- M.D. 1913. Edward De Witt Leonard to Grace Kyle Richardson, at Newton, June 15, 1915.
- M.D. 1915. Horace Kennedy Sowles to Avis H. Wheeler, at Barre, Vt., June 24, 1915.
- M.D. 1917. Aaron Paul Pratt to Agnes C. Daniels, at Wellesley, July 18, 1915.
- D.M.D. 1912. Paul Robert Manning to Marion Alice Redford, at Holyoke, June 1, 1915.
1862. John Read, b. 19 May, 1840, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 29 July, 1915.
1862. Edward Babcock Sawtell, b. 26 Sept., 1840, at Fitchburg; d. at Manchester, N.H., 1 July, 1915.
1862. John Langdon Ward, b. 25 Oct., 1841, at Buffalo, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 18 July, 1915.
1863. Edmund Souder Wheeler, b. 8 Sept., 1842, at Eastport, Me.; d. at Buffalo, N.Y., 6 July, 1915.
1864. John Owen, b. 6 Mar., 1842, at Cambridge; d. at Boston, 8 May, 1915.
1864. Arthur George Sedgwick, LL.B., b. 6 Oct., 1844, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Pittsfield, 14 July, 1915.
1866. Henry Christian Mayer, b. 31 Mar., 1844, at Westfield, N.Y.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 21 May, 1915.
1872. Otis Henry Currier, b. 25 Nov., 1850, at Charlestown; d. at Somerville, 4 July, 1915.
1872. William Brice Lord, b. 25 Dec., 1849, at Washington, D.C.; d. at Washington, D.C., 14 Feb., 1914.
1873. William Mansfield Groton, b. 28 Nov., 1850, at Waldoboro, Me.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 25 May, 1915.
1876. James Edwin Cleaves, M.D., b. 5 July, 1853, at Somerville; d. at Medford, 20 June, 1915.
1876. Theodore Chickering Williams, S.T.B., b. 2 July, 1855, at Brookline; d. at Boston, 6 May, 1915.
1880. Frederic William Sharon, b. 2 Aug., 1857, at San Francisco, Cal.; d. at San Francisco, Cal., 14 July, 1915.
1880. Fairfax Henry Wheelan, b. 27 Sept., 1856, at San Francisco, Cal.; d. at San Francisco, Cal., 26 Mar., 1915.

## NECROLOGY.

MAY 1 to JULY 31, 1915.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

*Prepared by the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.*

Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue, 33 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

## Graduates.

*The College.*

1852. William Robert Ware, S.B., LL.D., b. 27 May, 1832, at Cambridge; d. at Milton, 9 June, 1915.
1855. Charles Augustus Gregory, b. 7 Sept., 1835; d. at Jamaica Plain, 2 June, 1915.
1855. James Tyndale Mitchell, b. 9 Nov., 1834, at Belleville, Ill.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 4 July, 1915.
1856. John Jordan Jacobsen, b. 25 May, 1834, at Baltimore, Md.; d. at Baltimore, Md., 4 April, 1915.
1858. Joseph Alden Shaw, b. 4 Jan., 1836, at Athol; d. at Boston, in May, 1915.
1859. Edward Herbert Jackson, b. 9 July, 1836, at Plymouth; d. at Aiken, S.C., 24 May, 1915.

1883. Angell Boss Babbitt, b. 21 Aug., 1859, at Burrillville, R.I.; d. at Media, Pa., 30 Apr., 1915.
1883. Marshall Cushing, b. 11 March, 1860, at Hingham; d. at New York, N.Y., 12 May, 1915.
1883. Walter Elijah Damon, b. 22 Nov., 1860, at Boston; d. at Brockton, 23 Feb., 1915.
1883. Charles Mifflin Hammond, b. 4 Aug., 1861, at Nahant; d. at Upper Lake, Cal., 14 June, 1915.
1886. Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, b. 5 Sept., 1865, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Nyack, N.Y., 30 June, 1915.
1887. Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge, M.D., b. 19 Dec., 1865, at Boston; d. at New York, N.Y., 15 May, 1915.
1888. John Rice Eldridge, b. 19 Sept., 1864, at Milford; d. at Berkeley, Cal., 23 May, 1915.
1889. George Hodges Shattuck, b. 2 June, 1868, at Winchester; d. at Salem, 4 May, 1915.
1890. Arthur Howe Pingree, b. 3 July, 1868, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Annisquam, 19 July, 1915.
1891. Sumner Carruth Saville, M.D., b. 17 May, 1867, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 27 May, 1915.
1894. James Biddle Eustis, b. 8 Sept., 1870, at New Orleans, La.; d. at New York, N.Y., 8 July, 1915.
1894. Allan Bradshaw Fay, A.M., b. 1 Aug., 1872, at Brooklyn, N.Y.; d. at Washington, D.C., 5 July, 1915.
1894. Herbert Stuart Stone, b. 29 May, 1871, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at sea in the wreck of the steamship *Lusitania*, near Queenstown, Ire., 7 May, 1915.
1895. Murray Anthony Potter, A.M., Ph.D., b. 15 March, 1871, at Clifton, Ill.; d. at Lancaster, 17 May, 1915.
1899. Carl Gottfried Jahn, b. 19 Feb., 1875, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at Pasadena, Cal., 9 March, 1915.
1904. Robert Franklin Manning, b. 1 March, 1882, at Plainfield, N.J.; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., 9 March, 1915.
1908. Carlton Thayer Brodrick, A.M., b. 22 Jan., 1887, at Roxbury; d. at sea in the wreck of the steamship *Lusitania*, near Queenstown, Ire., 7 May, 1915.
1908. Edwin William Friend, A.M., b. 15 June, 1886, at Tipton, Ind.; d. at sea in the wreck of the steamship *Lusitania*, near Queenstown, Ire., 7 May, 1915.
1908. Edgar Ferdinand Zachritz, b. 5 Sept., 1887, at St. Louis, Mo.; d. at St. Louis, Mo., 27 March, 1915.
1909. Richard Rich Freeman, b. 28 Oct., 1886, at Wollaston; d. at sea in the wreck of the steamship *Lusitania*, near Queenstown, Ire., 7 May, 1915.
1910. Robert Engs Andrews, b. 23 April, 1888, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Brookline, 22 May, 1915.
1913. Harold Penn Updegraff Alsop, b. 13 April, 1889, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; d. at Washington, D.C., 10 Dec., 1914.
1915. Walter Cabot Paine, b. 17 Feb., 1891, at Boston; d. at Manchester, 16 July, 1915.

*Scientific School.*

1862. George Arnold Hines, b. 29 Jan., 1841, at Brattleboro, Vt.; d. at Brattleboro, Vt., 8 Aug., 1914.
1865. Charles Follen Atkinson, b. 16 April, 1844, at West Roxbury; d. at Boston, 6 May, 1915.
1901. Albert Heminway Michelson, b. 16 Jan., 1878, at Annapolis, Md.; d. at Cologne, Ger., 9 June, 1915.
1910. George Yelverton Baker, M.F., b. 26 Sept., 1886, at Newport, R.I.;

d. at Seattle, Wash., 15 April, 1915.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

1898. Charles William Prentiss, A.M., Ph.D., b. 14 Aug., 1874, at Washington, D.C.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 12 June, 1915.

*Medical School.*

1855. Henry Rockwood, b. 4 March, 1832, at Fitchburg; d. at South Weymouth, 30 Sept., 1914.  
 1864. Michael Freebern Gavin, b. 12 May, 1844, at Roscommon, Ire.; d. at South Boston, 20 May, 1915.  
 1869. John Hildreth McCollom, b. 6 May, 1843, at Pittston, Me.; d. at Boston, 14 June, 1915.  
 1872. William Neilson, b. 4 Feb., 1840, at Halifax, N.S.; d. at Leominster, 14 May, 1915.  
 1874. Seth Wight Kelley, b. 26 June, 1848, at Orford, Me.; d. at Woburn, 5 May, 1915.  
 1879. Charles Parker Hooker, b. 18 Sept., 1855, at Springfield; d. at Fortune Rocks, near Biddeford, Me., 19 July, 1915.  
 1880. Abraham Barker Cates, b. 12 May, 1854, at East Vassalboro, Me.; d. at Annandale, Minn., 10 June, 1915.  
 1880. Thomas Alexander Crowell, d. in 1901.  
 1894. Daniel Joseph Mehegan, b. 26 Feb., 1870, at Taunton; d. at Taunton, 21 April, 1915.  
 1895. John Mason Hastings, b. 1 Oct., 1869, at Bangor, Me.; d. at Provincetown, 10 June, 1915.  
 1898. William Henry Downey, b. at New Braintree; d. at Taunton, 1 Oct., 1914.  
 1902. Albert Joseph Roberts, b. 26 Aug., 1874, at Weston; d. at Bridgeport, Conn. 11 May, 1915.

*Dental School.*

1873. George Henry Knowles, b. 12 Aug. 1851, at Hallowell, Me.; d. at Pawtucket, R.I., 12 Jan., 1915.  
 1885. Edward Merrill Currier, b. 15 Aug., 1859, at Pepperell; d. at Quincy, 9 July, 1915.  
 1901. John Joseph Gallahue, b. 10 Feb., 1877, in Ireland; d. at South Boston, 17 May, 1915.

*Law School.*

1866. John Clinton Gray, LL.D., b. 4 Dec., 1843, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Newport, R.I., 23 June, 1915.  
 1895. Seeber Edwards, b. 17 Oct., 1869, at Glen, N.Y.; d. at Providence, R.I., 25 Nov., 1914.  
 1912. James Herron McCulloch, b. 4 July, 1888, at Omaha, Nebr.; d. near Chula Vista, Cal., 18 May, 1913.

*Bussey Institute.*

1897. Elisha Wilson Morse, b. 20 April, 1866, at Brockton; d. at Washington, D.C., 18 April, 1915.

*Temporary Members.*

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.

*The College.*

1880. Frank Russak, b. 10 April, 1858, at New York, N.Y.; d. at sea on the steamship *Minnetonka*, London to New York, N.Y., 29 Nov., 1914.  
 1886. (Special) Augustus Barker Higginson, b. 16 June, 1866, at Stackbridge; d. at Santa Barbara, Cal., 17 June, 1915.  
 1900. (Special) Donald Wheelock Davis, b. 28 Nov., 1878, at Findlay, O.; d. at Findlay, O., 19 July, 1915.  
 1900. Herbert Warner Stebbins, b. 15 March, 1857, at Worcester; d. at Brookline, 19 June, 1915.

1900. Caleb Van Husen Whitbeck, b. 28 Nov., 1877, at Rochester, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 27 Feb., 1914.
1909. Guy Walton Maloon, b. 9 Jan., 1886, at Beverly; d. at Colorado Springs, Col., 12 July, 1915.
1918. Francis Skiddy Marden, d. at Cooperstown, N.Y., 23 July, 1915.

*Scientific School.*

1865. William Lincoln Parker, b. 23 March, 1848, at Boston; d. at Cohasset, 29 June, 1915.
1865. Seth Austin Thayer, b. 27 Feb., 1847, at Randolph; d. at Brockton, 16 July, 1915.
1893. Henry Wakefield Wellington, b. 11 Nov., 1875, at Jamaica Plain; d. at New York, N.Y., 29 July, 1915.
1895. Edward Hemenway Stedman, d. at Morris Plains, N.J., 21 July, 1915.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

1904. Erich Muentzer, b. 25 March, 1871, at Uelzen, Ger.; d. at Mineola, N.Y., 6 July, 1915.

*Medical School.*

1846. James Lucas Wheaton, d. at Pawtucket, R.I., 12 Aug., 1915.
1865. Nathaniel Bright Emerson, b. 1 July, 1839, at Waialau, Hawaii; d. at sea on a steamship from Alaska to Honolulu, Hawaii, 16 July, 1915.

*Veterinary School.*

1897. John Charles Harrington, b. at Everett; d. at Everett, 26 July, 1915.

*Law School.*

1854. Stephen Greely Clarke, d. at Tenafly, N.J., 14 July, 1915.

1864. James Brinckerhoff Vredenburgh, b. at Freehold, N.J.; d. at Freehold, N.J., 21 June, 1915.

*Non-Graduate Officer.*

Frederick Blanchard, *Associate in Entomology (University Museum)* 1911-12; d. at Tyngsboro, 2 Nov., 1912.

Luther Samuel Livingston, *Librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener Collection*, 1914, b. at Grand Rapids, Mich.; d. at Cambridge, 24 Dec., 1914.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Hon. Daniel B. Fearing, of Newport, has recently given to the College Library his great collection of books on angling, fishing, fisheries, and fish culture. It is said to be one of the largest ever formed on these subjects, and contains over 12,000 volumes. The foundation stone of any angling library is naturally Isaac Walton's *Compleat Angler*, and of the 170 or more editions of this work that have been published the Fearing collection has over 160. It includes several copies of each of the rare first five editions. There are also several manuscripts and autographs of Walton, and the original probate copy of his will. Of the hundreds of other books on angling mention may be made of the earliest and rarest English book on the subject, namely, the *Treatyse on the Art of Fysshing with an Angle*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde at Westminster, in 1496. There are works on angling in some twenty foreign languages. The collection is equally complete in the subjects of fish, fisheries, and fish culture, and there is a long series of scrap-books, each devoted to a single kind of fish. On whaling and the whale fishery Mr. Fearing had an unusually large collection, including a number of manuscript log books.

In a later issue of the Magazine will be printed a full description of the collection by Mr. Fearing himself.

Prof. G. L. Kittredge, '82, and Pres. Lowell, '77, were both given honorary degrees at the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the new buildings of Johns Hopkins University. The presentations were as follows: "George Lyman Kittredge, Professor of English in Harvard University, an eminent scholar in English literature and language, an inspiring teacher, a productive and indefatigable investigator, especially in the Middle-English period, our foremost Chaucerian authority, who has likewise followed the traditions of his illustrious predecessor, Professor Child, in carrying forward the knowledge and the interpretation of the English and Scottish ballads — a student fruitful in contributions to knowledge, combining erudition with literary charm and searching criticism with sympathetic appreciation"; and, "Abbott Lawrence Lowell, the President of Harvard University, an enthusiastic and stimulating teacher and student of the science of government, contributing largely and with penetrating analysis to our knowledge of the organization and operation of European Governments. As head of our leading University, while worthily maintaining its great traditions, contributing wisely, vigorously, and broadly to the solution of many pressing problems of higher education, keenly appreciative of the needs both of college students and of professional training."

Pres. Eliot is one of the vice-presidents of the committee which is raising funds for the relief of Poland.

William R. Thayer, '81, and Prof. George F. Moore, LL.D. '06, received the degree of Doctor of Letters at the Yale Commencement. In presenting Mr. Thayer, Prof. Woolsey said, "Wil-

liam Roscoe Thayer, born to a Harvard heritage and historian of his *Alma Mater*, poet and man of letters, Mr. Thayer has served his College in its *Graduates' Magazine*. But he is an historian with a larger canvas. He has interpreted modern Italy to his countrymen. He makes us share his love and enthusiasm. And as we glory in United Italy or follow breathlessly the diplomacy of Cavour in his pages, neutrality cannot forbid our wishing her a wider future." In conferring the degree Pres. Hadley said, "As one of the group of those who have made history and politics a part of the world's great literature, we confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Letters and admit you to all its rights and privileges." Prof. Moore was presented in the following words: "George Foot Moore, '72, by inheritance and training a son of Yale, Professor Moore has given his life to the service of Andover Seminary and of Harvard. In the history of religion, in Hebraic literature, and in a bewildering list of Oriental tongues his attainments are of a rare order. Sound judgment, high breeding, and scholarship of a very great distinction unite in one whom we are proud to call our own." Pres. Hadley responded, "As one who has compassed the high achievement of giving literary form to the results of critical theology and critical scholarship, we add to the degrees that Yale has already conferred upon you that of Doctor of Letters and admit you to all its rights and privileges." At the same time Yale conferred the degree of LL.D. on Justice Charles E. Hughes, LL.D. '10.

#### THE GREEK PLAYS.

No more enthusiastic audiences have ever sat in the Harvard Stadium than those who witnessed on May 18 and 19 Granville Barker's production of the



*Iphigenia in Tauris* and the *Trojan Women*. The key to this success was the harmony achieved between material and presentation. The tone of the performances was wisely adapted to Gilbert Murray's modernized translations. The English poet has accomplished for the present generation the important service of making Euripides live again by expressing him in the terms of the most recent literary fashions. For substance of such sort archaeological precision would have been out of place. Mr. Barker therefore retained only the broad outlines of the ancient setting and accessories, and by accommodating them to the exigencies and opportunities of modern dramatic conditions, by investing them with the costumes and scenic devices of the schools of Gordon Craig and Leon Bakst, he appealed to spectators of the twentieth century. Typical examples were the convincing effect of barbaric magnificence attained in the *Iphigenia* and the absolutely overpowering impression created by the symbolized conflagration of the city at the end of the *Troades*. The concordant fusion of the old and the new gave a peculiar fitness to the patronage of the enterprise by both the Classic and English Departments. A like harmony existed between the loftiness of Attic tragedy and the high merit of the acting. Greek plays, such as the *Medea* and the *Edipus King*, have suffered much during the last decade in the estimation of Americans through the inadequacy of their presentation by amateurs or inferior professionals. The efforts of Granville Barker's company have gone far toward correcting this unfavorable opinion. All of the artists were equal to their difficult parts; even the King Thoas of the *Iphigenia* was properly conceived in that humorous light with which the race-proud Hel-

lenes must have viewed the outlandish and outwitted prince. But the skill or rather the genius of Miss McCarthy in the title rôle of the first play and as Hecuba in the second was little less than an astounding revelation. She exemplified tragic exaltation without committing once the sin of theatrical bombast. Not only did she identify herself with the two diametrically opposed personalities, but she introduced the subtlest variations into her interpretation of each character. It would have been easy, for instance, to fall into monotony in delineating the unrelieved agony of Hecuba, but Miss McCarthy colored the emotion of grief with infinite shading, until, at the conclusion, when it seemed that she had exhausted every gradation, she reached a supreme climax by tramping about the orchestra and beating the ground. She proved herself more truly Hellenic than if she had resorted to archaeological pedantries, for she embodied the very spirit of the Greeks in her restraint, as when, instead of tearing the passion to tatters, she averted her gaze and turned despairingly to the wall at Andromache's poignant farewell to her child. It is such acting as this that, united to Mr. Barker's intelligent scholarship and dramatic sensitiveness, has made the plays of Euripides once more vital realities upon our stage.

A committee of members of wives of the Faculty has been taking groups of Cambridge school children through the University Museum from day to day. This has been done for the purpose of interesting the children in the treasures of the Museum and is one of the outside University activities which seems to be of real service.

Prof. C. H. Haskins, h '08, Dean of the Graduate School, has given a course of lectures this summer at the University of California.

The Department of Education is to offer next year a special training course in the management of playgrounds and recreation centres. It will be directed by Mr. G. E. Johnson, who has had long experience as he was, for several years, director of playgrounds in Pittsburg and has given courses in the New York School of Philanthropy. He will have assistance from Joseph Lee, '83, whose recent book, *Play in Education*, is noticed elsewhere, and by Dr. J. E. Goldthwait, M.D. '88, Professor in the Medical School.

Prof. de Wulf of Louvain University will next year give a course in Scholastic Philosophy at Harvard. He is one of the most prominent of modern students of the mediæval period, a sympathetic master of the subject of Scholastic Philosophy which has, so far, been treated only in the most cursory way at the University.

Last year there were about 50 more applicants for admission to the Freshman Class than usual. It was generally believed that this was due to a very successful year in athletics and to the opening of the Freshman Dormitories, both of which advertised the University. Those who have followed the registration closely during the last few years believed that the increase was abnormal and that this year would see no increase, perhaps rather a falling off in the applications for admission. Their prophecies have not proved to be correct. It is still too early to say how many there will actually be in the new Freshman Class, but the fact remains that last year there were 892 applicants for admission and that this year there are 955, an increase of 63, which is greater than the almost phenomenal growth of last year. This comes, also, just after the much discussed raising of the tuition fee. It certainly does not indicate any falling off in qual-

ity as no change has been made in the entrance requirements. After the full returns come in it will be interesting to see whether the increase is due to the fact that the New Plan of admission is becoming better known and whether the efforts of Harvard Clubs in more distant parts of the country are having their effect.

Frederick H. Sterns, Ph.D. '15, is in charge this year of the exploring expedition under the auspices of the Peabody Museum in the States of Nebraska and Kansas. Explorations will be made in known prehistoric villages of the Kansas, Wichita, and Pawnee Indians, with the view of establishing their possible relationship to the Eastern Nebraska prehistoric people. The expedition will be in the field about four months.

In an address made recently at the University of North Carolina, President Lowell gave a broad definition of culture which is certainly very far from the German definition of *Kultur*. He said, in substance: "Culture does not mean the possession of a body of knowledge common to all educated men, for there is no such thing today. It denotes rather an attitude of mind than a specific amount of information. It implies enjoyment of things the world has agreed are beautiful; interest in the knowledge that mankind has found valuable; comprehension of the principles that the race has accepted as true. All this involves a desire to know, coupled with a capacity to acquire and appreciate."

Prof. Roscoe Pound delivered the principal address at the annual convention of the Ohio State Bar Association which was held at Cedar Point, Ohio, from July 6-9.

Prof. G. F. Swain, of the Graduate School of Applied Science, is one of three commissioners appointed to work out a comprehensive plan for the development

of New York Harbor. The commission is expected to consider all the problems relating to maritime traffic and the handling of freight.

Prof. R. A. Daly, Ph.D. '96, was one of the speakers at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held during the first week in August at the University of California.

In honor of his sixty-first birthday Dr. W. T. Councilman, h '99, was given a dinner at the Hotel Belvedere in Baltimore, on May 13. The dinner was attended by over a hundred, among them many of the most noted physicians of America, of whom a good proportion were former students of Dr. Councilman in the Harvard Medical School. Among the speakers were Dr. Simon Flexner, S.D. (Hon.) '06, and Dr. E. H. Bradford, '69. Dr. Councilman was presented with a portrait of himself painted by Leopold Seyffert of Philadelphia.

Prof. Arthur Pope, '01, made an address at the sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Arts, held in Philadelphia on May 12. The topic before the meeting was art education with special reference to cultural and industrial development.

Prof. Bliss Perry gave the Phi Beta Kappa Address at Goucher College, Md., May 21. He commented on Emerson's famous Phi Beta Kappa Address at Harvard in 1837, pointing out that Emerson, had he been alive today, would have preached the supreme moral obligation of America in the war, that he would have shamed the diffidence of Americans in speaking out for righteousness, justice, and liberty.

Robert G. Shaw, '69, has presented to the University his remarkable collection of material relating to the history of the drama. This collection, consisting of great numbers of play-bills, portraits,

and illustrated books, one of the most complete ever gathered, will be more fully described in a later issue of the *Magazine*.

#### WAR NOTES.

##### *Harry Gustav Byng.*

The news of the death in action of Harry Gustav Byng, '13, has reached this country and has brought a deep sense of loss to the many friends that he made while here. Byng was born in London, July 12, 1889, and prepared at Harrow. When he decided to come to Harvard he had literally not an acquaintance in the United States, but the charm of his personality and the fineness of his character quickly brought him not acquaintances but friends.

At Harvard he was a brilliant Association football player, being a member of the team for two years and twice picked on the All-America. As captain in his last year his coaching and leadership brought the team an exceedingly successful season. His literary ability made him an editor of the *Advocate*, while his social gifts brought him exceptional popularity.

After leaving College he worked with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, and then returned to England in the autumn of 1913 and entered the English General Electric Company. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in the London Artists' Rifles, and was detailed as a scout. His regiment was sent to the front in November, and he served with it till March, when he received a commission as 2d lieutenant in the 2d Border Line Regiment. During five days' leave he was married in London to Miss Evelyn Curtis, of Boston, on March 22. On joining the regiment his resourcefulness and gallantry brought him much dangerous reconnaissance work, which he executed so

brilliantly that he was commanding more than a company when he fell. On the 16th of May he was leading a charge on the German trenches near Festubert, when he was wounded twice, in the head and abdomen. He fell on the edge of the German trench and was dragged into it by his men. He would not let any of them carry him to the rear because of the danger to their lives, and lay quite uncomplaining from 3 A. M. till 8 P. M., when he was taken to the hospital. He died 24 hours later. One of his men wrote as follows: "He was not only our superior officer, but a true comrade. He lived well and died well." Harvard can well be proud that the name of one of her sons stands so high on the roll of England's honored dead.

O. Wolcott, '13.

*Carlton Thayer Brodrick.*

In the death of Carlton Thayer Brodrick, at the age of 23, who was drowned in the *Lusitania* massacre on May 7, the mining profession has lost a young engineer of exceptional promise, and Harvard University one of the most brilliant of its younger graduates. Born in Dorchester on Jan. 22, 1887, Brodrick passed his boyhood there and in Newton, where he attended the Hyde Grammar School and later the Newton High School, from which he graduated in 1904 with a splendid record of scholarship behind him.

During his college career at Harvard University, his marked ability as a student in chemistry, mathematics, and geology won him a place in the foremost ranks of his Class and in his junior year a position in the First Group of Scholars. Graduating with honors in 1906, Brodrick remained for an extra year's work in mining engineering and geology, and although he left to accept a position before completing the course for his pro-

fessional degree, he earned his A.M. Throughout his college course Brodrick showed a lively interest in mining geology, and during his summer vacations made many trips, both for the College and on his own account, to the Rocky Mountain regions, British Columbia, and other points in the Northwest. His professors even now speak of the energy and enthusiasm he manifested in making these researches, and of his constant interest in applying and working out in the field, at every opportunity, the theories studied in the classroom. Extraordinary facility in languages enabled Brodrick during these years to continue his engineering studies in the works of Russian, Swedish, and Italian authorities, as well as French and German, until, when in 1910 he left his college courses to accept an appointment in the U.S. Geological Survey, he had a knowledge and grasp of his subject remarkably wide for a man of his years.

His work in the Government service at Washington early attracted the attention of Sidney H. Ball, the well-known mining engineer, who took Brodrick with him in the fall of that year to the Athasar district in southwestern Siberia. There they remained six months engaged in geological studies, particularly of copper occurrences, in which Brodrick's work proved so sound that he was engaged the next year as mining geologist by the Russo-Asiatic Company, controlling large mining interests in the Kyshtim district of the Ural Mountain region. At that time the Russo-Asiatic Company was just at the beginning of its enormous development, and soon Brodrick, who was then only in his 24th year, was being sent all over Russia and Siberia to investigate new properties and report on their mining possibilities, a work which required the exercise, not

only of expert knowledge, but also of sound and far-seeing judgment. Signal success in this work led to further promotion, and in less than two years Brodrick was advanced to the post of consulting geologist to the Russo-Asiatic Company. In this capacity he examined and reported upon a considerable number of important Russian and Siberian mining properties. His latest work was an examination of the wonderful Ridder mining properties, in western Siberia, which are generally regarded by mining experts as one of the four or five great mining developments of the decade.

During these few years of rapid advancement and widening experience in his profession, Brodrick never lost active interest in his *Alma Mater*, and he made a practice of devoting a major part of the vacations spent in this country to the service of the Geological Museum of Harvard University. There he brought together specimens from foreign districts he had examined, and formed a large and valuable collection of Russian and Siberian ores, supplemented by an unusually complete fund of information as to their occurrence in the field.

Living his life to the fullest, in work, travel, and constant research, he allowed himself few leisure moments throughout his brief professional career. The few weeks spent in London on his last trip home he devoted to the work of the Belgian Relief Commission, in which, as elsewhere, he left the clear imprint of efficient service that later, after his death, called forth the special commendation of H. C. Hoover, the American engineer in charge of the Commission.

He was heart and soul in his work, with an absorption that amounted almost to a passion for further knowledge and deeper research, but his energy was happily guided by a keen intelligence

and tempered by a splendidly balanced mind. There could be but one result, — and in the five short years of his professional activities, he attained an enviable place in the confidence and regard of his engineering associates and superiors. The following cablegram to his parents from Edgar Rickard, president of the Mining and Metallurgical Club of London, one of the many such messages received after the catastrophe, voices the feeling in professional circles and reflects the sentiment that prevailed among the men with whom he had come in contact: "Allow me to express personally and in behalf of all mining men here deep sympathy in your bereavement. The loss of so brilliant and promising an engineer to our profession has cast a shadow upon us. . . ."

Typically American, in the best sense of the term, in the vigor and enthusiasm of his life, Brodrick upheld in his death the proudest traditions of American manhood. He died in the ranks of Christian noblemen who chose to give their places to women and children on the ill-fated *Lusitania*, and to meet calmly and cheerfully the death that awaited them when the ship went down. His friends who felt the inspiration of his life and work, and so mourn him most deeply, have found in his death an even greater inspiration that will be cherished in their hearts long after the memory of his short life has become dimmed with advancing years.

#### *Military Training Camp.*

The following Harvard men, undisturbed by the fact that pacifists — and even the Harvard *Crimson* — see danger of war in reasonable preparedness, have shown their patriotism by enrolling for the Military Training Camp for business and professional men in Plattsburg, N.Y.:



**RICHARD NORTON, '02, AT AMIENS.**  
 Awarded the *Croix de Guerre* for bravery in rescuing the wounded.



**CARLTON THAYER BRODRICK, '04.**  
 Killed in the Lusitania massacre.



**HARRY GUSTAV BYNG.**  
 Killed May 16 while leading a charge.

**HARVARD MEN AND THE WAR.**



C. P. Adams, '99, Henry Adams, 2d, '98, A. G. Alley, Jr., '01, C. L. Ames, '06, J. S. Ames, '01, Harcourt Amory, Jr., '16, C. L. Appleton, '08, F. R. Appleton, Jr., '07, H. N. Arnold, '96, E. P. Adams, p '04, R. L. Bacon, '07, G. G. Ball, '08, T. H. Barber, '11, W. A. Barron, Jr., '14, C. C. Batchelor, '01, E. DeT. Bechtel, '03, Prescott Belknap, '91], E. S. Benedict, '96, E. N. Bennett, '09, C. S. Berry, p '07, S. S. Bigelow, '15, A. C. Blagden, '06, Crawford Blagden, '02, Thomas Blagden, '14, F. S. Blake, '93, G. B. Blake, '93, Harold Blanchard, '99, T. S. Blumer, '09, J. E. Boit, '12, Edward Bowditch, Jr., '03, W. C. Bowers, 2d, '10], T. S. Bradlee, '90, Ralph Bradley, '09, J. C. Breckenridge, l '95, Gorham Brooks, '05, P. R. Browne, '05, P. B. Brown, '10], E. S. Bryant, '06, K. P. Budd, '02, J. W. Burden, '06, F. M. Burnham, '11, Carleton Burr, '13, I. T. Burr, Jr., '06, G. E. Burton, Jr., l '06, Raymond Belmont, '10], Winthrop Burr, Jr., '18, R. C. Bolling, '00, J. J. Cabot, '13, N. W. Cabot, '98, Samuel Cabot, '06, P. A. Carroll, '02, E. K. Carver, '14, O. M. Chadwick, '11, H. D. Chandler, '06, L. S. Chanler, Jr., '14, H. M. Channing, '02, Oswald Chew, '03, Samuel Chew, '93, H. B. Clark, '01, W. A. Clark, Jr., '16, Grenville Clarke, '08, W. J. Clothier, '04, J. S. Cochran, '00, C. R. Codman, 2d., '15, Julian Codman, '92, L. deP. Cole, '01, W. C. Coleman, '05, E. J. D. Coxe, S.B. '03, Clarence Crimmins, '10, F. H. Cruger, '08], John Cutler, '09, Robt. Cutler, '16, B. Curtis, '99, A. S. Dabney, '09, C. W. Dall, '05, W. W. Daly, '14, C. C. Davis, '01, J. L. Derby, '08, Richard Derby, '03, R. A. Derby, '05, D. H. Dewar, '05, Eugene Dodd, '14, E. L. Dorr, S.B. '85, C. D. Draper, '00, J. P. Draper, l '03, H. C. Drayton, '06], E. E. Du Pont, '03, W. C. Durfee, '04, A. C. Eastman, m '00, B. A. Edwards, '14, W. V. Ellis, '08, Roger Ernst, '03, S. A. Fahnestock, '08, J. W. Farley, '99, J. S. Farlow, '02, G. R. Fearing, Jr., '93, R. M. Ferry, '12, Hamilton Fish, Jr., '10, C. S. Forbes, '00, Nevil Ford, '13, R. C. Foster, '11, W. L. Fox, '13, N. L. Francis, '92, P. R. Frost, '07, F. E. Frothingham, '94, B. A. Fuller, '00, R. H. Gardiner, '04, E. H. George, '00, J. F. A. Giblin, '11, E. M. Gilbert, '09, G. deK. Gilder, '08, H. T. Gleason, '09, J. M. Glidden, '00, Conrad Goddard, '08, G. A. Gordon, '06, Patrick Grant, 2d., '08, H. G. Gray, '97, J. C. Gray, '97, R. W. Gray, '01, H. D. Greeley, l '05, H. S. Grew, '96, R. C. Grew, '95, Lawrence Grinnell, '08, Roger Griswold, '14, W. F. S. Gifford, '04, Albert Hale, '93, R. S. Hale, '91, P. L. Hammond, '06], W. L. Hanavan, '03, D. G. Harris, '00, M. K. Hart, '04, Cyril Hatch, '00, Lawrence Hayward, '01, Lawrence Hemenway, '15, J. J. Higginson, '07, P. W. Hobart, '11, R. B. Hobart, '06, A. I. Hoe, '04, W. W. Hoffman, '02, J. P. Hogan, '03, E. J. Holmes, '95, S. W. Holt, '10, Robt. Homans, '97, W. P. Homans, '08, J. L. Howe, '99, Kenneth Howes, '08, H. B. Ingalls, '02, E. DuP.

Irving, '09], G. E. Irving, Jr., S.B. '07, Oliver Iselin, '11, Chas. Jackson, '98, Henry James, Jr., '99, Wm. James, '02, Benjamin Joy, '05, D. H. Jay, '03, J. T. L. Jeffries, '13], F. A. Jenks, '07, G. L. Jones, '02, H. T. King, '92, LeRoy King, '06, F. H. Kinnicutt, '97, H. B. Kirtland, '01, C. H. Krumbhaar, '03, B. M. Langstaff, '06, C. S. Lerch, l '14, Harris Livermore, '01, J. H. Lowell, '14, Ralph Lowell, '12, G. H. Lyman, Jr., '16, C. C. Lund, '16, Wm. MacLeod, '04, R. McC. Marsh, '09, L. P. Marvin, '98, V. C. Mather, '03, W. R. May, '04, A. H. Metcalf, S.B. '09, W. W. Metcalf, '06, G. H. Miffin, Jr., '00, J. J. Minot, Jr., '13, L. H. Monks, [s '08], Benjamin Moore, '08, E. D. Morgan, Jr., '13, G. A. Moriarty, Jr., '06, Joe Morningstar, Jr., l '14, G. B. Morison, '83, A. H. Morse, '01, G. P. Metcalf, '12, R. P. Newhall, '15, J. B. Newton, '10, E. B. Nye, '02, N. J. O'Connor, '07, J. V. Onativia, Jr., '08, R. W. Page, '03, James Park, '08, E. C. Parker, '05, H. McB. Parker, '14], J. S. Parker, '13, J. D. Peabody, '06, F. A. Pearson, '11, H. P. Perry, '01, J. C. Phillips, s '99, J. D. Phillips, '97, A. S. Pier, '95, R. E. Pierce, '06, C. L. Pitkin, '06, D. S. Pitkin, [b '06], S. Plummer, '04, J. H. Proctor, '89, A. Z. Pyles, '10, G. B. Redwood, '10, J. A. Remick, Jr., '06, A. B. Richardson, '12, C. R. Richmond, '09, R. S. Richmond, '06], J. H. Ricketson, Jr., '97, H. L. Riker, '03, R. L. Robbins, '97, S. L. Roberts, '04], F. W. Rockwell, Jr., '07, C. W. Rodgers, d '00, D. P. Rogers, '96, P. J. Roosevelt, '13, T. Roosevelt, Jr., '09, C. C. Rumsey, '02], J. L. Saltonstall, '00, F. M. Sawtell, '02, Percival Sayward, '03], A. H. Schefer, '03, B. E. Schlesinger, '99, S. P. Shaw, Jr., '99, T. M. Shaw, '00, L. H. Shepard, '98], H. R. Shepley, '10, R. W. Sherwin, [s '99], L. E. Shipman, '96], H. R. Shurtleff, '06, G. S. Silabee, '13, Theodore Simon, '14, Bulkley Smith, '13, F. E. Smith, Jr., '00], H. W. Smith, '95, Willard Smith, '14, T. P. Snow, '04, P. L. Spalding, '92, H. D. Stickney, '02, H. K. Stockton, '02, Thomas Stokes, '03, J. J. Storrow, Jr., '15, T. W. Storrow, '15, J. M. Sturgis, '96, J. A. Sullivan, '97, Harold Tappin, '00, W. N. Taylor, '03, Landon Thomas, '09, P. W. Thomson, '02, Donald Tucker, '99], H. G. Tucker, '06, Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., '11], Wolcott Tuckerman, '03, J. R. Tunis, '11, Roberts Tunis, '13], Harrison Tweed, '06, B. M. Vance, '08, R. G. Vickery, '13, C. C. Walker, '92, Gordon Ware, '08, John Warren, '96, D. C. Watson, '16, F. D. Webster, '06, Melville Weston, '15, H. E. Wetzel, '11, Philip Wharton, '15, F. W. Wheeler, '12], W. H. Wheeler, '10, L. G. White, '06, J. G. Wiggins, '12, R. B. Wigglesworth, '12, Lewis Williams, '00, C. H. Wilmerding, Jr., '14, F. N. Wilson, '94, C. G. Winslow, '93], Bertram Winthrop, [l '11], Frederic Winthrop, '91, P. E. Wood, '08, Francis Woodbridge, '98, J. W. Worthington, '95, G. H. Wright, d '03, Philip Winsor, '15.



*The Motor-Ambulance Work.*

Almost as soon as the American Ambulance Hospital was organized, it was realised that a transportation service would be necessary. Its beginnings were small; in the battle of the Marne there were only a half-dozen hastily built cars in the service, which consisted in gathering cases in the field and carrying them direct to the Neuilly Hospital. Their work, however, was so satisfactory that its possibilities of wider usefulness became apparent, and rapid growth began.

At present, in addition to the Paris squad of ambulances which serves to carry wounded from the freight station of La Chapelle to all the hospitals in the Paris district, including the American Ambulance Hospital, there are four other units at work. One squad is attached to Hospital "B," at Juilly, about 40 kilometres east of Paris, and serves between the clearing hospitals at Compiègne, near Soissons, and Juilly. The other three units are stationed at Dunkirk, Pont-à-Mousson, and on the Alsace border, the total number of cars employed in these places being about 75.

Allowing for the great difference between the character of the country on the Channel coast in Flanders and the abrupt slopes of the Vosges Mountains in Alsace, the work done by these field sections is much the same. Each section is attached to the French army, is fed and lodged by it, and is subject to its discipline. Also the army furnishes the required gasoline and tires, but the drivers act as their own mechanics in the matter of routine repairs. Officers are appointed by the Ambulance Committee in Paris and are in complete charge of the sections and the squads that compose them.

An impression seems to have got abroad that the men in the Ambulance

drive their extraordinary Fords out into the battlefields, pick up the wounded where they have fallen, and after administering first-aid and loading them into the ambulances drive them dangerously back to shelter and the waiting surgeons.

The fact is otherwise. The army's own stretcher-bearers do the hazardous work of collecting the wounded, largely by night. The army's surgeons in the first-line dressing stations give what surgical attention is imperatively demanded, and again the stretcher-bearers and the army's horse-ambulances and mule-litters move the wounded back to the second-line stations, all temporary affairs removed from the immediate rum-pus of the battle, but almost always within artillery range. It is at these stations that the work of the motor-ambulances begins, and it ends at the big clearing hospitals that are established at varying distances to the rear. In some cases the work is routine evacuation of hospitals to the railway stations — taxi service and very dull, but invariably useful.

All the men in the service are volunteers and unpaid, except for the regular one sou a day paid to all soldiers in the French army. A very large majority of our drivers are graduates of American colleges, among them Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, U. of P., Virginia, Columbia, and Harvard, the greatest number from any one of them being from the last-named.

Several of the Harvard men who have been in our service have left it to take an active part in the struggle, feeling that ambulance work expressed inadequately their desire to serve. Among these are O. D. Filley, '06, now a lieutenant in the British air service, who was recently decorated for brilliant conduct in action; D. P. Starr and W. G. Oak-

man, Jr., '08, who are now said to be driving armored motors with the British Expeditionary Force in the Dardanelles. Elliot C. Cowdin, 2d, '08, is now a member of the American Squadron in the French aviation service and has already been mentioned for distinguished conduct. Two Harvard men who have not been connected with the Ambulance, but who are also in the same squadron, are Frasier Curtis, '08, and Norman Prince, '08, who organized the squadron late last winter. Robert T. W. Moss, '94, entered the Ambulance service in January, 1915, but in March he resigned to go to Serbia, which he felt needed help more than any other of the belligerent countries.

A. Piatt Andrew, Princeton, '93, formerly Assistant Professor of Political Economy at Harvard, drove an ambulance for several months in the north of France before he was appointed inspector-general of our service, in which capacity he maintains the coördination between the field sections and the central administration in Paris. Regis H. Post, '91, is adjutant of the staff, and Philip A. Carroll, '02, served on it for some months. J. S. Cochrane, '00, was in charge of a squad that was stationed at St. Pol until his resignation in the spring, and C. T. Lovering, '02, succeeded Filley in command of a section that served in the north and then at Hospital "B" in Juilly.

E. V. Salisbury, '08, is in command of the section at Pont-à-Mousson. His section worked in the hospital centre of Beauvais for nearly two months, and was the second of our units to be sent to the front with the French army. It has done work so notably good that the section has twice been cited in the "Order of the Army."

The first section to be sent to the front was formed under the command of R. Lawrence, '02, and is now at work in the

recaptured territory of Alsace. Lawrence's assistants in the section were D. D. L. McGrew, '03, and Lovering Hill, '10, the latter succeeding to the command after Lawrence and McGrew left for America. R. W. Stebbins, '00, had temporary charge of one of the squads of the Dunkirk section, and P. H. Wood, '16, of the Paris squad.

A roster follows of the Harvard men who have been in the service, or who are now serving, complete so far as the available sources of information go: F. H. All, G.S.; Charles L. Appleton, '08; A. Piatt Andrew, Ph.D. '00; G. C. Broome, '86; A. G. Carey, '14; David Carb, '09; J. S. Cochrane, '00; C. R. Codman, 2d, '15; J. R. Childs, '15; E. C. Cowdin, 2d, '08; C. R. Cross, '03; E. J. Curley, '04; L. H. Delabarre, '16; J. S. Farlow, '02; S. P. Fay, '07; O. D. Filley, '06; H. D. Hale, Jr., '15; L. Hemenway, '15; Alex. I. Henderson, '13; C. Higginson, '17; Lovering Hill, '10; Carlyle H. Holt, '12; Allyn R. Jennings, G.S.; P. B. Kurtz, '16; R. Lawrence, '02; D. W. Lewis, '15; W. Lovell, '07; C. T. Lovering, '02; J. O. Lyman, '06; D. D. L. McGrew, '03; J. Melcher, '17; J. M. Mellen, '17; H. H. Metcalf, '17; Robert T. W. Moss, '95; W. G. Oakman, Jr., '08; T. J. Putnam, '15; Durant Rice, '11; Laurence Rumsey, '08; R. W. Stebbins, '00; H. M. Suckley, '10; M. F. Talbot, '16; P. B. Watson, Jr., '15; W. B. Webster, Jr., '11; H. B. Willis, '12; E. C. Wilson, '17; C. P. Winsor, '17; P. H. Wood, '16.

In addition to this work of the American Ambulance of Paris, Richard Norton, '92, has organized and is in active charge of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, which is maintaining in the field two units of 25 cars, one with the French army in the Hébuterne district, and a newly formed section with the British. The work of this organization has been so noteworthy that Norton

has been decorated by the French Government with the newly created "War Cross."

In the opportunity for humane service, for illuminating experience with the noblest qualities of mankind, for developing the knowledge of war that inspires dread and horror of its relentless waste, this ambulance service in France has been of incalculable value. It must never be undertaken lightly or in a spirit of adventure, but with a determination to serve, and to serve well in every detail.

*D. D. L. McGrew, '03.*

#### *A Day at the French Front.*

The universities of England and France are bearing with cheerful heroism far more than their share of the terrible burden imposed by the present war. Without exception they have given lavishly of their very best. Many of the university grounds and buildings in Oxford and Cambridge are being used by the military and hospital authorities; the only students left in residence are cripples, Hindus, Americans, and women: most of the younger dons are at the front or on their way there, and a large proportion of the older ones are serving the cause in one way or another at home. All this has won for the two great English universities a place in the popular affection and esteem such as they have perhaps never occupied before. In France there is precisely the same tale to tell. The tragedy of the situation there is perhaps not as evident at first sight as in England; for the "plant" of the continental university is so much smaller than that of a residential institution like Oxford or Cambridge that the outward effects of its desertion are less immediately obvious. But a look beneath the surface or a talk with any of the academic people who remain will quickly reveal the true state of affairs. And yet, despite

the overwhelming strain of it all, so devoutly does France believe in the necessity of maintaining in every possible way the continuity of her intellectual activities that no lecture and no academic occasion that could by any possibility be retained has been suffered to go by the board. The Sorbonne-Harvard exchange has gone on as usual; two Harvard professors have made the rounds of the provincial universities, and incredible as it may seem, the visitors have been made to feel that their hosts were really glad to see them and anxious to hear what they had to say. And there are few Harvard men who would not feel a real thrill of pride could they realize how deeply the French care for the good opinion and sympathy of this University — how strongly they desire "that Harvard at least should know the truth of this war," as they often expressed it. Pres. Eliot's views concerning it have been widely read in France, and have created a profound impression there; whatever the rest of the United States may feel and do, the French look to Harvard for assurances of friendship and understanding. Only those who have recently been in France can understand how highly such assurances are prized there today.

To this desire, "that Harvard at least should know the truth of this war," I owe one of the most interesting days of my life — the 16th of last March — when I motored some fifty miles along the French front from Nancy through Lunéville to Gerbéviller and back, in company with the Mayor, and Recteur of the University of Nancy, and Professor Paul Petit, of the Faculté des Sciences there. On the previous day, during my lecture at the university, I had heard the cannon roar at Pont-à-Mousson, and though I was assured that there was *calme absolu* along all the front that I was to visit, that the lines were

two or three kilometres and more apart, and that in all probability nothing but artillery duels would occur, I felt that some little excitement was probably in store for me.

Promptly at 8 o'clock on the following morning we were off. Our first stop was at the picturesque old town of St. Nicolas du Port, where certain final formalities in connection with our all-essential safe-conduct had to be gone through with. The Mayor, — most genial and courteous of men, — who had already given himself an infinity of trouble in making the preliminary arrangements, undertook to interview the military authorities himself and sent us to visit the curious and interesting cathedral while we waited. Identification blanks were sent in to us, and we filled them out on a beautiful marble table in the south transept. We had need of all our papers, for we were challenged and held up at least a score of times that day. Usually one or two soldiers leaped out into the road and flourished their rifles (occasionally they made a show of pointing them at us) when they wanted us to stop: and, generally speaking, a cursory examination of our safe-conduct sufficed to get us through. But on one occasion there was a different tale to tell. The sentry knew personally the Mayor, who was sitting on the front seat, and waved to him to pass without further ceremony; but before we could get by, an officer rushed up, and after chiding the *piou-piou* for letting any one through without examination, ordered us all out of the motor and put us through our paces in most approved style. "*Ce n'est pas un nom français,*" he truly remarked when he came to me; "*d'ailleurs ce monsieur n'a pas cent quatre-vingt-dix de hauteur.*" I was about to reply that I never said I had when I remembered that such was the approximation (in centimetres) which had been

set down that morning in my identification blank. After a few more queries he waved us back to the car and let us pass. I have a shrewd suspicion that the show was played out for the special benefit of the too easy-going sentry; but the fact remains that the authorities are exceedingly strict and that several innocent persons have been shot for neglecting details. There was a story going the rounds that General Joffre himself had recently been stopped in that region and subjected to a most searching examination by a suspicious sentry, and that after his identity had been established he complimented the soldier on his vigilance.

As soon as we left St. Nicolas evidences that we were in close proximity to the battle-line crowded in on us thick and fast. We passed several detachments of mud-stained infantry who bore unmistakable signs of having passed the previous night in the trenches. They had not had any actual fighting to do for some time, but they knew that they could not afford to relax their watchfulness for one instant; there had been a terrible struggle all the way from Nancy to Lunéville and beyond during the first two weeks of September which they were in no danger of forgetting; the countryside still bore marks of it which the winter had by no means effaced. The fields on either side of the road were pitted with shell holes; many of the farmhouses were charred and roofless; and the plain wooden crosses which marked the graves of fallen heroes became increasingly frequent as we sped along. Some of the bodies had been buried so hastily that the spring rains and early ploughing had uncovered them, with the result that in many places the air was black with crows hovering about in search of carrion. A strapping young peasant girl, whom we found later in the day doing two men's

work in the heavy fields, told us a moving tale of how German soldiers had forced her at the point of the bayonet to dig graves for their fallen dead.

Stopping for a brief instant at Lunéville to order *déjeuner* to be ready for us on our return, we continued on our course till we reached the ruins of Gerbéviller which my hosts were especially anxious to have me see. No place in France has suffered as much from German *Kultur* as has Gerbéviller, in proportion to the size of its population. It was a charming little town of some 1800 inhabitants prettily situated on the green banks of the river Mortagne; it is today a heap of dusty ruins, among which a few wretched old men and women are creeping about, seeking vainly for some trace of their belongings. Two or three houses are practically untouched; the walls of a score of others are still standing, with charred and blackened holes where the doors and windows were; but the vast majority are simply pyramids of brick and mortar, stone and wood. The Germans did their job with characteristic thoroughness here. The place was not bombarded; it was destroyed by incendiary bombs and other engines of devastation deliberately placed there by the German force which occupied it, in revenge for civilian resistance. That such resistance occurred is not denied, though there are naturally immense discrepancies as to the nature and quantity of it: but even the extremest estimates would go only a little way toward justifying such a display of *Schrecklichkeit* as the town was treated to in return.

But if we want to know more about it we must go and call on the saintly Sœur Julie, who lived through it all and remains today at Gerbéviller comforting, helping, and feeding the starved and homeless, daily performing tasks which render her worthy many times over of

the medal of the *Légion d'Honneur* with which she was decorated some months ago. We find her established in the centre of the town, in the only house in Gerbéviller which can boast that it possesses a complete roof. The Mayor and the Recteur greet her with *empressement* and eagerly inquire for her decoration, to which Sœur Julie does not attach exaggerated importance. Finally they lift her broad white collar, look underneath, and find it there. "*Ah, messieurs, messieurs,*" exclaimed Sœur Julie, "*il ne faut pas lever le rideau; d'ailleurs ça ne sert qu'à attraper les mouches.*" An eager conversation ensues about supplies for the inhabitants: the Mayor has already done much for Gerbéviller in this respect, and promises to do more. Suddenly Sœur Julie turns around and faces me. "*Et qu'est-ce que vous faites là-bas en Amérique, monsieur, dans cette guerre pour le salut de la civilisation humaine? Il faut venir quelque'un vous taper sur le dos.*" The question came so unexpectedly that it was difficult, if not impossible, to answer it there and then; and whatever the ultimate reply, it was only too easy to see why Sœur Julie felt as she did.

The next fifteen minutes were occupied by the good sister's description of what she had seen and heard at Gerbéviller during the time of the German occupation. She did not mince her words. One of the mildest episodes which she recounted was the taking up to the church of a number of women and children whom the Germans had announced that they were going to shoot, although they had no intention of really doing so, and the playing for them there of Chopin's *Marche funèbre* in order to prolong their agonies before they were finally released. As a student of history I have always believed that one of my first duties was "to learn to doubt," and I confess that the report of Lord Bryce's

commission (of which I knew something before its publication), and even Prof. Bédier's notable pamphlet, had left me somewhat skeptical about German atrocities; but the sight of Gerbéviller and my conversation with Sœur Julie were terribly convincing.

Returning to Lunéville, we had lunch, and a walk in the gardens of the palace, which, though it served as temporary headquarters of the German army of occupation, had been left intact. "*Il va sans dire qu'ils ont enlevé les pendules,*" as my informant remarked, but the inhabitants were so very quiet and submissive that most of the buildings in the town escaped. Leaving Lunéville in a northerly direction we passed through the villages of Maixe, Drouville, Courbessaux, and Reméreville, in each of which 500 to 1000 French soldiers were quartered, and at the last-named veered sharply to the east. The rumbling of cannon showed that we were approaching the front, and at Hoéville, the next place, we were subjected to a particularly searching examination by the sentry before being permitted to enter. A few words with an officer there informed us that we were close to the *avant-lignes*, and the Mayor, who knew the ground pretty well, thought it advisable after leaving Hoéville to swing once more to the north. A little farther on, where the road ran along the crest of a high ridge, the Mayor observed that we could be plainly seen and fired at from the German trenches if they chose to waste ammunition on us. But as we believed that we were still within the French *avant-lignes*, we were not seriously disturbed. At Sornéville, however, a little farther on, we found our way blocked by a formidable barbed-wire entanglement guarded by several rather truculent-looking soldiers, and were obliged to turn round. On the way back a number

of French soldiers leaped from a trench a few hundred yards to the west of us and brandished their rifles, and there was a clatter that sounded very much as if their "action" was being "worked," and their bolts thrown into place. Not a shot was fired, but we should probably have been pretty uncomfortable had we then known what the Mayor, after a conversation with the military authorities, was able to tell us on the following morning, namely, that we had actually been for several kilometres in front of the French *avant-lignes* in "no man's land" between the two hostile armies. In a rolling, partially wooded country like Lorraine, where the trenches are not continuous, but arranged in concealed strategical positions commanding the various routes, it is perfectly easy to wander in between the lines, provided one gets past the villages where the rendezvous of the different regiments are. Once there the assumption is that one is familiar with the *terrain* and the disposition of the troops, and one is suffered to go pretty well whither one pleases. There was so little going on that day that we probably ran almost no risk, but at a busier season we might well have been "potted."

From Hoéville we retraced our steps to Reméreville and then north again to Erbéviller and Champenoux, which we entered from the south after another careful scrutiny by the sentry. The Mayor thought that by turning to the right we might get out to Maserulles and see some artillery in action. So we passed swiftly out of Champenoux to the eastward, only to be brought up after we had gone half a mile or so by a salvo from a battery of *soixante-quinzes* installed in a carefully concealed position close to the roadside. We were not 50 yards distant from the guns when they went off, and feeling that further ad-

vance might lead us into difficulties we stopped the car and got out. The squad that was serving the battery looked at us with curiosity, but ventured no remark, and we were hesitating what to say to them when a middle-aged lieutenant-colonel, much out of breath and considerably excited, appeared on the scene and asked us by what authority we had ventured so far. Our safe-conduct was produced, but proved unsatisfactory; it authorized us to enter Champenoux *sans doute*, but not to *passer à tout vitesse* beyond it as we had done. Feeling that it was none of my business, I retired with M. Petit and watched with some amusement while the lieutenant-colonel "gave it" to the Recteur and the Mayor. First he poured out the vials of his wrath upon the former until finally the Mayor interposed and informed him that he was addressing the Recteur of the University of Nancy; then came the Mayor's turn until the Recteur interposed and introduced him. By that time it had become obvious that the lieutenant-colonel had said his say and was convinced that we were n't spies: indeed, he seemed only to be looking for an excuse for being extra polite; and the Recteur furnished him one by stating that he had in tow "*un jeune Américain de l'Université Harvard*" who loved France and wanted to see how her sons could fight. A minute later the lieutenant-colonel had taken me familiarly by the arm and was pointing out all the beauties of the *soixante-quinze*. The gun is a perfect marvel and has hardly been changed at all since it was first put forth in 1899; its simplicity and the speed and convenience with which it can be manipulated are its outstanding merits. Of course the target at which the battery was firing was out of sight over the brow of a hill; the guns that composed it were pointed at an angle of 45 degrees; the

range-finder, two or three kilometres away, was the only person who could see the shells it fired explode, and he sent back the result of his observations to the officer in command of the battery by field telephone, whose wire was strung along on forked sticks. The officer issued his directions accordingly, and every man on the gun repeated them aloud after him so as to make sure that there was no mistake. The men themselves were of the sort that it does one's heart good to see — cheerful, quick, and efficient: the speed with which the fat man of the party was made to jump up on, break, and clear away a board which one of the guns had accidentally caught up on the recoil was delightfully impressive. Some 35 shots were fired while I remained there: once I went out and sat on the ground a few hundred feet in front of the battery and listened to the wonderful metallic lengthening, undulating wail which the shells made as they flew over me. The Germans were singularly slack in replying. Every now and then we saw one of their shells explode, but nothing came near enough to worry us seriously. They were apparently devoting most of their attention to another battery farther north, and they also wasted a number of shots on some of the numerous "fake" or "Quaker" guns with which the hillside was liberally sprinkled: I should have said there were two or three of them for every real one in the section where I was. Apparently it is almost impossible to distinguish them from the "genuine article" when seen from aeroplanes, provided they are sufficiently screened with bushes; indeed, I was interested to observe that on several occasions the French had not even taken the trouble to provide perfectly straight logs to carry out the deception.

The ground in front of the battery was scored with trenches and parallels, and

as the evening shades began to fall, squads of soldiers issued from them while others went forth to take their places. Most of them had not fired a rifle for several days and were getting a little weary of the *calme absolu*. Like the lieutenant-colonel who came from Metz and longed for his *revanche*, they yearned for the day of the great advance. It may still be a long time before it comes, but most of those who have seen the French army at work will await with serene confidence the final issue.

R. B. Merriman, '96.

*Harvard Men in Hospital Work.*

*More especially the men connected with the activities of the American Ambulance Hospital, Paris.*

Ever since the commencement of the great European war graduates of Harvard have been connected with the State Hospital, or War Departments of the various nations involved. More particularly, and in greater numbers, have they seen such service in France. My personal experience in Europe covers only the months of April, May, and June, 1915, but the stimulus received was perhaps sufficient to carry my interest and observations pretty well back over the entire course of the catastrophe. Once the game was on, the American Embassy in Paris became one of the busiest places in Europe, on it having devolved the care of those citizens of all the nations fighting against the French, still resident in, or traveling through, France. Many Harvard men were among those at once pressed into the corps of workers in the Embassy: Robert Bacon, '80, Robert W. Bliss, '00, 1st Sec. of the Embassy, and W. O'D. Iselin, '05, were active workers from the very beginning. Since those days there have been many changes. Major Morton Henry, '92, Edward Pickman, '08, and other Har-

vard men have at different times helped in the Embassy.

In the last days of August and early in September the American Ambulance was established as a military hospital for wounded soldiers, by members of the American Colony in Paris, and especially by those on the staff of, or interested in, the American Hospital, which had long been established in Paris. The Ambulance has been generously supported by Americans both in Paris and at home. It is directly under the control of the *Service de Santé* of the French War Department, and is independent of French, English, or American Red Cross Societies. The Lycée Pasteur, a very large school building, still under construction, at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris, was secured by the War Office, and after some alterations and finishing work, which was most admirably done in a very short space of time, was converted into an excellent hospital. All the administrative departments of a modern hospital were put into operation: kitchen, laundry, supply room, diet kitchen, apothecary, etc. The beds were divided into several services, in addition to which were established a Dental Department, Throat and Nose Department, Eye Department, and an X-ray Department. An excellent corps of trained nurses was brought into being, and a remarkable organization of volunteer or auxiliary nurses and orderlies fitted in to act as assistants. It is fair to say that without this efficient group of volunteer workers the cost of adequate maintenance of the hospital would have been very much increased.

Beginning with 170 beds the capacity was gradually increased, until, in June, 1915, it contained beds for over 570 patients. Of this number the University Service (Service D) had 190 beds, the rest being divided between the other



three services, as follows: Service A, Dr. C. W. Dubouchet, surgeon-in-chief; Service B, Dr. Joseph A. Blake; Service C, Dr. Mignon. The University Service was composed of 18 wards, containing each 10 or 11 beds, with a special operating-room and laboratory provided on the fourth floor of one wing.

Simultaneously with the beginning of the medical work in the hospital, the Ambulance Service was started, and in this corps Harvard men were enrolled from the beginning. Intimately associated with the foundation and early days of the hospital were several Harvard men, especially Robert Bacon, '80, and Charles Carroll, '87. At the request of the Medical Board of the American Ambulance a surgical contingent was organized by the Harvard Medical School, and sent to France to take charge of the so-called University Service in that hospital from April 1 to July 1, 1915. This contingent, commonly known as the "Harvard Unit," was composed of 17 surgeons and nurses. The funds needed for their equipment and transportation were generously provided by William Lindsey, of Boston, who, though not a graduate himself, has a son, K. L. Lindsey, '10. The personnel of the unit was as follows: Dr. Harvey Cushing, *m* '95, Professor of Surgery, surgeon; Dr. Robert B. Greenough, '92, Assistant Professor of Surgery, surgeon and executive officer; Dr. Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Medicine, bacteriologist; Dr. Robert B. Osgood, *m* '99, orthopedic surgeon; Dr. Beth Vincent, '98, assistant surgeon; Dr. Walter M. Boothby, '02, anesthetist; Drs. Fred A. Collier, *m* '12, and Elliott C. Cutler, '09, resident surgeons; Drs. Philip D. Wilson, *m* '12, M. Smith-Petersen, *m* '14, and Lymon G. Barton, Jr., *m* '12, house officers; Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Jr., '08, medical assistant; Dr.

George Benet, *m* '13, laboratory assistant; Misses Edith I. Cox, Geraldine Martin, Helen Parks, and Marion Wilson, operating-room nurses.

About April 10 Dr. Strong was obliged to leave Paris for Serbia to take up the position of Director of the Red Cross Sanitary Commission; May 1, Dr. Cushing and Dr. Boothby left for home, and May 28 Miss Wilson left for England. The rest of the unit, however, remained working in the American Ambulance till our departure for home July 1.

Immediately on our arrival, April 1, we took over the University Service. As soon as possible stenographers were obtained and a system of filing and keeping records was established. A photographer was added to our retainers to aid in making our observations and records more complete. Histories were obtained on all patients, except the few discharged shortly after our arrival, and notes were dictated on cases almost daily. These, with duplicate X-ray prints, our own photographs, and various accessory studies, made our records fairly complete, and we brought back two complete sets which are to be filed away in the Library of the Medical School.

The supply of wounded to the American Ambulance was probably as constant as that to any of the French military hospitals, but, of course, varied with the activities at the front. Under ordinary circumstances a soldier wounded in the trenches has an immediate first-aid dressing applied by himself or a friend; then he walks or is carried to the *poste de secours*, which is the emergency dressing-station, immediately on the field of battle, generally in some sort of a bomb-proof shelter; here he is observed, splints applied or an operation performed if necessity demands it, and then is at once evacuated to a first-line ambulance just beyond artillery fire; here he is again

studied, his bandage changed and he may be operated on if necessary, but if his condition warrants it he is at once evacuated to the railway and shipped south on a "sanitary train." On such trains the wounded reach Paris and the great distributing centres, and are at once divided among the local hospitals. From the station they reach the hospitals by motor ambulances.

It seems complex, but we often got patients in the hospital in Paris within 12 to 14 hours after they have been hit, even when coming from Arras or the line farther north toward Ypres. On arrival in the hospital patients are at once seen by the receiving officer, who, in our service, was one of the residents, and by him sent either to the ward direct, to have a bath first, or to the operating-room, as each single case demanded. The largest number of admissions to the University Service in any 24 hour period was 33 cases. In the three months 295 new cases were allotted to us — an average of over 3 cases a day. In all 441 cases were at one time or another under our observation and care. Of the 383 cases on which we have full records 318 received actual wounds by missiles — as follows:

Rifle ball.....	128
Shrapnel ball.....	31
Shell fragment.....	133
Shell fragment and rifle ball.....	5
Shell fragment and shrapnel.....	1
Doubtful.....	5
Bomb fragments.....	9
Hand-grenade.....	3
Barbed wire.....	1
Mine explosion.....	1
Revolver ball.....	1
Total.....	318

Of the 65 cases in which no actual wounds were produced by missiles, a large number were due to falls, chiefly from horses or into trenches, and to men being thrown down by a mine or large shell or bomb explosion near by. Also there were a few simple surgical conditions, as appendicitis and hernia, de-

manding surgical treatment. Many of the cases presented more than one wound, there being 670 instances of medical or surgical conditions in 383 cases. A glance at the following table shows a rough estimate of the location of wounds, but, of course, it must be kept in mind that this is not a true measure of the proportion of wounds received in battle, for most of the head and abdominal injuries are fatal at the front, and never reach the great base hospitals:

Skull fractures.....	20
Spinal cord injuries.....	7
Superficial wounds, head and face.....	10
Fractures, upper and lower jaw.....	63
Diseases and injuries of the abdomen.....	13
Injuries of pelvis.....	4
Peripheral nerve lesions.....	39
Joint lesions without fracture.....	13
Fractures of extremities (13 required amputation).....	140
Upper arm.....	31
Leg.....	36
Thigh.....	21
Injuries of the chest (9 perforating wounds).....	21
Lesion of soft parts alone.....	257

In several cases several missiles, commonly shell fragments, produced multiple wounds. In others one missile produced multiple wounds in the same individual; thus in one instance eight wounds were produced in one individual by a single rifle ball.

Fully 90 per cent of the wounds were badly infected, this in great part being due to the fact that pieces of clothing were frequently carried into the wounds, the short fibre of the stuff used in the French uniforms being particularly easily shot in, because of its texture. As frequently as possible cultures were made from wounds, either directly at entrance when the dressing was first changed, or on the operating-table. These bacteriological studies will later be reported by Drs. Rogers and Benet. As we gradually took in the nature of the infection and type of wounds we came more and more to subjecting each

case to operation as soon as possible, in order to clean out the wounds, to remove whatever pieces of clothes, missile, or broken bone could be found, and to establish thorough drainage. This became the routine and our results seemed to justify the procedure, for the rapid recovery in cases thus treated was often striking.

Of all cases the compound fractures were the most serious and difficult to handle, and in the preparation of and advice as to what type of apparatus we had best put such patients into, Dr. Osgood was an invaluable asset. As a whole the cases did well, and we evacuated many cases in excellent condition, quite ready to return to the front. We had seven deaths in all, three from meningitis following head injuries, one from peritonitis due to a shell fragment perforating the bowel, one from a bad shell fragment tear of a lung, one from general gas bacillus infection following amputation of a broken, gas-gangrene arm, and one from gradual toxæmia following complete paralysis from the chest down, due to a spinal injury. The French soldiers, with whom we had almost entirely to deal, proved to be an exceptionally patient, cheerful, and brave type, and we found it hard to leave many of them.

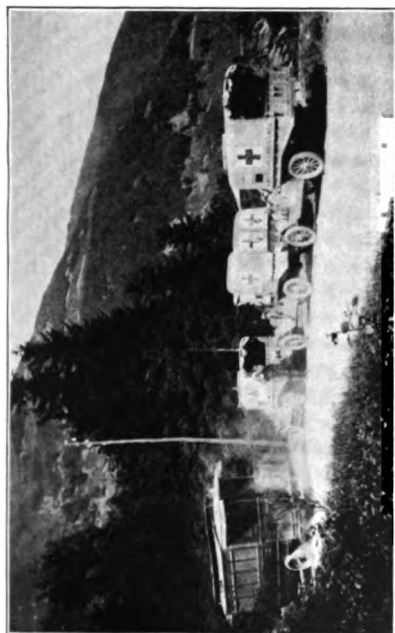
But there were and are Harvard men scattered in hospital work not only elsewhere in France, but in England and even Serbia. With Prof. Strong in Serbia went Dr. George Shattuck, '01, Dr. F. B. Grinnell, '09, and Dr. Sellards, instructor in Tropical Medicine in the Harvard Medical School.

In a small hospital at Fort Mahon, France, were Dr. George Pierce, '94, and Dr. Charles S. Butler, '93; at the Château Passy Hospital, near Sens, were Dr. Percy Turnure, '94, and Dr. I. C. Walker, Assistant in Medicine, H.M.S. In the hospital at Juilly, an institution

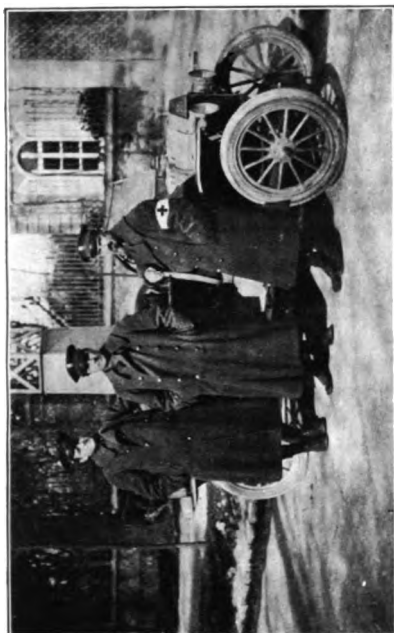
allied to the American Hospital, Paris, and supported by Mrs. H. P. Whitney, of New York, were at different times Dr. Jason Mixter, '06, and Dr. George E. Brewer, '85. Richard Norton, '92, headed the American Volunteer Corps working for the St. John's Ambulance Association (British), with headquarters near Amiens. At Paignton, England, Dr. Howard Beal, *m* '98, heads the Red Cross Unit, in which is also Dr. H. H. Howard, *m* '12.

And now only recently a second Harvard Unit has gone over to serve in the Royal Medical Corps (British), taking rank and pay as an integral part of the English Hospital forces. They are already situated at Etaples, France, close to the Channel coast. The personnel is as follows: Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, Assoc. Professor of Surgery, chief surgeon; Drs. C. A. Porter, '88, M. E. Faulkner, '87, H. P. Mosher, '92, F. B. Lund, '88, A. Quackenboss, *m* '92, N. S. Hunting, '84, Roger I. Lee, '02, H. F. Hartwell, '95, R. H. Vose, *m* '96, D. B. Reardon, *m* '03, B. P. Stookey, *m* '13, F. A. Collier, *m* '12, R. P. Borden, *m* '13, Allen Greenwood, *m* '89, A. M. Frost, *m* '13, W. M. Lacey, *m* '12, P. A. Leavitt, '10, G. W. Bachmann, '08, H. M. Goodwin, *m* '13, R. R. Sattler, *m* '18, W. A. Lane, *m* '99, C. W. Bressler, medical special, Paul Withington, '10, W. E. Hunter, medical special, A. A. Barrows, *m* '02, G. L. Tobey, *m* '03, F. W. Snow, *m* '02, W. J. Dodd, *m* '01, V. H. Kazanjian, *d* '05, F. G. Brigham, *m* '09, F. H. Cushman, *Dn.* '15, R. S. Austin, *m* '11, and S. A. Hopkins, M.D. Col P. & S., N.Y., '80.

To sail shortly to join this same unit are Dr. C. C. Simmons, '99, and Dr. Edward P. Richardson, '02. The undertaking is very large, and the preparations involved a great amount of work and energy. But that Boston should send such a large contingent of our ablest



**HARVARD-DRIVEN AMBULANCES IN ALSACE.**



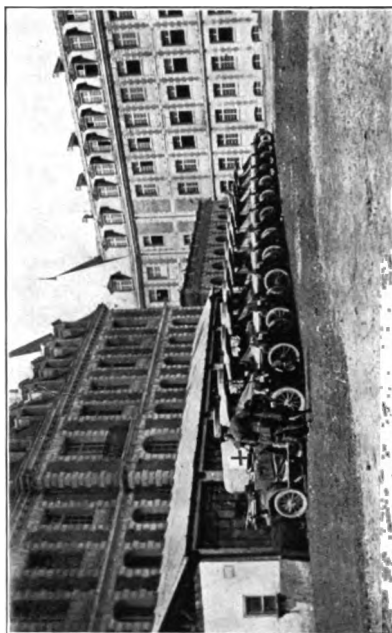
**AMBULANCE DRIVERS AT BEAUVAIS.**

Left to right : D. D. L. McGrew, '03, E. V. Salisbury, '08, H. A. Webster, Yale, '01.



**AMBULANCE DRIVERS.**

Left to right: E. J. Crowley, Jr., '04; R. Lawrence, '02, Section Director; Lovering Hill, '10, Squad Director; Durant Rice, '11; D. B. Douglas; D. D. L. McGrew, '03, Squad Director. Below : Powell Featon.



**AMBULANCES IN THE COURTYARD OF THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE HOSPITAL, AT NEUILLY.**

**HARVARD WORK IN THE WAR ZONE.**



surgeons, and that they are all Harvard graduates, or have been at some time connected with the University, is a source of much satisfaction. We, who have just returned, wish them the best of luck!

Thus it is seen that really great numbers of Harvard men are actually in Europe, and closely associated with the relief of the suffering and destruction that is the inevitable price of war. Besides such as I have named there must be others, for it is indeed hard in such times to locate individuals definitely. Beyond those in hospital work there are, of course, the Harvard men in the Ambulance services, those actually engaged in the war, and those in the diplomatic services. The number is creditable and the work such as we know it, has, we hope, been of some aid and support along the best lines of endeavor. The effort is certainly praiseworthy. But before closing let me say that there is much yet to be done, that the opportunity for helping is limitless, and that, to those who have gone over, the reward has been found immeasurable.

E. C. Cutler, '09.

#### Personal Notes.

E. M. Pickman, '08, J. D. Paul, '08, N. Roosevelt, '14, Day Kimball, '15, and H. G. Carey, '13, are all assisting in the tremendous work of the American Embassy in Paris.

Richard Norton, '92, has been awarded the French military cross, the *Croix de Guerre*, for bravery in his work among the wounded on the battlefield. He was told by the Government that the decoration was awarded especially for his heroic work in rescuing the wounded during the evacuation of a village within 500 metres of the enemy's lines.

Victor C. Chapinan, '13, who is a member of the French army, has been

promoted for conspicuous bravery. He is in the famous Foreign Legion, which has always been renowned for its bravery and daring.

J. R. Childs, A.M. '15, and A. R. Jennings, Sp.L.A., have gone to France to serve with the American Red Cross.

H. B. Willis, ['12], who has been working with the American Ambulance Corps from Pont-à-Mousson, was mentioned for bravery for his excellent work in carrying wounded from a farmhouse which was under shell and rifle fire. He has written articles about the war for the *Boston Globe*.

C. F. Hawkins, p '13, who entered Oxford last autumn as a Rhodes Scholar from Massachusetts, spent a good part of the winter assisting the American Relief Commission in Belgium. His work was especially in the Province of Luxembourg.

W. P. Draper, '13, is a 2d lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery, in command of an ammunition column in the 33d Brigade of the Eighth Division of the British Expeditionary Force. He has seen continuous active service since he was sent to the front some months ago.

Dr. Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Diseases in the Medical School, has been doing a marvelous work in Serbia in the disinfecting of the towns and in the eradication of typhus. Medical men say that Dr. Strong's position is really more dangerous than that of soldiers in the trenches. It is the most important possible life-saving work. Some of the hardships and successes of the work are described, in diary form, by Dr. Strong, in the August number of the *American Red Cross Magazine*, and this simple, unpretentious article gives, better than any more formal report could do, an idea of the difficulties to be surmounted, and of the scope of what must be accomplished. That very much has

already been done is proved by a letter to the American Red Cross, written at the end of June by Sir Thomas Lipton. "The work that has been performed by Dr. Strong and his staff," he says, "has been miraculous in the way of killing this disease. Many hospitals that I visited the last time I was in the country were full of typhus cases, but this time I called they had none. At Uskub, the headquarters of Dr. Strong, some of the hospitals are closing up. I could hardly believe that in such a short time the staff you sent out here could have made such a change. The terrible sights that I witnessed in connection with typhus when I was in Serbia the first time are now finished." In addition to his attack on typhus Dr. Strong is inoculating for cholera and is working to get the whole country into a really sanitary condition.

F. T. Colby, '05, was with the American Ambulance for several months in the autumn, serving in the North. At the end of that time he felt that the organization hampered the freedom of his squad, which he had raised and financed independently, so he broke loose and got a station with the Belgian army. At present he is doing splendid work with a section of more than 20 cars. All his drivers and mechanics are enlisted men from the Belgian army and he is in entire charge of an important section of the front now held by that force. He is not permitted by the military authorities to have any volunteers in his corps, as there can be no question of implicit obedience. It is said that the excellence of his personal service and efficiency is to be recognized with the Order of Leopold.

#### HARVEY H. BAKER, JUVENILE COURT JUDGE.

In Judge Baker, of the Juvenile Court of Boston, Harvard furnished a leader in

a new field of service. He was master of his subject and of his court, yet he made himself the willing servant of the unfortunates who gave it cause for existence.

Within a few years the public mind has advanced wonderfully in matters relating to the prevention of evil as distinguished from its mere alleviation. In no quarter has this revolution from old ideas been so marked as in the problems of delinquent children. Both in courts and homes the trend is away from the old views of children burdened with "original sin." Everywhere is a growing willingness to investigate and if possible remove the causes of that sinfulness or delinquency.

The term "juvenile court" in its present sense was unknown twenty years ago. Today it is one to conjure with, so much has been done for the advancement of humanity in a few such tribunals, or, as they have more properly become, social clinics. Harvard has done more than its share in this good work. The names of Mack and Carpenter in Chicago and of Harvey Baker in Boston stand out as leaders and exemplars.

In 1906 the Legislature of Massachusetts created a juvenile court for the city of Boston with broad new powers, the first court created solely to administer juvenile cases. Gov. Curtis Guild called Harvey Humphrey Baker, '91, to be its presiding judge. After nine years his work was cut short on April 10, 1915, when he succumbed to an attack of pneumonia after a week's illness at his home in Brookline.

Harvey Humphrey Baker was a Yankee of Yankees. His father came from Cape Cod, which has sent forth many of that name to make fame for themselves and their communities. His grandfather Humphrey owned a large farm on and near Newton Street, Brookline, a portion of which later became

part of the Brookline Country Club. In the enlarged farmhouse his mother was married to James Baker, a merchant, and in it Judge Baker was born and lived his life of forty-six years.

He prepared for College at the Roxbury Latin School. In College he took a high stand as a scholar. He was given a detur, took a Boylston Prize for declamation, and a Bowdoin Prize. He received honorable mention in Political Economy and History, final honors in Political Science, was a Phi Beta Kappa man, and entitled to a Dissertation at Commencement.

Three years in the Harvard Law School, with both LL.B. and A.M. in 1894, completed his seven years at Cambridge. After a week's vacation he entered the law office of Hayes, '84, and Williams, '85, in Boston. In six months he became a member of the firm, later known as Hayes, Williams, Baker & Hersey, and continued in that connection up to his death. For a year he was clerk of the Police Court of Brookline, and then from 1895 to 1906 a special justice of that court.

In 1895 he served as secretary of a conference of Child Helping Societies of Boston and vicinity, and in that capacity revised and edited a *Manual for Use in Cases of Juvenile Offenders*.

He was always alive to his duties as a citizen and from early manhood took an active speaking part in the great town meetings of Brookline, probably the most populous town in the United States. For a number of years Judge Baker had been one of the Advisory Committee of Thirty of the town to pass upon the articles in town warrants. He also served as a trustee of the public cemetery of that town.

In religious matters he was active for years as chairman of the standing committee of the Unitarian Church in Ja-

maica Plain, of which Rev. Charles F. Dole, '69, is the minister.

But it was in the Juvenile Court that he found his great opportunity. Though an able lawyer, with capacity for any advancement at the bar or on the bench, he preferred the humanitarian problems of this new court. He saw at once its possibilities permanently to improve social conditions. The court found in him an ideal judge and, through his nine years of work, found itself famous throughout the country. It became the best example of the successful application of the new methods, directed primarily to prevention of crime, not through the sole method of fear and punishment, but largely by the thorough investigation of causes and surroundings, seeking to remove such as tended to crime, and trying in the specific human examples brought it to build up the material for future right conduct as well as to apply the proper deterrents from a repetition of the delinquency, misdemeanor, or offence.

He had the "child sense" born in him. It enabled him, a bachelor, to understand the problems of his court and of his cases. Few married men with large families and the experience of many years could display an equal availability for that work. He was naturally high-minded. His treatment of cases of "tough" girls was both delicate and masterly. Women who had opportunity to witness this phase of his work have been loud in their praise of his methods and results.

Born and living in the country, he was ever a country boy in spirit, fond of out-of-door life and the delights of nature. This view of life, with his own early discipline of chores about the place, gave him sympathy for the tenement-housed boys and girls brought to his court. He recognized that the lack of discipline and



of outlet for extra energy in their confined and often vacant lives had bred the causes for many of his court cases.

The parents of many boys and girls came to know and understand in a new way their own children after a hearing in Judge Baker's court. He opened the eyes of both parents and children to duties and possibilities of which they had been ignorant. The more he was able to do this the greater became his interest in the opportunities of his work. He made every effort to produce a lasting result for good from the bringing of each case into his court.

To make sure of what he was doing, he paid from his own pocket an expert investigator from another city to study his court, his methods, his results, and to report to him the finding. The fact that it was done is a tribute to his courage and his modesty.

With all his heartfelt interest in the individual delinquents, his was no molly-coddle court. No man could be more righteously angry than he with a really criminal case or a responsible and delinquent parent. He did not hesitate to make necessary commitments to institutions or to let the rigor of the law take its course. In doing this, however, he knew just what he was doing, for he had made himself familiar with the institutions for juveniles, was a student of their methods, and of the results they produced upon the human subject-matter, their inmates.

He studied broadly all the phases of juvenile delinquency and was a regular attendant and frequent speaker at national and state conferences of charities and correction. In 1914 he was president of the Massachusetts Conference. His investigations showed feeble-mindedness to be the cause of many of the youthful delinquencies brought before his court and led him to take a great interest in

the formation of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, of which he was made president.

When the Juvenile Court was created it was supposed that the work of the judge, assisted by the previous investigations of his probation officers, would be a half-time job, over at one o'clock. Judge Baker, realizing the possibilities of this court, made its cause his own. He gave freely of himself for it, dropped all of his private practice and often held special sessions in the afternoons, sometimes in the evenings, as a convenience to parents. The court became regularly an all-day work for him.

He spoke for it and about it in public gatherings, clubs, and societies whenever the opportunity offered, and made known the work of the court and his aspirations for it and the chance to help the human victims of circumstances or surroundings who came before it. Thus he enlisted support for the principles of the court, and, when necessary, help and sympathy for worthy cases which came to his attention.

The work of the court was done in most unattractive and dismal quarters in a semi-basement suite of rooms whose only outlook was the bottom of a deep interior quadrangle of a high city courthouse. In and out of his plain courtroom came and went the children with their parents. "Here daily he sat hour after hour, solving the problems of thousands, a father to them all! Always giving the children and their parents a chance to work out their own salvation if they could with the help of the court, and then, as chief probation officer as well as judge, nursing with tireless care their development in moral character.

"Did you ever see him say good-bye to a boy who, through successful probation, had gained the victory over himself? That little dismal room was then

brightened with 'the light that never was on land or sea' as, with that smile which blessed all on whom it fell, he bade him a godspeed and let him go."

What a classmate has written of him is a fitting characterization of him and his work: "An unusually large number of our citizens have realized the unselfish devotion and public spirit which Judge Baker put into his work. They saw a life of extreme purity coming into the closest personal relation with children whose lives had always been darkened, shining upon them out of the warmth and kindness of his heart, reaching out to them a helping hand and raising them up by the sheer strength and beauty of his own character. Those who can also see in Judge Baker a leader in a great movement for the benefit of unfortunate children which is to raise the moral standard of the whole race, have a picture of human service, the equal of which it is hard for us to conceive."

Henry M. Williams, '85.

#### THE MEYER INCIDENT.

Late last autumn Prof. Kuno Meyer, the German Celtic scholar, was invited to give at Harvard a lecture on Celtic Literature. When it was learned, however, that Dr. Meyer used his lecture as a means of conducting a pro-German propaganda among the Irish-Americans, the invitation was withdrawn. According to the New York papers, Dr. Meyer thereupon criticized very brusquely Harvard's action: but this did not prevent him from allowing himself, at the urgency of one of the German professors at Harvard, to be a candidate for appointment as German Exchange Professor at Harvard during the next academic year.

Then the publication by the *Harvard Advocate* of an undergraduate poem resulted in Professor Meyer's exasperation.

The *Advocate* offered a prize of \$10 for the best poem on the European War. The judges, Dean L. B. R. Briggs and Prof. Bliss Perry, awarded the prize to the following sonnet, simply on the basis of poetic excellence compared with the competing poems:—

#### GOTT MIT UNS

No doubt ye are the people: wisdom's flame  
Springs from your cannon — yea, from yours  
alone.

God needs your dripping lance to prop his  
throne;  
Your gleeful torch His glory to proclaim.

No doubt ye are the people: far from shame  
Your Captains who deface the sculptured  
stone

Which, by the labor and the blood and bone  
Of pious millions, calls upon His name.

No doubt ye are the folk: and 't is to prove  
Your wardenship of Virtue and of Love  
Ye sacrifice the Truth in reeking gore  
Upon your altar to the Prince of Love.  
Yet still cry we who still in darkness plod:  
"T is Antichrist ye serve, and not our God."

The author is C. Huntington Jacobs, '16. The sonnet was published in the *Advocate* of April 9. A fortnight later Dr. Meyer gave the following letter to the press, and sent a copy of it to President Lowell:—

MARYLAND CLUB, BALTIMORE, MD.,  
April 26, 1915.

SIR, —

I hear that the slanderous and vile poem entitled "Gott mit uns," which under the heading "Harvard Prize Poem" has recently made the round of the American press, was actually awarded a prize by two members of the Harvard professorate, Messrs. Briggs and Perry. This gratuitous and shameless insult to the honor and fair fame of a friendly nation has called forth no word of censure or disavowal from you, Sir, or from any of the authorities of the institution over which you preside.

It is the pretence of Harvard to cultivate within its precincts a true spirit of neutrality. Let me recall to you the noble words in which President Wilson the other day defined that spirit. Its basis is to be "sympathy for mankind, fairness, good will, impartiality of spirit and of judgment." By singling out this damnable poem for a prize, by its publication in the pages of the *Advocate*, by silently conniving at its wider circulation in the press, Harvard has revealed its true spirit, which is one

of unmitigated hostility to my country and people and to their cause. It is the same spirit which animates every word recently written on Germany by your predecessor.

At a time when it behooves all academic institutions and bodies, but especially those of neutral countries, to exert all their influence for promoting amity in international relations, for safeguarding the common interests of science, scholarship, and learning, for healing some of the wounds which the war has struck, the University of Harvard has wantonly and wickedly gone out of its way to carry strife into the hallowed peace of the academic world by heaping insult upon a people to which it, in common with and above the rest of America, owes so much. Even our open and declared enemies have recoiled from such an action. You and the institution which you represent stand branded before the world and posterity as abettors of international animosity, as traitors to the sacred cause of humanity.

In the name of my native country I protest against this outrage, and I know that my protest will be echoed not only by the whole of Germany, but by every fair-minded and honest American.

As for myself, I endorse the hope expressed by my brother, an honorary graduate of your University, that no German will again be found to accept the post of Exchange Professor at Harvard. Some of your colleagues have done me the honor to invite me to become a candidate for that post for next session. Setting aside all personal feelings I accepted in the hope of serving the cause of learning. I now withdraw my consent and regret that I was induced, at a time when my country is engaged in a life-and-death struggle at which you only scoff, to set foot in the defiled precincts of a once noble University.

KUNO MEYER.

P.S. — I am sending a copy of this letter to the press.

To this letter President Lowell has replied:—

April 27, 1915.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR MEYER:

Your letter has come, and I am grieved at the feeling of irritation against Harvard that it shows. The poem and prize to which you refer I had never heard of until your letter came. On inquiry I find that it was a prize offered by the students for a student poem, a matter with which the authorities of the University can hardly interfere.

As you are aware, the freedom of speech of neither the professors nor the students in an American university is limited, nor are they themselves subject in their utterances to the direction of the authorities. On the contrary, we have endeavored to maintain the right of all members of the University to express themselves freely, without censorship or supervision by the authorities of the University, and

have applied this rule impartially to those who favor Germany, and those who favor the Allies—to the former in the face of a pretty violent agitation for muzzling professors by the alumni of the University and outsiders. This policy of freedom of speech we shall continue to pursue, for we believe it to be the only one which accords with the principle of academic freedom. I hope the time will come when you and your colleagues in Germany will recognize that this course is the only right one; and that it is essential to the cause of universal scholarship and human progress that scholars should associate together again on friendly terms, without regard to national conflicts that have occurred.

Very truly yours,

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

No doubt unintentionally, Dr. Meyer leaves on the reader the impression that he had received the appointment of German Exchange Professor for next year. This is untrue: so that Harvard is officially guiltless of having induced him to set his foot in the defiled precincts of this University.

#### ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS.

##### *Meeting in San Francisco.*

Although the crowd going by the *Finland* was delayed for three days, 350 registered for the annual meeting. On Saturday morning, the last day, 40 of the *Finland* passengers arrived by special train from San Diego. Those going by train from the East stopped at Mt. Harvard, where they held suitable ceremonies.

On Thursday evening, Aug. 19, there was an informal dinner at the University Club and a meeting of the Council, after which the delegates listened to an illustrated address on "Good Roads" by Samuel Hill, '79, of Portland, Or.

On Friday the business meeting was held, at which the reports of officers and committees were presented and at which Bishop Lawrence, '71, made an address. On recommendation of the Secretary, C. Bard, '01, it was voted to have a paid assistant secretary to increase the effi-

ciency of the organization. There was also discussion of the question of extending the franchise to vote for Overseers to graduates of the professional schools, but in this matter no final action was taken. There was also inaugurated a movement to have the clubs urge all individual graduates to become unceasingly active in civic movements. As the question appeared to be one upon which it was not proper to act at the meeting no vote was taken, but the fact that the matter was considered is important, since it must lead toward a more active participation in local and national affairs on the part of Harvard graduates. It was voted at this meeting that each club should appoint additional committees to work for the University and the graduates, and to further important Harvard interests.

On Friday evening there was a supper in the Norwegian Building at the Exposition and there were special fireworks in the "Zone" in honor of Harvard Night.

On Saturday there was an outing to the Muir Woods and to the top of Mt. Tamalpais, across the Bay.

At the dinner on Saturday night the speakers were Bishop Lawrence, '71, Minot Simons, '91, P. R. Frothingham, '86, Horace Davis, '49, Pres. Eliot, Pres. Perkins, of the Associated Clubs, and T. W. Lamont, '92. "Uncle Bill" Thomas, '73, the toastmaster, was presented with a silver punch bowl, and moving pictures of the meeting were shown. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Association at Pittsburg. The following officers were elected: Pres., T. W. Lamont, '92, New York; sec., E. M. Grossman, '96, St. Louis, Mo.; treas., G. C. Kimball, '00, Pittsburg; vice-presidents, E. A. Harriman, '88, New Haven, Conn., D. Fentress, LL.B. '99, Memphis, Tenn., W. Thomas, '73, San Francisco, Cal., P. W. Herrick, '04,

Cleveland, O., J. H. Hyde, '98, Paris, France.

#### *Summary of the Report of the Secretary.*

In four years the number of clubs in the Associated Harvard Clubs has grown from 44 to 71, with applications from nine more clubs, an increase of 100 per cent. Of the clubs in this Association, two are in Asia and two in Europe with the prospect of another from each of these continents, so that the present scope of the Associated Harvard Clubs is truly international. With the exception of a very few small clubs, we have all of the active Harvard clubs in the Association. Our Association is the greatest Alumni Association of America and is the model for similar associations of all other universities.

It is a great pleasure to announce that through the activities of our various vice-presidents, we now have received applications for admittance from the Harvard Clubs of New Mexico, Maine, Montana, West Virginia, Idaho, Akron, O., Memphis, Tenn., New Bedford, and Taunton. The clubs of Montana, New Mexico, Idaho, and West Virginia are the direct results of the activities of our wonderfully efficient Committee on Scholarships, aided by the endeavors of the respective sectional vice-presidents.

There are certain pertinent facts in our Association which stand out prominently above the incidental details, and I should like to touch on them. First of all is the wonderful, almost amazing, spirit of willingness on the part of graduates all over the country to serve the University. In the mind of these men is the desire to repay, in part, their obligations for the good and advantage they derived from Harvard in their undergraduate and professional school days. To them the "omnia signa juraque" of the sheepskin is interpreted not as a per-

sonal acquisition of rights and privileges peculiar to college men, but of certain duties and services they are in duty bound to offer the University. Realizing their willingness to serve, I am constantly surprised that the University makes no effort to make use of their loyalty or to knit the graduate body into a working organization. Undergraduate organizations show more energy and initiative than the University itself. Except for the annual right to vote by postal ballot, which is seldom used by the majority of graduates and which is extended to only a fraction of the men who have attended Harvard, the University comes into no direct contact with her graduate body. Graduate magazines, class movements, etc., are in no way directly due to the stimulating influence of the University. They are spontaneous demonstrations of affection which cannot be suppressed. If there be such a thing as Harvard indifference, it exists in the relations between the University and her graduates instead of in the graduate body itself. The *Bulletin* and the *Graduates' Magazine* try to keep up interest in the University, but the graduate body is rarely informed of University matters to a greater extent than is the average newspaper reader. Recently, for instance, I obtained quite by accident more real information about the splendid organization of our Library from a newspaper account than I ever acquired from all direct sources. Why not give such valuable and stimulating influence to our graduates? Why permit the few to be and remain benefactors of the University through princely bequests, rather than make the necessary appeal to thousands of men even though the individual subscriptions may be relatively small?

Graduate activity is in the hands of too small a number of men. As at pres-

ent organized neither the Harvard Alumni Association nor the Associated Harvard Clubs is doing the proper amount of work. It is true that each year the Associated Harvard Clubs attract new groups of men, but as yet the vast number of graduates still accept rather than give. Many of us have found that service for the University is so stimulating and satisfying that we sincerely wish and hope that all Harvard men may sooner or later participate; not to do so is to be voluntarily deprived of a great and lasting satisfaction.

So often have I seen what splendid work an individual graduate can do for Harvard that I cannot suppress my wonder that the University does not avail herself more of similar service. I cannot help thinking of certain individuals who have, during the past year, done really creative work. One has built up a series of scholarships which makes it possible in almost every State of the Union for some worthy boy to acquire a Harvard education regardless of his financial condition. Another has organized in the Far West a Harvard movement which already has borne splendid fruit and will be increasingly effective in future years. A third, in a State very sparsely settled by Harvard men, has, by means of letters, telegrams, and personal visits, organized a Harvard club which to-day applies for admission. He has raised a scholarship which this year will send a boy to Harvard, and best of all, he has brought the University back into the affections of isolated graduates who otherwise would have drifted away. Still, I doubt if even the name of more than one of these men is known in Cambridge. These examples are not rare and can be duplicated in almost every community.

Each year the Associated Harvard Clubs has a Committee on Service to the

University. These committees have investigated and made able reports. Most of the recommendations could not be carried out because there is no central power which can direct enforcement. It seems to me that it is time that the University should appoint a committee to see how the University can assist the Associated Harvard Clubs to assist the University.

The second point to which I direct your consideration is the organization, or lack of organization, of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Since the time of the informal organization in 1897 until now, the work of this Association has consisted largely in laying sub-structures. Our major activity has been getting organized clubs to merge into this Association, to organize new clubs, and to establish nation-wide scholarships. In the future we must do more constructive work. We have passed what might be called the undergraduate stage, and now face specialized advanced work. This work must be done to a large degree by small committees and by the future officials of the organization, who must depend in turn on the individual graduates for assistance and aid. First of all, we must make use of the endowment idea suggested by former President Shillito. Such a fund must be gradually accumulated in order to insure financial independence and effectiveness. I refer to this matter of endowment, just to remind you that the Association is ready and prepared to receive funds which will be faithfully administered for the use and purposes of the University.

Another matter for consideration is one of a radical change. Our Association is at present loosely knit and more or less cumbersome. Each year we have a new President. Most fortunately in every case, the men who have received this high office are men who are notably suc-

cessful and who have administered the affairs of the organization in a brilliant manner, as is shown by the constant and continued growth of the organization. But the details of administration each year have become more complex with the result that it usually takes several months to learn them, and by the time the President has become proficient, it is almost time for him to surrender his office to a successor. On the other hand, there has always been more or less continuity in the treasurership and secretaryship. And I believe it has been a wise action, but time and again I have been impressed with the possibilities of real accomplishment if we had a Secretary who could devote all of his time and energy to the task. The benefits are so great that I believe neither the University nor the graduate body has a right further to disregard the possible benefits. I am convinced that the time is ripe to consider and deliberate on the question of a paid Secretary, a man who would be paid for his work and be expected to give all his time and attention to the furthering of the purposes of this organization and for the ultimate benefit of the University. It may be urged that it would not be proper for a graduate to expect to be paid for his services. I believe that it would be no more undignified than it is for any officer of the University to be properly reimbursed, for the paid Secretary would give far more service to the University than can be measured by the dollars of his salary.

The Harvard Alumni Association lacks authority over the individual Harvard clubs, an authority which is broadly but vaguely delegated to the Associated Harvard Clubs. Until a definitely perfected assimilation or differentiation is made between the two organizations, there are sure to be certain overlappings, wasted efforts, and conse-

quent curtailment of possible activities. It may be advisable to amalgamate the two secretaryships while still enjoying individual existence, as was the case in the consolidation of Harvard University with Technology, or it may be deemed advisable to have a more intensive Secretary who can do more active creative work for the Association, and through it for the benefit of the University. *C. Bard, '01, Sec.*

## VARIA.

## THE APPIAN WAY.

*Read at the Annual Meeting of the  
Harvard Club of New Jersey.*

## I

The way we have at Harvard,  
Is not the Appian Way,  
Where Senators roll'd homeward  
Only at peep of day.

## II

Our President and Fellows  
At six first toddy brew;

Of such is Heaven's kingdom,  
A real Olympian stew.

## III

Each Jove with proper Juno,  
Our faculty ornate,  
At nine retires in summer,  
All other months at eight.

## IV

Tutors at ten, and proctors,  
Wild-natur'd creatures, all,  
With sounds and slumber raucous,  
Fill each ancestral hall.

## V

Our goodies, gifted women,  
Likewise at early hours  
Adjourn their conferences:  
The voice renews its powers.

## VI

The way we have at Harvard,  
We, as the fathers, keep,  
With love and cheer and labor,  
And plenty of good sleep.  
*W. G. Peckham, '67.*

## CORRECTION.

Vol. XXIII, p. 728, col. 1. Robert Livermore Manning, of the Class of 1895, reported deceased, is living and his address is 1690 Elm St., Manchester, N.H. Robert Franklin Manning, of the Class of 1904, was the person who died at Brooklyn, N.Y., 9 March, 1915.

Vol. XXIV, p. 22, Professor Barrett Wendell's class should be given as '77, instead of '79.

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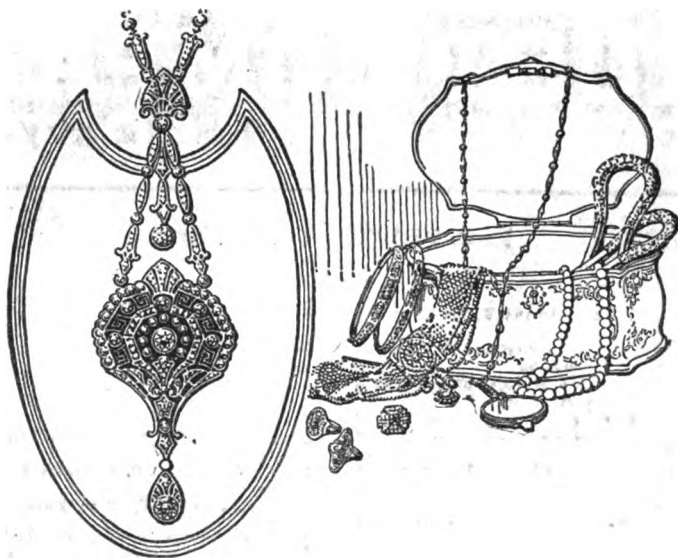
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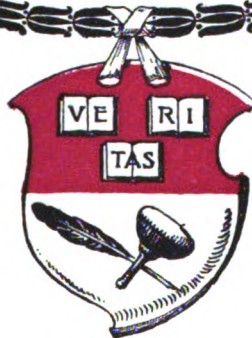
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MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMPS.

PLATTSBURG, 1915.

MAJ.-GEN. LEONARD WOOD, M.D. '84, LL.D., '99.

IN 1913, students' military instruction camps for young men from 18 to 30 years of age, educational qualifications last year of high school or better, were established at Gettysburg, Pa., and at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. This experiment was so successful and created such widespread interest that the following year camps were established at Asheville, S.C., the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., at Ludington, Mich., and at Burlington, Vt. The attendance at these camps was more than double that of the first camps. This year camps were established at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., at Ludington, Mich., and at Plattsburg, N.Y. The attendance again was nearly double that of the preceding year. The work was extremely well done and a most valuable *personnel* developed.

The military instruction camps this year at Plattsburg, which followed the student camps, were for older men with the same general qualifications as those for the students' military instruction camps. These camps for older men resulted from a rapidly growing appreciation on the part of our people of the fact that we are practically without men properly trained to act as junior officers of volunteers in case of war. The cost of unpreparedness in the way of trained officers in the great European war has served to bring home to us very forcibly the necessity of departing from our time-honored custom of doing little or nothing in the line of preparation and organization of our resources in men and material until the emergency is upon us, and then doing it in haste and

under conditions and in a manner which has always resulted in great and unnecessary loss of life and treasure.

This is a purely patriotic movement by a portion of the most intelligent of our people and is expressive of their appreciation of the fact that an enterprising, energetic, highly developed, and warlike though non-military people, without training and well-thought-out organization, cannot, with any hope of success, meet in war an equally energetic, enterprising, and highly developed military nation, which has thoroughly organized its resources in men, money, and material so that they may be at once available in case of necessity. They have seen, what has always been apparent to every educated soldier, that good men, untrained and unorganized, without necessary equipment and arms, cannot, with any hope of success, meet equally good men trained, organized, and equipped.

A considerable number of the men who have come to this camp are beyond the military age. I think this in a way has added to the value of their presence in camp because of the force of the example given to younger men.

The primary purpose of the military instruction camps is to train an educated class of men to discharge with reasonable efficiency the duty of officers of volunteers, especially in the company grades. It is appreciated that the time given for the training was brief, but it should be remembered that in actual hours of work it was equivalent to a long period of instruction given through short drills scattered over several years, and that this year's training was only a portion of the course to be given, which should cover three periods of one month each, except in the case of those who have had previous military experience. The instruction was given under the most favorable conditions. The men were highly intelligent and quick to learn. Regular organizations were used as models and the work conducted under carefully selected officers of the regular army, which made it possible to accomplish a great deal in a comparatively short time.

Another valuable result of the training was found in the discipline, habits of regularity, and thoroughness which characterized the conduct of men in camp. Especially was this valuable to the younger men, who have the greater portion of life's work ahead of them. They learned to do things when told and as told, and to do

them thoroughly. They also received instruction in camp and personal sanitation, in the care of men in the field, the routine of camp life, and in the use of terrain for the purposes of offense and defense. They were given training in map-making and map-reading, and gathered much information of a practical character in many different fields. In a word, these camps provide to a limited extent the opportunity referred to in the President's message. "It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and manœuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more."

The attendance at the camp, while of the same general type as that of the students' camps, represented many different classes of our population, prominent lawyers, a former colonial governor, an ambassador and secretary of state, a former solicitor-general of the United States, heads of great banks, men at the head of great business concerns, selected officers of the New York police force, literary men, young men who were assisted to come, — in a word, real men of all classes, the only requisites being certain educational attainments and a sound and vigorous physique.

Generally speaking, the men reported in very good condition. Some were not, and it was most interesting to note the improvement in the physical condition of these men. Loose, flabby figures were straightened up, straight fronts took the place of protruding abdomens, and fat necks and double chins were replaced by normal types of development. Physically the work has been of great benefit to practically all the men concerned.

The men have learned enough to make them of real value as junior officers of volunteers. I do not mean to say that they are thoroughly proficient, but they have accomplished as much as they could have accomplished in four or five months in the hurry and

confusion which must always accompany preparations for war in a country which does little until war is actually at hand. They have acquired the basic principles of training and could take and instruct a company up to a point of considerable proficiency. In place of having perhaps one regular officer as an instructor, they had over twenty. In place of waiting for equipment and receiving it at odd intervals, they came to a completely equipped camp. No time was lost in commencing the practical work of instruction. I hope that these camps are only the beginning of a movement which will become nation-wide and that, pending the adoption of some definite military policy, all physically fit men of the class who attended these camps will hear the call and respond to it through attendance not for one season's camp, but for at least two of these camps for intensive training, and will continue the instruction until they are listed as qualified to serve efficiently as officers of volunteers.

There was an air of extreme seriousness and earnestness on the part of the men who were serving in camp. The regular officers realized that they had under instruction a group of men who were keenly desirous of improving every moment in getting the utmost out of the period of training. Indeed, one never sees in any line of work a collection of men more thoroughly interested in what they were doing or more determined to do it thoroughly. Men who are in charge of important public affairs and at the heads of great offices were really more disturbed over an error in drill or some mistake in leading a squad than they would have been over errors of judgment in the conduct of their regular business. It is a splendid spirit and it gives promise of great results in the way of national preparedness and consequently of national peace.

It is proposed to make the instruction at the camps progressive and to work out a plan of instruction through correspondence and so to develop the system that men each year, while doing the fundamental work with troops, will have a portion of the day for more advanced work with a view to their more thorough instruction in the duties of an officer.

The students' camps are on a sound basis. The attendance is constantly growing, and they, like the camps for older men, will furnish most valuable material for officers of volunteers. The men who attended these camps will take to their universities and colleges sound ideas of military policy, a fair knowledge of our

military history, an appreciation of the absolute necessity of organization and training, a realization that it is not enough to be willing but that one must be prepared, and, I hope, a conviction that men, one and all, owe a soldier's service to the country in time of need, and that the discharge of this service is a patriotic obligation and not something purely voluntary to be passed on to some better man. All must pay the blood-tax alike. There is no privileged class. Manhood suffrage should mean manhood obligation.

#### HARVARD AND THE MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMPS.

BY "1898."

To Harvard graduates belongs a considerable share of the credit for the camps for business and professional men held at Plattsburg in August, September, and October. The idea of these camps was first worked out by certain Harvard graduates in New York in coöperation with General Wood, himself a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, of the Class of 1884, and a member of the Harvard Club of New York City.

At the Annual Dinner of the Harvard Club of New York City held on January 29, 1915, General Wood spoke on military conditions in this country and military preparedness. On that occasion he expressed the desire for an opportunity to talk the situation over more frankly than was possible at a formal dinner, and subsequently an informal dinner of about fifty men particularly interested was held in the private dining-room of the Harvard Club, with General Wood and other officers of the army as the guests. At this dinner the situation was frankly discussed and questions asked and answered. Subsequently, in the spring, certain Harvard graduates in New York, in discussing with General Wood the services which they could render in case of necessity, evolved with him the idea of a military camp, along the lines of the students' camps, but for older men in business and professional life. A committee of Harvard graduates in New York was formed to take charge of the enrollment of Harvard men for this camp, and this was followed by the formation of committees of the graduates of other colleges. A mass meeting of college men was then held in Harvard Hall on June 14, 1915, at which

General Wood and Captain Gordon Johnston, U.S.A., were the speakers. After this meeting committees were also formed in other cities, and the plan was soon an assured success.

At the first camp for business and professional men, held at Plattsburg from August 10 to September 6, about one third of those in attendance were Harvard men, and at the second camp, from September 8 to October 6, the number of Harvard men far exceeded the representation of any other University.

The two camps for business and professional men are to be organized into a permanent organization known as the First Training Regiment, of which the first two battalions compose the first camp, and the second battalion the second camp. In working out this permanent organization, Harvard men have also been to the front. Robert Bacon, '80, is chairman of the committee on the organization of the first two battalions, and on the committees appointed by him are many Harvard men from various parts of the country. It is also interesting to note that of the seven members of the Harvard Corporation, one, Robert Bacon, '80, was in attendance at the first camp, as were also two members of the Board of Overseers, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, and John W. Hallowell, '01. Arthur Woods, '92, Police Commissioner of the City of New York, not only attended the camp himself, but also arranged for the attendance of a number of New York policemen at both camps.

It is a source of legitimate satisfaction to Harvard men that its graduates should have taken so prompt and prominent a part in this patriotic movement.

#### ARTILLERY CAMP AT TOBYHANNA.

By "1918."

"SUMMER CAMP," during the past year, has come to mean "military camp," and "military camp," to most Harvard graduates, has, in turn, come to mean "Plattsburg." This is but a natural result of the fine work done there, and of the fact that a large proportion of the famous "Business Men's Regiment" was composed of Harvard men. Moreover, the Plattsburg contingent, because of the large number of prominent men in it, was very well advertised in the Eastern papers.

There were, however, other camps at which much needed experience was gained. The ten days' trip of Battery A, of Boston, at the Tobyhanna Artillery Camp, effected a marked change in the efficiency of that regiment. Many of its members are either graduates or undergraduates of Harvard, and the regiment as a whole resembles, in the average type of member, the Plattsburg regiments. Although undoubtedly the Battery is one of the best of the militia artillery regiments, it is not actually ready to go to the front in case of war, but it would probably be sent among the first of the National Guard batteries. By "ready" is meant the equal of a regular battery, or of, say, a German or French battery. It is, however, as nearly ready as it can be under present conditions, and the regular officers appear to have been surprised at the degree of efficiency obtained in spite of many hindrances.

Foremost among these hindrances is the lack of opportunity for the drivers to get any considerable amount of practical work with horses. This is due to the old armory in which mounted drills are impossible, and will undoubtedly be remedied when the new armory is opened. Last winter, however, the most a driver could hope to learn was his arm signals, and the theory of going into and coming out of action. This meant that, except for one turnout, our drivers were in many instances absolutely inexperienced in the care and handling of horses. On the first day at Tobyhanna, it took a remarkably long time for the Battery to get hitched and harnessed before starting. At the end of the training period our green drivers were doing it in very good time. Moreover, for several days the driving on the drill ground, and on the road, was bad, but this, too, improved rapidly with practice.

In order to convey an idea of the work done, let me recount the usual daily schedule. Reveille came at five, and soon after it breakfast. About six or a little later the call for stables was sounded. The horses were then groomed and watered, and as soon as possible after this, the Battery hitched, harnessed, and started off. If we were on a "hike" the cannoneers broke camp during "stables" and had things ready when the order to hitch and harness came. At noon a halt was made for an hour, or if we were near the home camp we returned for mess. At one we started off again. Sometimes the firing practice during the afternoon would end early, sometimes a delay in the morning would make



us late, but usually we reached our next camp about five or six. After the horses were groomed and watered, we were free to rush for the nearest water before mess and take a welcome bath. About one pipe after mess the lights went out, although retreat did not come until nine o'clock.

In spite of very marked improvement, the stable work never reached as high a standard as the other parts of the game, but regulars remarked, when the Battery left, that they were several degrees better than most of the militia, and that despite their failings, our drivers had not shirked. This, of course, was only natural with men who did not "know horses," and would undoubtedly remedy itself with more constant practice, and association with the animals themselves. All of these faults will be greatly diminished when the new armory opens for mounted drill.

Another part of military life under service conditions, which received special emphasis, was the pitching, and breaking-up of camps on the road-marches. A very satisfactory improvement in this important department resulted from the practical experience gained during the camp period.

Perhaps the greatest benefit of the whole camp was that given the cannoneers by their work on the range. Several days of target practice with real shrapnel were had by each Battery, and this was of almost incalculable value in raising the actual service efficiency of the gun squads, for after all, the most important function of field artillery is to concentrate an effective fire quickly, at some given point.

The encouraging feature of the trip was the determination and conservative enthusiasm displayed by every one. Willingness and a desire to profit by the opportunities offered, marked the work in every detail. There were no loafers, — consequently every one learned a great many "tricks of the trade," and became thoroughly acquainted with his own particular job. Our officers, and non-commissioned officers got right into things and set a fine example of "pep," and team-work which was largely responsible for the good showing made. In short the encampment gave us a world of experience, and was of inestimable value in fitting us to answer the possible, but let us hope, improbable call to arms, which, until recently, we have shamefully neglected to prepare for.

## JOHN DAVIS LONG, '57.

THE memoir of Governor Long which was to have appeared in this number has been unavoidably delayed in preparation. It will probably appear in the next issue.

John Davis Long was born in Buckfield, Maine, on October 27, 1838, and died at Hingham, August 28, 1915. He prepared at the common schools of his home town and at Hebron Academy, entering Harvard in 1853. After his graduation he entered a law office and had a year in the Harvard Law School. In 1862 he opened an office in Buckfield, but after a few months moved to Boston to practise his profession. He made his home in Hingham. He was active in politics; was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1875, Lieutenant-Governor in 1879, and Governor in 1880, 1881, and 1882. In the latter year he was elected a Representative to Congress, holding the office during three terms. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President McKinley in 1897 and resigned that office in 1902, carrying the Department through the Spanish-American War. He was a delegate to the Presidential Convention in Chicago in 1904 and assisted in securing the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt. His association with Harvard College, as President of the Board of Overseers, was long and of great value. Governor Long was well known as a public speaker and had published several books, including a translation of the *Æneid*, a book of speeches, and, in 1903, a valuable book on *The New American Navy*. Governor Long was twice married, to Mary Woodward Glover in 1870, who died in 1882, and to Agnes Pierce in 1886. He is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter.

*Governor Long's Connection with Harvard College.*<sup>1</sup>

W. R. THAYER, '81.

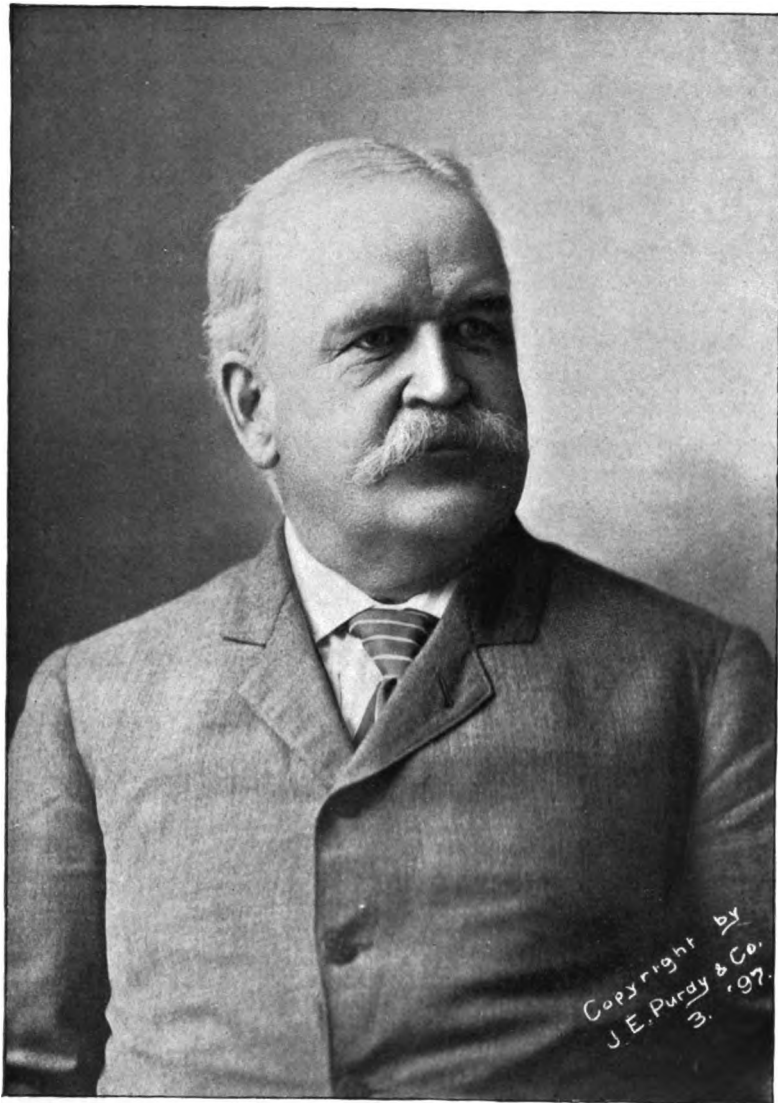
In the delightful bit of autobiography which Governor Long read to us at the June meeting of the Historical Society in 1909, he recorded the smattering of education, as it would now be reckoned, which he received at home and at the academy of

<sup>1</sup> This paper on Governor Long's connection with Harvard was read at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society on Oct. 14.

Hebron, Maine. He was evidently one of those bookish boys, quick at his studies, whose parents early mark out for them a college career. He does not tell us how he came to be sent to Harvard rather than to the nearer Bowdoin College at Brunswick. What he found at Cambridge and how far Harvard influenced him will appear from the following quotation, taken from the reminiscences I have just referred to :

The result of my few terms at Hebron Academy was that I entered Harvard College in 1853, at fourteen years of age. . . . I look back upon my college education with less satisfaction than any other part of my life. I was not thoroughly fitted. I was too young. The mistake was made, with a well-meant but mistaken view of saving me from the "dangers of college life," of boarding me for the first two or three years a mile away from the college — as if there were any dangers or, if there were, as if the best part of a college education was not to get the rub of them. Hence it happened that I then formed no personal association with my classmates, and always felt remote and as if I presented the picture of a forlorn little fellow who ought to have been at home. To this day I have never got over an awe of them that I have never had of anybody else. . . . I recollect no instruction which was not of the most perfunctory and indifferent sort, unless possibly it was that of Professor Cooke in chemistry and Professor Child in English. The only impression made on me by one professor was that of a pair of staring spectacles and an immovable upper lip, and by another of a throaty growl in his Sophoclean larynx. There was an entire lack, to me, of all moral or personal influences. I look back with a certain pathetic commiseration on myself, unwarmed for the whole four years by a single act or word expressive of interest on the part of those to whom my education was intrusted. And this is literally true. The element of personal influence was entirely lacking. No instructor or officer ever gave me a pat on the shoulder physically, morally, or intellectually.

We need not be surprised that Long, conscious of his great shyness, his youth and his remoteness from undergraduate life, did not figure in college societies, except in Phi Beta Kappa, to which his excellent scholarship admitted him. It is quite evident also that after leaving Harvard and taking up the practice of law, he was thrown less with Harvard acquaintances than with others. The mingling of politics and law, which came about very naturally, tended also to bring him into association with all sorts of men. So far as I discover, his first public recognition by Harvard was in 1880, when the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, a distinction which then was bestowed upon each governor of Massachusetts, irrespective of his previous condition or of his intellectual or moral attainments. It happened,



JOHN D. LONG, '57,  
*As Secretary of the Navy.*

From a photograph by  
Purdy, of Boston, copyright, 1897.



however, that the next governor was General Benjamin F. Butler, and then the Harvard Governing Boards seized the occasion for abolishing the *ex officio* honor. About that time Mr. Long was a candidate for the Harvard Board of Overseers, but was defeated, probably because the Harvard electorate then regarded him as belonging rather conspicuously to the class, held in suspicion by the fastidious, of so-called "practical politicians."

But the Governor's time of vindication — if the word be not too severe — came. From 1897 to 1902 he served as Secretary of the Navy, and in the last year, having been chosen president of the Harvard Alumni Association, he presided at the historic commencement dinner, when President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay spoke. At the election for Overseers on that day he led the poll. On organizing in the following September, the Board made him its president, a most unusual mark of confidence, because a new member is seldom thought of for that office. During the ensuing eleven years Governor Long was annually reëlected, without opposition, as president. On the completion of his first term of six years as Overseer, he was immediately reëlected, being nominated by certificate, in spite of the fact that a new rule required a year's intermission between one term and another of an Overseer.

Governor Long not only fulfilled admirably the duties of president, but he took an active part as a member of committees, and he displayed much zeal and affection for the *Alma Mater* whom he had regarded as an unsympathetic stepmother half a century before. His ability as a presiding officer can hardly be overrated. As Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the late seventies, he learned the rules which pertain to that office so thoroughly that he was never surprised or puzzled by the springing up of a technical point. He directed an ordinary business meeting with businesslike precision and despatch, guarding against unnecessary talk, keeping the members to the subject under discussion and applying the rules without favor. He was dignified but always courteous, so that, although he allowed little time to be wasted, he never failed in good humor; and if there came a moment of tension, he relieved it by some good-natured remark. As President of the Board of Overseers it fell to Governor Long to induct Abbott Lawrence Lowell into the office of

President of Harvard College, a duty which he performed with memorable impressiveness.

When his class celebrated their semi-centennial in 1907 the survivors inevitably selected Governor Long to be their spokesman, and he made the best of the thirty or more valedictories which I have heard or read, a model of its kind, as this opening paragraph will show:

I should be happy to speak for my classmates if I knew where they are. I left them — it was only yesterday — clustered in the College Yard, a merry, brown-haired, beardless crowd of boys, with a college song on their lips and the sunrise on their faces. But all this forenoon I have been looking for them and can find only a half-dozen, and even these have disguised themselves as Rip Van Winkles in the last act of that play. I am told that some of them are off to the war, risking life for union and freedom; that some of them are sawing the air in pulpit or court or forum, and that others are reaching up to make their mark in letters or the professions or the industrial or business world.

I cannot find them. I am sure, however, that they are all here, a few with their shields, though the rest are on them — all here are accounted for, ready, while their *Alma Mater* calls the roll, to lay their record in her lap and hoping to receive on their heads the pat of her benignant hand. Time would fail me to do justice to the record of each of them; it would be invidious to speak of some of them and not of all. They have done the best they could.<sup>1</sup>

Another Harvard distinction brightened the Indian summer of Long's career, in which he enjoyed to the full,

That which should accompany old age,  
As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends.

This was the presidency of the Phi Beta Kappa. He excelled alike in introducing the orator and poet on the stage of Sanders Theatre, and in serving as toastmaster at the dinner in the Harvard Union. His wit sharpened the wits of those whom he called up. He was indeed an ideal toastmaster, adapting himself perfectly to the needs of different occasions, and quite unrivalled, as far as my personal observation goes, among the Massachusetts public men of the last twenty years.

He had the satisfaction — and I believe that he greatly prized it — of finding himself looked up to and appreciated by the Harvard constituency as one of the chief worthies of his generation, a graduate whose life work it crowned with the highest honors it can give.

<sup>1</sup> Printed in full in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, September, 1907.

## FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

YOU need only look carefully into the world about you, in order to realize that the same old tragedies and comedies are being enacted. The *dramatis personæ* wear different costumes — that is all. This is as true of the minutiae of <sup>How error creeps in</sup> erudition, as of the seemingly great affairs, — politics, and war, religion and love.

Scholars have grown gray trying to detect and amend the textual variants in the old codices. They have published disquisitions on Shakespeare's text, or on Dante's, which, if heaped together, would make Monadnock look like a wart. How could such errors creep in? Who were the negligent copyists, the careless proof-readers?

Alas, the same tendency to error prevails today. In proof, here is an example, a trifle, if you choose to call it that, but quite representative.

Just ten years ago Mr. William L. Douglas was elected Governor of Massachusetts. Other candidates were blessed with political experience, partisan popularity, and the usual qualifications: Mr. Douglas, so to speak, ran in his own shoes — and won. During the campaign it was rumored that Mr. Charles Francis Adams and several of his kinsmen intended to support Mr. Douglas: whereupon the following jingle, — author unidentified — went the rounds:

Here 's to Massachusetts,  
Home of the Sacred Cod,  
Where the Adamses vote for Douglas  
And the Cabots walk with God.

This simple statement of fact, setting forth the civic independence and the God-fearing qualities of two Boston families, could hardly be improved upon, whether for brevity, or comprehensiveness; and its catchy rhythm made it easy to remember.

But now observe how Error creeps in! At a recent gathering of Yale brethren in Philadelphia, one of them, drawing a good-natured contrast between Harvard and Yale — a Hamlet sort of "Look here, upon this picture, and on this" — summed up as follows:



Harvard *loquitur* :

I'm from the town of Boston,  
The home of the bean and the cod,  
Where the Lowells talk only with Cabots  
And the Cabots talk only with God.

Yale *loquitur* :

I'm from the town of New Haven,  
The City of Truth and Light,  
Where God talks to Jones  
In the very same tones  
He uses to Hadley and Dwight.

Is there not a complete body of heresy in the stanza referring to Harvard? An insinuation of exclusiveness not to be found in the original? And is there not more than a suggestion of irreverence in the corrupt last line? To "walk with God" is a devout habit, which the verb to "talk" does not even faintly suggest.

And so the sensibilities of orthodox Harvard cannot fail to be twinged by the picture which the Yale spokesman calls up. Error has crept in. The text has become perverted. Does this perversion correspond to a breaking down of old standards? Only recently somebody discovered that the Hebrew words on the Yale seal don't mean "Light and Truth," as was supposed, but "Farmers and Blasphemers."

Why should the *sacredness* of the Cod be ignored, and the common domestic Bean be introduced? Why have the Adamases been excluded? Who is Jones, and why is he deified?

The puzzle becomes too complicated! Let us leave it to the textual critics. Let us commend it to the students of religious atrophy. Perhaps even the experts on prosody ought to look into it. But the fact is proved — Error will creep in. The pristine truth of the original stanza must circulate henceforth with this alloy of corruption.

N.B. Possibly our Yale brother merely intended to have fun with us. He has had it — and we have enjoyed it, and are grateful.

## W. R. THAYER'S "LIFE OF JOHN HAY."

HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, '80.

A BIOGRAPHY of the first rank can only be written about a man whose career warrants the book and by a man with the knowledge, the training, and the gift of expression which will enable him to deal in adequate fashion with the subject. It has been many years since an American has died whose career was as well worth writing as John Hay's; and of all living men the author of the *Life of Cavour* was the man best fitted to write the *Life of John Hay*. Mr. Thayer has produced a book which is a permanent addition both to American history and to American literature; and surely it is hard to give greater praise.

In addition to his really great *Life of Cavour*, Mr. Thayer has previously written charmingly on various Italian subjects. Italy he necessarily approached purely from the standpoint of the scholar and the traveler, the man of cultivated mind who is given to historical research. In dealing with John Hay he has also, and rather unexpectedly, shown a sympathetic understanding of what John Hay did, which could only come from a first-hand knowledge, if not of political life, at least of many of the men who do the actual and important work of political life. Without this knowledge it would have been quite impossible for any man to write adequately of John Hay. As an instance of sound insight, it may be mentioned that Mr. Thayer is entirely right when he says that it was a misfortune that John Hay had not himself served in Congress, so that he might have practically understood the rough-and-tumble life of the political world and have been better able to gauge what could and what could not be expected of the men who take part in the life of practical politics.

John Hay was one of a very limited number of American public men who have possessed marked literary ability and that high and fine quality of intellectual eminence which Matthew Arnold would have characterized as "distinction." In consequence of a rather curious tradition of American public life, ambassadors and ministers have frequently been appointed because they were distinguished men of letters. There would have been nothing unusual in Hay's having come purely in this class. But John Hay, in addi-

tion to serving abroad in various diplomatic positions, including that of Ambassador at the Court of St. James, began his public career by being the private secretary of Abraham Lincoln during the tremendous crisis of the Civil War and ended it by being Secretary of State during the years which saw the United States, for good or for evil, forced to take her part among the great powers of the world and begin to deal with world questions.

There are, as Mr. Thayer acutely points out, two distinct phases in John Hay's career. During the first phase all his instincts and ways of thought were radical. During the second they were conservative. It is, of course, hardly necessary to say that this fact does not in itself mean that he was wrong in either attitude. Nothing is surer proof of the label-giving habit of mind than the effort to class a great man either as a mere conservative or a mere radical, or the tendency to speak as if either conservatism or radicalism was in itself always right. Indeed, as regards many actions, the use of the words "conservative" and "radical" indicates inexactitude in terminology, for the same action may be radical from one standpoint and conservative from another. At different stages of their careers, and on different questions, Washington and Lincoln both occupied very radical, and again very conservative, positions; and each was right, both when he was radical and when he was conservative.

While serving under Lincoln, and for several years afterwards, John Hay was the ultra-democrat, the ultra-republican, the believer in the rights of man and in popular rule and an ardent sympathizer, not only with the Americans who had followed Lincoln in his contest for human rights as against property rights, but also with the advanced German and Italian friends of liberty. The almost nationwide outburst of violence and lawlessness which accompanied the railroad riots of 1877 marked the occasion, and was largely the cause, of the change — which, however, had doubtless already been slowly in process of preparation. From that time forward his horror of lawlessness and disorder, and of the brutal violence unleashed by demagogues who were then powerless to control it, drove him into an attitude towards the rights of wealth which would unquestionably have seemed very strange, indeed, to the young secretary of Lincoln's day. It was this attitude which made him write his solitary novel *The Breadwinners*, a really powerful presentation

of one side of our complex social and industrial problems; a side which needs to be stated, but which there is a certain irony in having stated by Lincoln's biographer.

Hay's services as Secretary of State were great; but it may be doubted whether his services as Lincoln's biographer were not even greater. At any rate, the monumental work, in which he was partner with Nicolay, taken together with the two volumes of Lincoln's letters which they subsequently edited, will always remain a storehouse, wherein not merely the American historians of the period of the Civil War, but American politicians anxious to deal in proper fashion with national problems, will find a wealth of material that they can find nowhere else.

As Secretary of State Hay occupied a unique position. To a high standard of personal integrity, which made him expect and believe that the nation should observe the same standard of national integrity, he added a fastidiousness of temper, of taste, of refinement, which was a very real benefit to American public life when exhibited in high public place by a man of signal and conceded capacity as a public servant. This sensitive refinement of nature, like the sheer massiveness of Lincoln's character, made it impossible for Hay to tolerate what was meretricious or sentimental<sup>1</sup> or offensive to morals. The rugged simplicity of Lincoln had in it not one touch of that cheapness or vulgarity which in a democracy is unfortunately sometimes accepted either as a mark of efficiency or as a sign of sympathy with the common people; and John Hay's mere presence in public life was an antidote and corrective to this cheap form of spurious democracy. His purpose was single. It was to serve his country. But he desired to serve his country by making that country rise level to the most exacting standards of courage and of honesty, of faith to its plighted word, of refusal either to wrong others or tamely to submit to wrong by others.

The one weakness of Hay was, as his biographer points out, his inability to get on with the certainly somewhat exasperating political leaders with whom he was obliged to transact business. His extreme sensitiveness and his innate good breeding, joined with other traits, made association with masterful but often coarse and selfish politicians peculiarly distasteful to him. His attitude of mind was humorously but quite truthfully expressed when, in

<sup>1</sup> I use sentimentality as the antithesis of sentiment.

response to a question, which Senator he hated most, he instantly answered, "The one I have seen last."

One of the distinctive services rendered by Mr. Thayer, which shows his peculiar fitness for writing this particular biography, is his presentation of Hay's relations with the little knot of people who were his close associates in Washington. The Adamses, the Lodges, and the Camerons were the other members of the little group, those in whose houses he was as intimate as they were in his house. But in addition there were many others who did not live in Washington, but who were continually guests either at John Hay's or at his next-door neighbor's, Henry Adams; John LaFarge, the artist; Richardson, the sculptor; and, above all, Clarence King, whose friends always pathetically believed that his brilliant and infinitely varied promise would some day take shape in performance. In addition there were all kinds of transients, including very charming people of every kind from Europe; and at one period, for many months, a particularly cultivated and delightful Polynesian prince.

The biography contains an admirable selection of Hay's letters. He was one of the very limited number of men who, in notes written on the spur of the moment, and in remarks, made equally on the spur of the moment, really did say things which every one of us would like to say but never think of until after the opportunity for saying them has passed. Unfortunately the charm of such conversation is necessarily evanescent; and the charm of the correspondence itself loses a little of its bloom, because of the very fact that it *was* so apt, so unforced, so fitted into the thought and expression of the moment. Nevertheless it has a permanent value in the letters of John Hay as in the letters of Thackeray or of Lamb.

Again let it be said that there was a real need of a biography of John Hay, and that no other living man could have met this need as Mr. Thayer has met it.

## EZRA RIPLEY THAYER, '88.

SAMUEL WILLISTON, '82.

EZRA RIPLEY THAYER was born in Milton, Massachusetts, on February 21, 1866, of the best New England ancestry. His father was James Bradley Thayer, of the Harvard Class of 1852, then engaged in the practice of law in Boston, but later and for many years widely known and loved as a professor in the Harvard Law School. His mother, Sophia Bradford Ripley, was the daughter of the Reverend Samuel Ripley, of Concord, and a cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson. On the father's side the younger Thayer was descended from John Alden, on his mother's, from Governor Bradford.

Soon after James B. Thayer accepted, in 1874, a professorship in the Harvard Law School, he moved with his family to Cambridge, and the remainder of his son's boyhood was mainly passed under the shadow of the University. Many of those living in Cambridge at that time will still recall the unconscious grace and intellectual beauty of the son at this time. His apparently easy leadership in his studies at school left abundant time and inclination for the usual sports of youth. He was prepared for college at the Cambridge High School and Hopkinson's private school in Boston. During this period, however, he spent a year abroad, chiefly in Greece, where, under private tuition, he laid the foundation for a life-long love of the Greek language, literature, and ideals.

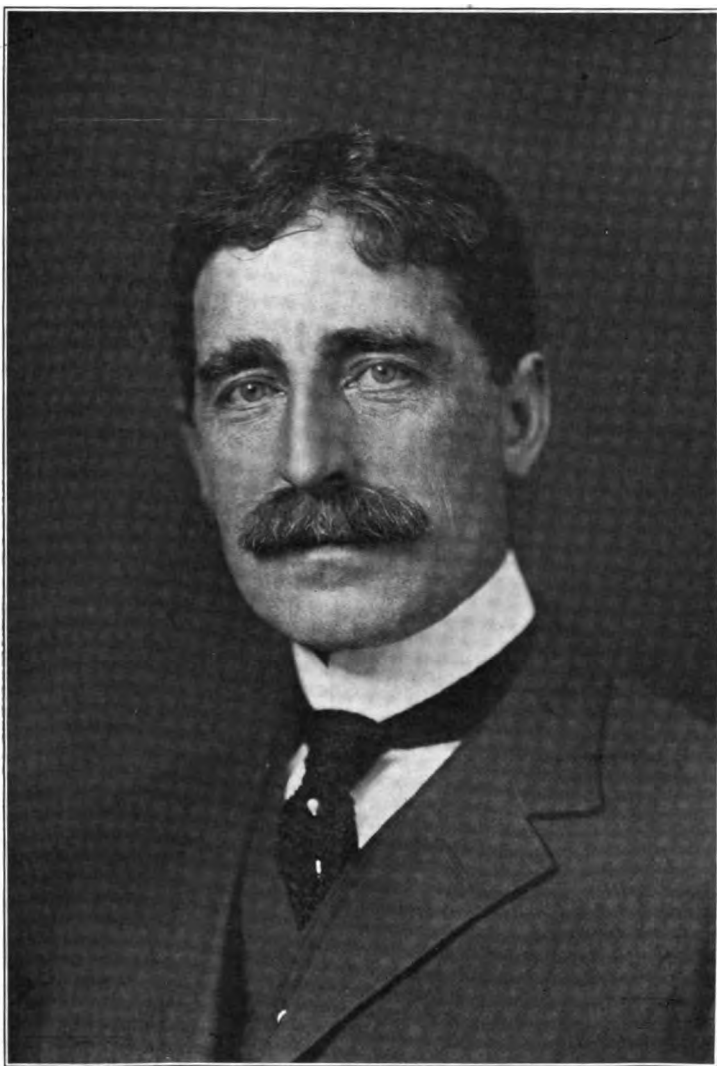
Entering Harvard College in 1884, he maintained his position as the first student in his class, but also played on his class nine, played a game of tennis only just inferior to the best, and was an active member of many college societies. A first Boylston prize for speaking, awarded to him in his senior year, indicated that he had also capacity for effective oral expression. On graduation the law was a natural choice of profession, and after entering the Law School in the autumn of 1888, he never doubted the wisdom of his choice. Again he led his class, and in his third year successfully competed for a prize offered by the Harvard Law School Association for an essay on "Judicial Legislation," afterwards published in the *Harvard Law Review*.

It was the habit of Judge Horace Gray, of the United States Supreme Court, to secure as his secretary annually a promising student of the graduating class in the Law School. The work of aiding so distinguished a judge in the preparation of his decisions and opinions was highly valued by those who had the privilege to be thus employed. Thayer spent in this way his first year after graduation from the Law School. He then returned to Boston and entered the office of Warren and Brandeis. First as a clerk with that firm, and then as a partner in the firm subsequently formed of Brandeis, Dunbar, and Nutter, he maintained this connection until 1900, when he became a member of the firm of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer, and Thayer, and so remained until he gave up the practice of the law in 1910. The junior partner in a large law office never leads the life of an idler; and the eighteen years during which Thayer practised law were filled with varied professional business. He tried many jury cases and argued many questions of law, gaining an enviable reputation for skill, care, and learning.

During this period he married, in June, 1898, Ethel Randolph Clark, and three children were born to him. In his home life he found, after his marriage, his highest happiness.

Thayer's intellectual and personal gifts so admirably fitted him for a teacher of law that more than once he had been asked to accept a professorship at Cambridge. Indeed the unusual compliment had been paid him, immediately after his graduation from the School, of an offer of a permanent position on its staff. Again, on his father's death, in 1902, the vacant professorship was offered to the son. Both offers, after careful consideration, were declined. Thayer did not think he had yet got from practice the development which it could give. For some years, however, he gave a series of lectures in the Law School on "Massachusetts Practice," and later a series in the Medical School on the "Relation of the Medical Profession to the Law."

In the spring of 1910, after considerable doubt and hesitation, he accepted the position left vacant by the death of Dean Ames at the head of the Law School, and assumed the duties of the position in the following autumn. He fully appreciated the difficulties he undertook in changing the character of his work in middle life, and threw himself whole-heartedly into his new work. All con-



**EZRA RIPLEY THAYER, '88,**  
**Late Dean of the Law School.**





nection with practice was absolutely renounced, and his energy devoted unsparingly to problems of study, teaching, and administration. A few words written by him for a Class Report in 1912 show his own feeling about the magnitude of his task: "Any classmate who is disposed to try the experiment will agree with me that he never had a better chance to use the twenty-four hours in the day in his business, or to learn things, or to realize his own previous ignorance."

The reader of these words must bear in mind Thayer's habitual attitude towards his own work. Unstinting in his praise and admiration of good work by others, he was an unduly severe critic of his own performance. Nevertheless, it is true that skill in teaching did not come to him as quickly as did accomplishment in most directions. His recognition of the fact, his study to perfect himself by examining the methods of others, his experimenting, his steady improvement in the art were characteristic of him. As a scholar his mastery of the subjects of Evidence and of Torts was great and increasing, and the few essays which he wrote are enough to show that, had he lived long enough to have written more fully on his chosen subjects, as he planned to do, he would have won recognition as one of the foremost legal thinkers of his time.

In spite of the time and energy which he devoted to study and teaching, the problems of administration were constantly before him. His trained business capacity was of the highest value in keeping in order the every-day affairs of the School, but he never lost sight of the larger problem of making it of the highest value, not only to the profession but to the public, during a period when social and legal theories and ideals were in rapid flux. Not less was he interested in the personal side of his work. He invited his students to his house and made friends of them there and at the School. Like a friend he demanded of them their best and received it. His method of marking examination books was so thoroughly indicative of his attitude towards his work that it should be told. To mark 500 books, each containing four hours' written work, is no slight task. To most of his colleagues it is drudgery — necessary but painful. Thayer seized upon it as opportunity. In reading the books he never looked at the name of the writer until the book was marked, and a brief estimate made from its con-

tents of the writer's characteristics, — such as a “hard worker but a poor reasoner,” “brilliant but careless.” These memoranda were afterwards correlated and, with other data, they gave the Dean a surprisingly accurate knowledge of the strength and weakness of the hundreds of young men under him. He had no patience with the brilliant idler who tried to make his brilliancy an excuse for neglecting his daily task, but for one who, though of slow comprehension, did honest work, he was ready to make all possible allowances. Though students found him a kindly dean, he was not easily deceived. His practice at the Bar gave him a skill in cross-examination and a readiness in drawing correct inferences of fact that were disconcerting to the occasional black sheep in the flock.

In 1912 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. In the following year he received the honor of an offered appointment to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court. The position would have been eminently suited to his taste and would have brought association with men for whom he had the highest admiration. He was urged to accept the appointment by friends whose opinions he valued, and had he yielded to his personal inclination, might have done so; but he could not think it right to leave his post at the Law School after so short a service as his had then been. As he said to a friend, “I left practice to try to help the School; and I cannot think it right to do it an injury by now forcing a rapid and unexpected change in the office of Dean.”

He was first Secretary and then chairman of the Committee on Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association, and had a large share in the work of drafting for the Association a code of legal ethics which has been widely recognized as the best statement which has been made of the subject with which it deals. He was also a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and was selected to speak on behalf of his college class at the Commencement exercises on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation.

A college classmate and lifelong friend, in closing a brief summary of Thayer's career, has well said: “It is when one tries to portray the man as he was to his friends, apart from titles, position, and particular accomplishments, that the readiest pen must pause. The wit, the kindly, teasing humor, the affectionate loyalty, the clear, bright intelligence, the vivid life, the speaking eyes —

this was a personality of a power and a charm that carried straight to the heart."

Though a continued series of successes might well have forbidden him to forget his great ability, he was nevertheless a modest man. As his father said, things "can be done either well enough or perfectly." Only the latter way seemed worth while to Thayer, and to one enamored of perfection his own best accomplishment seems poor.

In the spring of 1915 he was attacked by a painful illness which confined him to his bed for many weeks. His recovery was slow and interrupted by relapses. During his service at the Law School he had always been solicitous lest his colleagues should overwork, but had never spared himself, and he had probably for some years overtaxed his nervous strength. His physical illness aggravated the nervous strain. As summer advanced he was troubled with sleeplessness. He worried about his possible inability to fulfil his duties to the Law School. The mental stress proved too much for his reason, and on the 14th of September his useful and beautiful life came to an untimely end.

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#### THE MAKING OF AN ANGLING LIBRARY AND A SHORT ACCOUNT OF SOME OF ITS TREASURES.<sup>1</sup>

DANIEL B. FEARING, [182].

THIS library of books on angling, fishing, fisheries, and fish-culture, now numbering over 12,000 volumes and pamphlets in twenty different languages, had its genesis in the year 1890 in the form of a scrapbook on trout and trout-fishing. From that scrapbook began the collection of books entirely on trout and trout-fishing; then were added books with chapters on those subjects, and so on until the entire four heads mentioned above were gradually drawn in and the library began to grow.

The foundation-stone of an angling library is naturally the first five editions of Izaak Walton's *The Compleat Angler*, the editions that were printed before his death. Of these five, the first, printed in 1653, the "First Walton," stands at the head. The most charming pastoral in the English tongue, and of which Richard Le Gallienne speaks so feelingly,

<sup>1</sup> This account was written by Mr. Fearing, to be read at a club. Mr. Fearing has now presented his wonderful collection to Harvard, one of the most important single gifts ever received by the University Library.

"To keep this in his little library he had undergone willingly many privations, cheerfully faced hunger and cold rather than let it pass from his hand; . . . perhaps, after *Robinson Crusoe*, the most popular of English classics, . . . a pastoral, the freshness of which a hundred editions have left unexhausted, a book in which the grass is forever green, and the shining brooks do indeed go on forever." Another lover of old Izaak has very cleverly adapted the remark of the celebrated Dr. Botteler, of strawberry fame, — "Doubtless a better angling book there might have been, but such, doubtless, there never has been yet." It is doubtful if there is another book in English, save the Holy Bible, that has gone into so many editions; at this date, 1915, there are over 170 different editions of *The Compleat Angler*. This collection boasts of over 160.

The story of the "First Walton" reads like a fairy tale. The first that is known of *The Compleat Angler* is a small advertisement in an old London newspaper, *The Perfect Diurnal*, . . . "from Munday, May 9, to Munday, May 16, 1652," reading as follows: "*The Compleat Angler, or the Contemplative man's Recreation*, behind a Discourse of Fish and Fishing, not unworthy the perusal of most Anglers, of 18 pence price, written by Iz. Wa." The author's name does not appear on the title-page until the fifth edition, published in 1676. The commendatory verses in the second edition, published in 1655, are, however, inscribed to "Mr. Izaak Walton."

Probably no book published in the last 300 years has so increased in value. Published originally at the price of 18 pence, in Dr. Bethune's time (1847) he values a perfect copy at 12 guineas. A copy was offered to the owner of this library in London in 1889 for 45 guineas; this copy was in the original binding, but a little soiled. Unluckily for him he was not at that time interested in angling books. At the sale of the Von Antwerp Library in London in 1907, Quaritch paid £1290 for a copy in the original binding and in perfect condition. This copy, which formerly belonged to Locker Lampson and has a poem written in pencil by him on one of the alba, is now in the library of J. P. Morgan. So high a price may never be reached again, but since that date several copies have sold for over a thousand pounds each.

A small book, some 5½ x 3½ in pristine binding, no one knows how many of this edition of 1653 were issued; as a friend has pleasantly written concerning it: "Its description of nature, its sage reflections on manners and customs and the everyday problems of life, and, beyond all else, its genial humanity, which show through its every page, won for it quick popularity. It was a book to pick up in a leisure half-hour and skim with the assurance of a quiet pleasure which few volumes of today can convey. So it happened that *The Compleat Angler* met with a ready sale in its

first edition. Perhaps it was because of the low price at which it was sold that copies of this little book of 250 years ago have disappeared so amazingly. Some were left in stage-coaches, derelicts whose mission was ended after they had beguiled the weary hours of a journey; some were lost in garrets and some burned in house fires; others, doubtless, ruined by immersion in the streams of which the author loved to write; until today nobody knows how many have outlived the passage of the years." Acknowledged by all lovers of English literature today as one of the classics of the English language, its constantly increasing value is due more to the desire of collectors of "first editions" of the English classics to possess a copy, than to the generally "poor but honest angler."

This library contains two copies of the "First Walton," one perfect and one imperfect. The first copies that left the press are distinguishable by several misprints which do not appear in later impressions. One of the most sought for of these misprints is that using "contention" instead of "contentment" in the last two lines of the verses by Sir Harry Wotton:

"And if Contentment be a stranger, then  
I'll ne'er look for it, but in Heaven again."

The first edition was embellished by six very pretty engravings of the trout, pike, carp, tench, perch, and barbel, which were inserted in the text. The engraver is to this day unknown. They have been attributed to Pierre Lombart, a Frenchman and a noted engraver, resident in England at that time, and engaged in illustrating books; Faithorne and Vaughn have also been mentioned as possible candidates for the honor. The latter is known to have been employed by Marriot on other work. It has always been the belief of collectors that these plates were engraved on silver, but that fact has never been proved and still remains a disputed fact in regard to this wonderful little book. The same plates were used for the first four editions; they were reengraved in reverse by a less artistic hand for the fifth edition.

The charm of Walton's honest writing never grows stale; one takes him up with as much pleasure in this twentieth century as in the days of his first appearance. As has been charmingly said of him, "The companion of our boyhood, the delight of our mature years, when shall we look upon his like again?" Fishers have increased and fishing books have multiplied, but where is the fisher blest with such a "heavenly memory" as our Izaak, and where is the fishing book so rich in honor and renown as his?

The second edition appeared in 1655; it was much enlarged, having been almost rewritten, and contained some 117 pages more; four more plates, the bream, the eel, the leach, and bull-head, having been added.

Commendatory verses by seven appreciative writers are given for the first time in this edition. Copies of this second edition, though not bringing the same high price as the first, are much more rarely met with. A little more than a hundred years after its appearance, John Hawkins (afterwards Sir John) states in his *Life of Walton*, in his edition of *The Compleat Angler*, first issued in 1760, "The second I have never been able to see." This scarcity has continued to the present day, and while it is always possible for any one to find a "First Walton" who is willing to pay a price for it, he would have to search for a considerable time to find a good copy of the second edition. The third edition first appeared in 1661. It contained but few and unimportant changes. This edition again appeared in 1664 with a new title-page, and dated 1664. The latter date is much scarcer than that of 1661. The fourth edition appeared in 1668. "It is a mere paginary reprint of the third, with the exception of the 'errata' which are here corrected in the work."

The fifth edition was issued in 1676 and was called *The Universal Angler, made so, by Three Books of Fishing. The First written by Mr. Izaak Walton; the Second by Charles Cotton, Esq.; the Third by Col. Robert Venables*. This is the fifth edition of Walton, the first of Cotton, and the fourth of Venables. Twenty pages were added to this edition and further improvements were introduced. This was the last edition published in the author's lifetime. "The union of Walton and Cotton has been perpetuated in all subsequent reprints, but Venables's treatise, which, though meritorious, belongs to another order of composition, has been excluded." Such is the history of the "First Five." The angler's library that is built with these for a corner-stone, is certainly founded upon one of the firmest rocks of English literature. Good copies of all five are in the library.

As previously stated, many reprints of this famous book have been made, from absolutely facsimile copies of the "First Walton," of which there are several, to magnificent volumes in folio, embellished with pictures by the greatest artists. It would seem that it were impossible for anything new in regard to such a well-known book to be discovered, yet it was the great good fortune of the owner of this library to find, in 1910, in the catalogue of a well-known book auctioneer in Boston, a small Walton and Cotton published by Septimus Prowett in London, in 1826. It is a small 32mo in its original violet unlettered cloth binding. Printed on thin paper, this copy seems to be unique. Diligent inquiry, both in this country and abroad, has failed to find another copy or even the knowledge of its existence. It is not known or mentioned by any of the bibliographers of Walton, or to any of the collectors of Walton whom the owner has been able to find. R. B. Marston, the editor of *The Fish-*

*ing Gazette* of London, and undoubtedly the greatest living authority on Walton, has been most interested in this previously unknown edition, and in *The Fishing Gazette* of Dec. 30, 1911, he jokingly refers to it as follows: "So angling collectors, since you now know it, don't part with your copy of Walton by Prowett. Oh, Prowett! if you were now within hearing, you'd tell us, no doubt, you just made one for Fearing." This little volume, of course, after the "First Five," is one of the chief treasures of the library.

Scarce and interesting copies of Walton, some of which are indeed unique, are also to be found in the collection, a few of which may be mentioned on account of their rarity or interest as being unique copies. The copy of the first John Hawkins edition of 1760 is absolutely uncut and is in original or contemporary binding. It is the only copy in this condition of which the owner has seen or heard. The first Major edition (London, 1823) is a large-paper copy with the prints on India paper. This copy belonged to Bedford, the celebrated binder, was bound by him, and contains an autograph letter presenting it to him from John Major, the publisher. The year 1836 brought out the celebrated, so-called "Pickering" edition, two large 8vo volumes, printed by William Pickering, and edited by Sir Harry Nicolas. This was issued in two editions, one with plain plates, and one on large paper with the plates on India paper. The latter is the edition usually chosen by extra illustrators for their labors. The library contains copies of both, also a copy extended to four volumes. The library is also the possessor of the full set of the actual drawings by Thomas Stothard, R.A., for this edition, done in color (with the exception of the "Front View" of the fishing house; in its place there is an unpublished drawing), for which he made a special expedition to Dovedale.

One of the scarcest and most difficult Waltons to obtain is the German translation of "Ephemera's" edition (Edward Fitz Gibbon), by I. F. Shumacher, and published by P. Salomon & Co. (Hamburg, 1859), the only translation of *The Compleat Angler* into a foreign language. Most of the copies of this German edition were destroyed by fire, and the book was never reprinted. The owner was over fifteen years in obtaining a copy.

The one hundredth edition of *The Compleat Angler* is the Lea and Dove edition published in London in 1888. It is in two large volumes, folio, and is the largest Walton issued up to the present time. The editor, R. B. Marston, has given us the most carefully edited and scholarly edition of Walton thus far published. Alongside of this, the largest Walton published, you will find for the sake of comparison, *The Compleat Angler*, published by Henry Frowde in London, 1900. It is known as



the "thumb edition," being 2 x 1½ inches in size. It is the smallest Walton known and also the smallest book in the collection.

In special or unique copies of Walton, the library has several worthy of note, — one, a copy of the large-paper second Bagster edition (1815), extended to two volumes by the insertion of over 170 old engravings, old portraits, colored views, sepia drawings, and colored drawings. The original drawings in sepia are of portraits unattainable otherwise, and are all from authentic sources. They were done especially for this copy by Mr. J. E. Wheeler, a celebrated *Punch* artist. Most interesting is a copy of Elliot Stock's facsimile reprint of the first edition (London, 1896), with a preface by Richard Le Gallienne. The copy is unique, Le Gallienne's manuscript preface, and with corrected proofs by Le Gallienne of same, consisting of ten pages, being inserted, and signed at end; together with Le Gallienne's correspondence with Elliot Stock concerning this preface, eight highly interesting autograph letters of his, making arrangements, stipulating as to his fee, etc.

One of the handsomest editions of Walton is the "Winchester" edition, published in London in 1902, in two quarto volumes. It is edited by George A. B. Dewar, and has an essay by Sir Edward Grey, with etchings by William Strang and D. Y. Cameron. This copy has been extended to four with specially printed title-pages and illustrated by the addition of 114 extra illustrations. The illustrations consist of the complete series of 31 original pen-and-ink drawings by Strang and Cameron, which are reproduced in the book as head- and tail-pieces; also an extra set of the 30 full-page etchings, proofs signed by the artist (unpublished thus), and complete set, in proof state on India paper, of the beautiful plates and vignettes to Pickering's 1836 edition of *The Angler*, mentioned above.

After the various editions of *The Angler* naturally come other books by Walton, or books concerning him and his books. A little 12mo volume in original old brown calf, uncut, has on its title-page the initials "I. W." and throughout the book are fifteen manuscript corrections and additions in the same precious autograph. It is a first edition of "*The Life of Dr. Sanderson*, by Izaak Walton, London, 1678," and was a presentation copy from him to "Jn. Merewether," whose autograph appears on the bottom margin of the title-page.

The first bibliography of *The Angler* was *The Chronicle of The Compleat Angler*, by Thomas Westwood (London, 1864). The library owns two copies of this, one, the ordinary edition, the other, one of twenty-five copies printed on large paper. This was a presentation copy to Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, the author of *Shakespeare as an Angler*, and also has inserted two signed autograph letters to him from Westwood, a list of the

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A  
BOOKE OF  
ANGLING, OR  
FISHING.

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Wherein is shewed, by  
conference with Scriptures, the a-  
greement betweene the FISHER-  
MEN, FISHES, FISHING  
of both natures, Temporally,  
and Spirituall.

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By SAMVEL GARDINER  
*Doct<sup>r</sup> of Divinitie.*

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Mathew 4.19.  
*I will make you fishers of men.*

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LONDON.  
Printed by Thomas Purfoot.  
1606.

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TITLE-PAGE OF BOOK BY SAMUEL GARDINER,  
Of which only three copies are known. Fearing Collection.



various editions of Walton's *Lives*, in his autograph, and a slip of "Errata."

Among the autographs in the collection the first place is easily held by a holograph document of Izaak Walton, eleven lines signed with his full signature, and dated "Octo'r 23, 1676," a beautiful example of Izaak Walton's handwriting and a very rare autograph, as he rarely signed his name in full. Another beautiful specimen is twenty-five lines in Walton's autograph signed "Iz. W.," being Sir Henry Wotton's ode to spring quoted in *The Compleat Angler*. Charles Cotton is represented by three lines signed "C—C—ton," a curious form of Cotton's signature.

Of much greater rarity than the above are seventeen lines signed "Robert Venables." The owner knows of no other example in a Waltonian collection. Venables was the author of Part III of the fifth edition of *The Compleat Angler*. Of great interest also is the original probate copy of Izaak Walton's will, dated August 9, 1683, beautifully written on a sheet of vellum, nearly three feet square, and with the greater portion of the old seal still attached to it. This treasure, mounted in a silver frame with glass front and back, occupies a prominent place in the library.

The earliest manuscript in the collection is undoubtedly a copy of the work of Bartholomæus Glanville, *De proprietatibus rerum*, — concerning the nature of things. It was written early in 1300. This portly volume was formerly owned by the University of the Sorbonne in Paris, and was loaned to the students and scholars of Paris for a stipulated sum of money per day. The work is in Latin and was the encyclopædia of the Middle Ages. It contains one chapter on fish and fish-ponds. This is the earliest material on the subject in the library.

Of almost equal date is a manuscript of Pietro de Crescenze, *Ruralium commodorum*, — "of rural affairs." This work was produced repeatedly by all the early printers, and, indeed, the earliest printed book in the collection is the first edition of Crescentius, printed by Johan Schuszler in 1471. Another early edition of the same work in the library is one printed in 1474 by the celebrated John of Westphalia, at Louvain, the beautiful old seat of learning in Belgium, only recently destroyed by the "cultured Germans." This work was very popular in the Middle Ages and was translated into Italian, French, and German, and a copy of each is in the collection. Crescenze wrote on fish-ponds and on how to make small ponds and inland lakes profitable.

The library owns no less than fifteen *Incunabula*. First in value, naturally, comes the *Treatyse on the Art of Fysshing with an Angle*, from the *Book of St. Albans*, by the legendary Dame Juliana Berners, and printed by the celebrated Wynkyn de Worde at Westminster in 1496. This is

the first book that treats of angling in the English language. The first printed book to contain an illustration of an angler using a float was the *Dyalogus Creaturarum Moralisatus*, printed at Gouda in 1480; the library contains copies of the 1482 and 1484 editions.

The earliest known treatise on fishing is a work in Flemish printed at Antwerp in 1492. A single copy only of this work is known to exist; it is in the library of Alfred Denison, who had a literal translation made of it, and twenty-five copies made for private distribution in 1872. The library possesses one of the twenty-five copies, also the original manuscripts of the translation, together with the corrected proof-sheets, and revised proofs.

As regards fishing, probably the earliest mention of the subject occurs in *Magna Carta*. The library owns a copy of this, published in 1556, which formerly belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots. It is in the original binding, showing the Tudor rose and crown. Books from Queen Mary's library are exceedingly rare, the late Queen Victoria, even, never having been able to obtain one.

In 1651 was published a small volume called *The Art of Angling*, by Thomas Barker. It is so scarce that this library does not own a copy. A reprint of it was published in 1820. Of this reprint 100 copies were printed, also four copies on straw-colored paper, and one copy on vellum. The library has one of the ordinary edition, two of the straw-colored copies, and the vellum one. Anent this book and these copies, an interesting story illustrating the smallness of the world may be told. In one of the straw-colored copies, which belonged to Thomas Gosden, the celebrated English 19th-century sportsman, bibliophile, and binder of angling books, and which was bound by him, is the note in his autograph: "There is also one reprint on vellum, which I have. T. Gosden." Is it not strange that after nearly one hundred years these two little volumes should come together on one shelf, never again to be separated? This Barker was a cook, who, devoted to fishing, wrote his experiences. In his second edition, published in 1653, in the epistle dedicatory, he boasts of his skill, and declares he takes as much pleasure in the dressing of fish as in the taking of them, "and to show how I can perform it, to furnish any Lord's table, onely with trouts, as it is furnished with flesh, for 16 or 20 dishes. And I have a desire to preserve their health (with help of God) to go dry in their boots and shoes in angling, for age taketh the pleasure from me."

The subject of fish cookery was one that occupied a good deal of attention in the old days when the Church ruled the State and the eating of fish was compulsory upon rich and poor alike. There are over 100 books in the library on fish cookery, the oldest being a very scarce edition of

*De Honesta Voluptate*, published in Bologna in 1499. It contains 13 pages on the "cookery of fish." Among these books on fish cookery in English, French, German, and Italian, is one small, curious volume entitled, "*Fish for Cats*; by Dog." It was published without a place or date and is a collection of recipes from old cook-books. The author, under the pseudonym of "Dog," says that he wishes to "alleviate, in the smallest measures, the agonies of Lent in 1868."

In 1758 there was published a book called *The Anglers*. It was published anonymously, and consisted of eight dialogues in verse. The first edition is very scarce, and even as far back as 1820 was so little known that the whole eight cantos were deliberately reprinted by Thomas O. Lathy without any acknowledgment whatever and called *The Angler*. "This book is one of the worst cases of literary plagiarism known. It was palmed off on Gosden, the sporting bookseller, whose portrait by A. Cooper, R.A., is prefixed. He paid £30 for the copyright and also printed a single copy on vellum, at an expense of £10 for the vellum alone, as he himself states in a manuscript note to a sales catalogue." Besides this copy on vellum, 20 copies were printed in quarto, in addition to the ordinary edition. The library owns the single copy on vellum, most expensively bound by Gosden himself and with his bookplate and manuscript notes; also a copy of the quarto edition, and of the ordinary one; also a copy of the original work of 1758. The original edition of 1758 has by now been conclusively attributed to Dr. Thomas Scott, a dissenting minister of Ipswich.

In the 17th century in England, men's minds were much more turned to religion than in the present, and many books were written on common everyday subjects that were really religious works. Of this class of book, the scarcest is *A Booke of Angling or Fishing*, by Dr. Samuel Gardiner, and published in London in 1606. Of this book only three copies are known to exist, one in the Bodleian Library; one formerly in the Huth collection, recently dispersed at auction, and its final purchaser not known; the third in this library. The history of this copy it has been impossible to trace. It was discovered by the buyer for a London bookseller in the west of England with others of its kind, the majority of which are very scarce. It may be called "Fishing Spiritualized."

The English poets contain much of interest to the angler, as many have written in praise or description of the sport. Among the earliest is Michael Drayton, from whom, indeed, Walton may have obtained his idea of the colloquial form of *The Compleat Angler*, in Drayton's 6th "Nymphal." William Browne, in his *Brittania's Pastorals*, writes so charmingly of the angler that one feels he must have loved the art himself. Our friend Charles Cotton, of sainted memory, wrote *Poems on*

*Several Occasions*, in 1689, which are filled with his favorite subject and friend, angling and Walton. John Gay, in his *Rural Sports* (1713), comes well into our list. Thomas Heyrick is another who wrote frequently on the subject, and in one of his poems, *A Pindaresque Ode in Praise of Angling*, he not only praises angling, but abuses those who do not angle, in vehement fashion. *Windsor Forest*, a poem by Alexander Pope, first published in 1713, contains the well-known lines beginning,

"In genial spring . . .  
The patient fisher takes his silent stand."

James Thomson, in his *The Seasons*, has a passage of nearly fifty lines which shows the skill of the angler equally with that of the poet. Many were the lesser lights who burst forth into poetry in praise of angling, and there are also many Italian, a few French, a very few German, many Latin, and a few Greek poems, that bear directly on our subject.

The later and more modern classical authors have, many of them, been admirers of the art of angling, and many also anglers themselves. The seventh part of Washington Irving's *Sketch-Book* contains his delightful appreciation of the art, called "The Angler." The library possesses a copy of the first edition in the original seven parts with the original paper covers bound in, and an autograph letter of Irving inserted. Sir Walter Scott in 1821 wrote a preface and notes for a new edition of Richard Franck's *Northern Memoirs*, which first appeared in 1694. In the library, by the side of this edition, rests Scott's original manuscript. Another interesting manuscript is one of 39 pages, entitled, *My First Trout*, written by Charles Dudley Warner and dated May 6, 1897.

George Washington himself was a keen angler, and a little pamphlet by Dr. George H. Moore, entitled *Washington as an Angler*, has been extra-illustrated for the library by the insertion of a manuscript inscription of presentation from the author, many portraits of Washington, and a fine autograph letter signed by George Washington. Our good President, Grover Cleveland, was a keen angler and fisherman. He wrote a very clever little brochure entitled *A Defense of Fishermen*. A very few copies of this were privately printed for distribution among the author's friends (not over twenty at most were issued). The library has a copy, presented by the author with a charming autograph letter, which is inserted. Other statesmen who were fishermen and who wrote on the subject were John Quincy Adams, De Witt Clinton, and Daniel Webster. The latter was a noted trout fisherman; his writings on the subject were entirely in the form of letters to various friends. Andrew Lang, Weir Mitchell, and Dr. van Dyke all loved the art, and presentation copies of the books they wrote are among the library's treasures.

The library is particularly rich in illustrated books, from what are probably the earliest known pictures of fish, in the *Dyalogus*, in 1480, mentioned above (the library has framed a woodcut, contemporaneously colored, from a religious history of the world published several years earlier and said to be the earliest printed picture of fishing), to the most modern work of the illustrator and engraver of the 20th century.

It would be possible to go on indefinitely, picking out books, here and there, that are unique or scarce, for it has been the policy of the library whenever possible to obtain a presentation copy of each book, and, where that has not been possible, to insert, when they could be found, autograph letters by each author, together with any interesting newspaper clippings, such as notices of the book, obituary notices of the author, etc. As regards the books published during the last six or seven years, many of the authors have been kind enough, knowing the library by reputation, to send complimentary autographed copies to it. Only one author has refused to put his autograph in his own book when requested by the owner of the library; the majority have done more and have added some sentiment or complimentary remark regarding the library. The kindly gentleman who refused hated Americans, and wrote the gentleman who sent him the book to be autographed for the owner, that "he considered it a ——— piece of American impudence to ask such a favor." He little appreciated that as many, if not more, copies of his book were being purchased by those "——— Americans," than by his own countrymen. In over twenty-five years of ardent collecting this is only the second case of churlish rudeness the owner has met with. The other, it is sad to state, was from a fellow-countryman from the Middle West.

Besides the books on the subjects of the library, there is a very large collection of books on whaling. In the early part of the 19th century New York lawyers argued long and earnestly on the subject, "Is the whale a fish?" and, although we all know now that it is a mammal, the subject is so nearly allied, always being referred to as "the whale fishery," that a most interesting portion of the library is taken up with that subject; comprising colored and plain prints, engravings and etchings, photographs and charts, besides several hundred volumes in different languages together with a few manuscripts, and many log-books. The old log-books are of particular interest. They were usually written by the captain of the whaler, who used a wooden or rubber stamp depicting a whale, and if said whale was killed, the stamp appears lengthwise on the page, and in a blank space on his side was written in the number of barrels of oil he tried out, but, if he escaped, a stamp showing only his tail was used perpendicularly.



The library contains probably a greater number of English "Acts" and French "Arrêts" on the subject of "fisheries," together with Danish, Dutch, German, Italian, Norwegian, and Swedish Government acts and laws, with a few Russian, than any other single library. The library contains one superb example of the Finnish laws, in folio, each page engraved, print and borders of fish and game, made in 1709, with an English translation in manuscript on each opposite page, done in 1720. It contains a virtually complete set of the publications of the United States Bureau of Fisheries up to 1912, and almost complete sets of all the various state publications on the subject up to the same date.

Enough has been said, however, to bear out the motto, —

"Whatever the wind, whatever the tide,  
Here is good fishing by this fireside."

This motto was suggested to the owner after reading Eugene Field's delightful little essay on *Fender Fishing*, in the *Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac*, and so, "To those who love quiet, virtue, and angling — this for Farewell."

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## THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS.

PROF. F. W. TAUSSIG, '79.

THE most striking change that has taken place during the last fifty years in the content of the College curriculum has been the dominance acquired by the political and economic subjects. What Greek, Latin, Mathematics were a half-century ago, that Economics, Government, History are now, — the backbone of the ordinary undergraduate's studies. I will not undertake to say whether on the whole the change is or is not to be welcomed. It has its good sides and its bad sides. In one respect it is undoubtedly good. The main cause behind it is a great awakening of public spirit, — a consciousness that the country is confronted with pressing political and economical problems, and that we must gird our loins to meet them. And an assured consequence will be that the new generation of College men, who are being graduated every year by the thousands and tens of thousands, all trained in these subjects, will constitute a leavening force which must in time affect profoundly and beneficially the conduct of public affairs. At all events, so far as university teachers and administrators are concerned, the plain fact must be faced: instruction in these subjects has to be provided on a large scale.

The responsibility thus devolving on the Harvard Department of Economics among others was impressed on its members by the outcome

of the new system of concentration introduced in 1910. It appeared that in some years this department had the largest number of concentrations of any; and in every year the number was very large. Its only rival was the English Department. These figures — familiar enough to Harvard men — set the economists to thinking. Under the able leadership of the chairman, Prof. C. J. Bullock, a deliberate inspection of the Department's work was decided on. Obviously, the surest way to get at the unvarnished facts was to enlist the services of outside critics. To this end the Department of Education was asked to come to our aid. Its members were invited to attend lectures and recitations, to read examination books and theses, to learn by questionnaires what the students themselves said and thought, to suggest improvements. In addition, some members of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Board of Overseers really visited, attending systematically the exercises in some courses and preparing valuable critical reports. The Educators responded to the appeal with gratifying heartiness, and the two Departments have cooperated cordially in a course of action which is unique in the history of the University.

Already this movement has borne fruit; and it will bear still more. The introductory course Economics A (which has successively borne the names Philosophy 6, Political Economy 1, Economics 1, and now Economics A) has been systematically visited. New methods of instruction have been suggested, old methods have been tested, promising devices are on trial. It should be added that the more expensive and effective methods of instruction tried in it, and started even before the educational survey, were made possible only by generous financial support from the Visiting Committee. This is the largest elective course in College, having over 500 students; here is the most important teaching task. In the next tier of courses, two are being conducted on new lines; in these cases on the department's own initiative rather than in consequence of advice from outside. They are the undergraduate courses on accounting and statistics, in which something closely akin to a laboratory system is being applied. That is, the assigned tasks are done, not in the student's room and at his own (procrastinated!) hour, but in special quarters equipped for the purpose, at times appointed in advance, and under the supervision and with the aid of well-trained assistants. Other courses, especially those having considerable numbers, are now under similar inspection, and we have every hope that in them also good advice will be secured and good results obtained.

The problems of instruction in this subject, as in so many others, are far from being solved. How far lecture, how far enlist discussion, how far recite? In what way bring it about that the students shall think for themselves? In what way communicate to them the best thinking of others?

Almost every department of the University, not excepting the professional schools, is asking itself these questions and is experimenting with solutions. Undoubtedly, different methods will prove advantageous for different subjects. Within the Department of Economics itself there is occasion for variety in methods. Some courses, especially those dealing with matters of general principle and of theoretic reasoning, are best conducted by discussion. Others, dealing with concrete problems, with the history of industry and of legislation, with description and fact, call for a judicious admixture of required reading, lectures, written work. In all, the great thing to be aimed at is power and mastery: training in thinking for yourself, in reaching conclusions of your own, in expressing clearly and effectively what you have learned and thought out. The courses that deal with industrial history, with the labor problems, with railways and combinations, taxation and public finance, money and banking, need something in the nature of laboratory work, such as I have just referred to; an extension and improvement, supervision and systematization, of the familiar thesis work.

Now, throughout all such endeavor and experimentation, the indispensable thing is a staff of capable and well-trained instructors. We need able men, effective personalities. We need them throughout, from top to bottom, — professors, assistant professors, instructors, assistants. The ideal man is one having a good head, good judgment, good teaching power, good presence, good training, the spirit of scholarship and research. Men who possess all these qualities are rare birds; we are in luck when we get the perfect combination. Often we have to accept men not up to the ideal. But we know what we ought to have, and we should strive to get as nearly to its height as we can.

In no subject is there greater need of good teachers and of trained thinkers than in economics. The subject is difficult, and it abounds with unsolved problems. Some things in its domain are indeed settled, — more than would be inferred from current popular controversies or from the differences in the ranks of the economists themselves. But on sundry important topics it is useless to maintain that we have reached demonstrable conclusions. There are pros and cons; conflicting arguments must be weighed; only qualified propositions can be stated. Differences of temperament, of upbringing, of environment, will cause the opinions of able and conscientious men to vary. Hence there is need above all of teachers who can think, weigh, judge; who are aware of the inevitable divergencies of opinion and of the causes that underlie them. There is abundant room for conviction, for enthusiasm, for the emphatic statement of one's own views. But also there is need, above all in the teacher, of patience, discrimination, charity for those whose views are different.

It is thus of the utmost importance that young men of the right stamp should be drawn into the profession. I say the profession, because it has come to be such. And it is a profession with large possibilities, one that may well tempt a capable, high-spirited, and ambitious young man. Twenty-five years ago, when I was in the early stage of my teaching career, it would have been rash to encourage such a youth to train himself to be an economist. Then academic positions were but ill-paid, and were not held in assured high esteem. The situation has changed. Though salaries are still meager, they are rising; and the public regard for scientific work is increasing for all subjects, and not least for this one. Quite as important is the circumstance that the services of trained economists are now in demand for the public service, and that in this direction there are large opportunities for usefulness and for distinction. The possible range of work has come to be much wider than the academic field. And no large pecuniary bait is necessary to enlist men of the needed quality. Those who are interested primarily in money-making cannot indeed be advised to enter the profession; but they are also not of the sort to be welcomed in it. I am convinced that nowadays there are more young men than ever, in Harvard and elsewhere, to whom something nobler appeals. The spirit of service is abroad in the land, and moves students not only in their choice of college courses, but in their choice of a career. Yet a career should be in sight. There should be a reasonable prospect of promotion, a decent income according to the standards of educated men.

To enlist men of the right stamp in the service of the University there must be still another sort of inducement. There must be a stimulating atmosphere, a pervasive spirit of initiative and research. To mould the thoughts of students and so the opinions of the coming generation is an attractive task; but no less attractive, often more so, — much will depend on temperament, — is the opportunity to influence the forward march of thought, the solution of new problems. As I have just said, economics offers unsolved problems in abundance. There are high questions of theory, concerned with the very foundations of the social order and tempting to the man of severe intellectual ambition. There are intricate questions of legislation and administration, calling for elaborate investigation and pressing for prompt action; these will tempt the man of practical bent. For either sort of work, there must be something more inspiring than the opportunity for routine teaching. The advanced student needs the clash of mind on mind, the companionship of eager inquiry. It is in this way that the Graduate School most serves Harvard College, and indeed is indispensable to the College. Without the opportunity and the stimulus of independent scientific work by the graduate students as well as by the teach-

ing staff, it would be hopeless to try to enlist in the University service promising men of the desired quality.

I dwell for a moment on this aspect of the situation, because it is not understood by those among the alumni who believe that too much of the University's money and too much of the professors' time are given to graduate instruction. The late Professor Child, one of the most distinguished scholars as well as one of the most delightful men in the annals of Harvard, is said to have remarked that Cambridge would be a most attractive place were it not for the students. The remark reflects the weariness which in time comes over the professor whose teaching is confined to the routine instruction of undergraduates. It is astonishing how much scholarly work of high quality was achieved by Child and others of the older generation, under the untoward conditions of their day; sometimes, there is ground for suspecting, — not, by the way, in Child's case, — because they simply slighted their routine teaching. Under the new conditions and the new competition in the academic world, we may be sure that if this were the only sort of work expected of the staff, the staff would be made up in the main of men qualified for this work only. It is the opportunity of doing creative work that tempts the highest intellectual ability; and creative work needs a creative atmosphere.

It is to be noted, further, that the source from which Harvard College and all the colleges must draw their teaching staffs is in these graduate schools. The experience of the Department of Economics convinces its members that the only way to secure a good staff of junior teachers, — instructors and assistants, — is to train them in a graduate school. The staff of the Department has been very much improved during the last ten years, and the improvement has come almost exclusively by recruiting from its own advanced students. We are confident that the training we give them is thoroughly good; we even cherish the belief that nowhere else can so good a training be secured. At all events, we try to retain the best of our advanced students in our service; if not indefinitely, at least for considerable stretches of time. And among the inducements which lead them to stay with us are the opportunities not only for teaching, but for research of their own, made possible by a moderate stint of stated work and enriched by the wealth of material in our great library.

What the Department of Economics most needs, then, and indeed what the University most needs in every department, is *men*. The University must have buildings, laboratories, libraries; but most of all it must have ripe scholars, inspiring teachers, forward thinkers. As it happens, external and mechanical facilities count less in economics than in many other subjects. There is no need of expensive laboratories, such as are indispensable for physics, chemistry, biology, the medical sciences. Like the Law School,

we use chiefly collections of books and documents, and convenient lecture and conference rooms. The one fundamental thing is the men, and the one way to get them is to have free money, — enough money to pay good salaries to those on the ground, and to draw to the University the rare genius whenever by good fortune he is to be found. The specific way in which the generous-minded graduate can serve the needs of such a department is by the endowment of instruction and research.

The endowment of instruction ordinarily takes the form of the establishment of a professorship; and this will doubtless remain the most effective way of achieving the end. But there are other ways also. Professor Bullock has recently called attention in these columns to the possibilities of the endowment of economic research. I venture to offer a suggestion for something analogous, — something which may combine the endowment of research with that of instruction, and which has the further merit of not requiring so formidable a sum as is necessary nowadays for the foundation of a professorship. The University has at its disposal a not inconsiderable number of fellowships for training young men of promise. I believe that it could use with high advantage similar posts, more dignified and more liberally endowed, for mature men who are more than promising, — whose powers are proved, whose achievements are assured. Research fellowships they might be called, or professorial fellowships, if you please. An endowment of a moderate amount would enable the incumbent of such a post, if a young unmarried man, to give his whole time to research; if an older man, to limit his teaching hours within moderate bounds and so to give a large share of his time and energy to research and publication. The appointments would be made, I should suppose, for a specified term of years; and they would go preferably to scholars in the full vigor of early manhood. They would be highly honorable, and they would be tempting to men of high ideals and of quality coming up to our own ideals of University service. Will not some of our friends, not of the multi-millionaire class, desirous of doing what they can for our benignant mother, and perhaps of perpetuating a cherished name, reflect on this possibility?

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#### HARVARD ROWING.

FRANCIS PEABODY, '80.

EVERY one who saw the race at New London last summer, whether learned in the art of rowing or not, must have been struck with the great difference in the style of the two crews. We Harvard men had to

sit there on the observation train and suffer while the stronger, heavier, and more experienced Harvard crew, which had fully determined to go for the lead at the start, was beaten a length by Yale in the first half-mile, and fell farther behind in every succeeding half-mile. One could see that the Yale crew, with their long body swing and great dash, was using its power to greater advantage than the Harvard crew, with its short body swing, and lack of punch and drive. Indeed, it was painfully evident that the Yale style of rowing was greatly superior to that of Harvard and that a change of coaching for Harvard was necessary. That change has now been made.

Wray, who has done practically all the coaching for eleven years, has been replaced by Mr. Herrick, who will have the assistance of Haines, an experienced English professional coach. I propose in this article to show why this change seems to me altogether wise and likely to make rowing at Harvard even more popular and successful than it has been during the last decade.

In 1907 the Harvard crew, with Oliver Filley as captain and stroke (having beaten Yale), went to London and was beaten by the Cambridge crew over the University course from Putney to Mortlake ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles) by about three lengths and a half. The Harvard crew was more powerful and fitter than the Cambridge crew, but the ease with which the English crew rowed away at the start was most significant. In a quarter of a mile Cambridge had a lead of a length and at one time of almost five lengths, but near the end of the race Harvard improved her position and seemed hardly rowed out at the finish. Wray coached that crew and has been entirely consistent in adhering, without any substantial modification, to the style which he then taught. He seems to have learned nothing and to have changed nothing to this day.

This year's Yale crew rowed exactly the same stroke as did Cambridge in 1907, and, although lighter and physically inferior to the Harvard crew, won somewhat easily. Against this stroke well rowed the Wray stroke could never, in the judgment of most rowing men, win again.

Let us look at Harvard's rowing record for the last eleven years. She has won seven out of eleven races with Yale, has won two out of eleven races with Cornell, and has been beaten by Columbia and Princeton on the only occasions when she rowed against these universities. I do not forget the splendid victory of the Harvard second crew at Henley last year when it won the Grand Challenge Cup, beating Leander, the German, the Canadian, and Union Boat Club crews. That crew had all been taught their rowing by Wray. It is a fact, however, that the crew was physically splendid, absolutely fit, perfectly together after many months of practice, and was coached by Mr. Herrick for the last month before

the race. I have been told and believe that Mr. Herrick during that time lengthened out their body swing and taught the men to get a harder catch at the beginning of their stroke. Whether I am correct or not in this belief, Harcourt Gold, an old Oxford winning stroke, and as good an authority as there is in England, pronounced the Harvard-Henley crew the best he had ever seen.

No technical knowledge is necessary to understand the differences between the English and the Wray strokes. These differences were never more strikingly illustrated than in the 1915 Harvard-Yale race, and all those who saw it will remember that the Yale crew had more body swing, were very quick in shooting their hands away at the finish of the stroke, made the last part of the forward swing slow, covered their blades at the full reach with a very hard beginning, and rowed the stroke through hard all the way, using both body swing and leg drive; while the Harvard crew slid forward and back with little body swing, no appreciable catch at the beginning of the stroke, but seemed to get on most of their power after the middle of the stroke — in a word, the crew sat up well and seemed to walk the boat along. They looked very sluggish compared with Yale.

Wray's style has been aptly described as the sculler's style, and his crews certainly look exactly like eight men sculling. It is undoubtedly less exhausting than the English style, although, *me judice*, much slower, especially for any distance under four miles.

In this connection we must remember that rowing is considered the most important, as it is certainly the most popular, of all the sports at the English universities, cricket coming next, and then Rugby and Association football, track athletics, tennis, and the minor sports, and that in rowing a distinct standard has been reached. Long slides and short body swing, swivel rowlocks, the sculling style — all have been tried out at the English universities, and have been abandoned in favor of the standard style which Nickalls taught the Yale crews to row in 1914 and 1915. On the other hand, there is no rowing *standard* in American universities. Wray has been teaching one style at Harvard, Spaeth another at Princeton, Rice another at Columbia, and Courtney still another. Of course, Courtney is or was the best coach in America — if not in the world. His record of victories over Harvard and over all the other universities at Poughkeepsie is unique and most impressive, but his present stroke is absolutely different from the one he taught in 1895. In the summer of that year he took the Cornell crew to Henley. This crew, a fine one physically, rowed over 40 strokes a minute with long slides and little body swing, and was beaten by Trinity Hall, a Cambridge *college* — not a university — crew. He learned his lesson, came back to Ithaca, and



brought a crew down to Poughkeepsie the next summer which rowed 28 long strokes a minute, and won easily, and since then he has gone on winning with wonderful regularity. His crews all have a long body swing, shoot away their hands sharply, make the last part of their forward swing very slow, cover their blades at the full reach with a hard beginning well pulled through. It is *almost exactly* the English standard stroke.

The famous Bob Cook, after passing his entrance examination at Yale, went to England, practised with the Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Thames crews, came back to Yale, and, after rowing in many winning crews, became a highly successful coach. Bancroft's famous crews rowed in the same style — with a good body swing, hard catch, and shorter slides than those used by Harvard today. So, too, did the Harvard crews that Bancroft coached.

Up to the season of 1914 Wray apparently took his victories modestly and his defeats in a good sportsmanlike spirit, but after the Cornell race of that year, when Harvard was defeated by less than two lengths, and again after the Yale race he made an undeserved attack in the press on his own crew and especially on that excellent stroke, Lund. He should not therefore complain if I indicate where some of us think the responsibility for losing — though it be by a hair — the Yale race of 1914 belongs.

In 1913, Chanler, who learned his rowing at Eton, put in at stroke at the last minute, changed a moderate into a fast crew, filled his difficult position admirably, and Harvard won. In 1914, however, Chanler developed some serious faults which Wray failed to see, or at least failed to correct, and consequently the crew never got together behind him. This year Wray began the season with the best material a coach ever had. Four of last year's crew, six of the Henley crew, and practically all of the first-class Freshman crew of 1914 were ready to his hand. Nickalls, on the other hand, had but three of the Yale crew of 1914, and had to dig out the rest of his crew from the Yale second Varsity and Freshman crew of 1914, both of which had been badly beaten by Harvard. That the latter should have been able to win — somewhat easily — seems to me not only one of the greatest coaching triumphs of recent years, but also of itself to go far to prove the superiority of the English standard stroke over the Wray stroke. Surely no one who saw this year's race can doubt that the eight fine men who sat in the Harvard crew, if coached by Nickalls, would have easily beaten the lighter Yale crew, if coached by Wray. Some of us who have followed university rowing for the last eleven years firmly believe that Wray has had unusually good material ever since he has been coaching, — Filley, Newhall, Richardson, the Cutlers, the Bacons, the Withingtons, Waid, Chanler, Talcott, and other

stars too numerous to mention, and we equally firmly believe that during these years Wray should have won all the Yale and a majority of the Cornell races, and should certainly have beaten Columbia and Princeton. Is it not literally true that not one of Wray's crews has ever beaten a crew physically its equal?

In view of the Yale races of 1914 and 1915, is it not quite certain that his possibility of usefulness at Cambridge was absolutely at an end? The plan to entrust the full responsibility for and control of Harvard coaching to Mr. Herrick has everything to recommend it. No one has followed university rowing so closely as he, no one has done so much for the Harvard crews, and I may add that Harvard is most fortunate in securing his brains, his experience and his public spirit. Haines too has seen plenty of good rowing, and has, besides, excellent judgment and the right spirit, for he is not only willing to teach but anxious to learn.

Fortunately rowing at Harvard was never so popular as it is now — witness the throngs of Freshmen and men of other classes who have come out to try for the various crews this year.

To win the Yale race next year may not be possible, but it is my firm belief that Mr. Herrick will do it if he has as good material as that available at Harvard last year, and we can rest assured that all that brains, experience, and tact can accomplish will be done. Nickalls has a most profound respect for Herrick's judgment, and thinks him an excellent coach, and, although *timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*, yet I know that the expressions of this great English coach on this subject are absolutely sincere.

We may reasonably expect that Harvard will, under these new coaches, win her fair share of the races with Yale, a much larger proportion than heretofore of the races with Cornell, and also win from such other colleges as she may row against in the future.

## "THE WORK OF THE DENTIST IN THE GREAT WAR."

PROF. WILLIAM H. POTTER, '78, D.M.D., '85.

THE service of the military dentist should begin with the soldiers long before they are sent to the front. It is of the greatest importance that their teeth should be carefully examined and put in good condition in order that disabling pain may be avoided, and that they may be able properly to chew army rations. Where work of this sort is systematically arranged as a part of the military equipment of the soldier and is continued over a period of several years, the best results are obtained. Of

the nations now engaged in the Great War, Germany has given the most systematic attention to the teeth of its soldiers. She found out 15 years ago that the efficiency of soldiers was seriously impaired when they could not chew hard food, and set about to remedy the matter by providing dental clinics for school children, so that boys upon entering the army should present themselves with teeth able to do the work demanded of them. This is one reason why her soldiers are now so efficient. In a country where a large army is composed mostly of volunteers, as in England, it is impossible to control the condition of the soldiers' teeth as in a country where military service is compulsory. It was the privilege of the writer to have been in England several months at the beginning of the war and to have seen the teeth of many of the men who volunteered for military service. Very defective teeth were present in a large proportion of those observed. It was perfectly evident that such men could not chew army rations, and that they would be thrown out of use by pain from sensitive teeth or by lack of teeth. And that is what really happened, as I later learned from an English dentist in Paris who was treating English soldiers sent back from the firing line on account of their teeth. I was so impressed by the wretched condition of the teeth of the English volunteer soldiers that, during the first ten days after the outbreak of the war, I offered my services to do what I could to correct the defects which were so apparent. But the dental service for soldiers had not at that time been well organized and I was unable to get an opportunity to help in this way. Somewhat later, however, in the month of November, 1914, having been asked to join the Dental Surgery Staff of the Ambulance of the American Hospital in Paris, I entered upon a service which lasted over three months, giving all my time to the work.

The dental surgeon serving at the American Ambulance works under peculiarly favorable conditions. First of all, it should be mentioned that the chief surgeon of the hospital, Dr. du Bouchet, is extremely appreciative of the services which the dentist can render in cases of wounds to the face involving the bones of the upper or lower jaws. He also appreciates what the dentist can do in establishing a condition of cleanliness and comfort for the mouth of every soldier in the hospital, no matter where he has suffered wounds. And so it happens that the dentists at the American Ambulance are given most commodious quarters and ample equipment. During my time at the hospital there were five dentists in the department and three nurses. The number of operators and attendants was at a later time nearly doubled. Work began at 9 in the morning and lasted till about 5 in the afternoon. It was the aim of the department to examine, as far as possible, the mouths of all men admitted to the hospital and record the condition of their teeth. Where teeth were

defective, they were treated just as they would have been in a private office in times of peace. Defective teeth in a wounded soldier cause pain, uncleanliness of the mouth, loss of the power properly to chew food, impaired digestive processes. All these conditions seriously interfere with his chances of recovery. For this reason, then, the dental department was very solicitous to furnish, as far as possible, to each patient what might be called ordinary dentistry. And this service was rendered in the wards for patients unable to be moved, but preferably in the operating-room if patients could walk or be brought there. When one remembers that in very few hospitals in this country is there a systematic care of the patients' teeth, great credit is due to the American Ambulance Hospital for establishing such care in an institution devoted to the great emergencies of war.

But the most interesting cases treated by the dentist are those which have received a wound in the head which has penetrated and injured the bones of the upper or under jaw. In the present war such injuries are very numerous. This is due to the extensive use of trench warfare; the head is exposed while the body is protected. A soldier shot in the head with penetration of the brain usually dies, but if the face area alone is penetrated he usually lives, and probably sustains a fracture of the bones of the upper or under jaw. All cases of this latter class are examined immediately by the dental surgeons and placed under treatment in their department. The treatment is usually long and complicated, requiring great operative skill and elaborate apparatus. Displaced bones have to be moved into their proper positions and held there by retaining splints. The contracting effect of losses of bone substance which come with most gunshot wounds, has to be overcome, and parts which nature cannot reproduce, replaced with metal or vulcanite. It is hard to realize how a German rifle bullet which is only 28 millimetres long and 8 millimetres in diameter can produce the extensive wounds of the face which the dentist treats. Often soldiers are shot at 30 metres and the velocity of the rifle bullet is very great. If it strikes only soft tissue, there is very little disturbance; but when it strikes the teeth, and the bones of the upper and under jaws, it smashes the bone, with much loss of substance, and makes a large external wound of the face. The teeth when struck by a rifle bullet become in their turn projectiles, and are forced into the soft tissues, sometimes being completely embedded. It often happens that, after receiving a severe wound of the face, the first and most distressing pain which the soldier feels is from an exposed nerve laid bare by the fracture of a tooth which has been hit by a bullet. The dentist, then, is the one who can give the first relief by treating the exposed nerve. Besides the wounds from rifle bullets there are those from pieces of shell casings.

These are irregular masses of iron, and they cause some of the most extensive injuries to the jaws.

One of the worst cases which I have seen came to the American Ambulance last January with the whole lower part of the face blown off. This case was under treatment in the department of dental surgery for several months. The extensive wound of the lower jaw and face was dressed and treated and the upper jaw was made ready to receive a plate which was to support an artificial lower jaw, to be made of metal or vulcanite. Over this artificial lower jaw the general surgeons would later make a plastic operation to supply a new lower lip and tissues adjacent to it. The case was not completed when I left the hospital, but I have no doubt but that the combined work of the dentist and the plastic surgeon will make this soldier able to mingle in society and earn his living. Without such expert attention an injury of this sort would compel a man forever to wear a mask and make him a horror to himself and his neighbors.

At the American Ambulance there was the most cordial coöperation between the dentists and the general surgeons. Advice and assistance were freely interchanged, and the results obtained were possible only through such coöperation. The problem of supplying bone lost through wounds of the face was worked out at the hospital more completely than in any other hospital, as far as I could learn. After the dentist had restored fractured jaw bones to their proper place, and fixed them by splints, and after the external wound of the soft tissues had been closed up by plastic surgery, there still remained the problem, especially in the lower jaw, of how to supply the bone which had been destroyed by the injury. In two cases at the American Ambulance during my service portions of bone from another part of the body, in one case a rib, in another case a shin bone, were inserted under the skin over the lost portion of the jaw bone. One of these cases did remarkably well, the new bone forming a splint in the place of the bone which was lost. The second case, unfortunately, died of pneumonia after having shown favorable results in the matter of the insertion of bone. It might naturally be asked how the soldiers could endure the pain attending operations which the dentists were called upon to perform. The work was only possible by the use of local anæsthesia made effective in all parts of the teeth, jaws, and surrounding tissues. In the production of this anæsthesia the dentist used the most approved technique laid down by German authorities. In this way the cause of the Allies was helped by knowledge taken from the enemy. It was possible to remove all pain from ordinary dental operations, as well as from the more serious operations connected with fractured jaws. I found the French soldier who had received a severe wound very sensitive when it came to work on the teeth and jaws. And it was

only by the constant and skilful use of novocaine as a local anæsthetic that it was possible to do the things necessary to be done.

While in Paris I had the opportunity of making two visits to the large French Military Hospital, "Val de Grâce." This is situated in the Latin quarter, and, while treating all kinds of cases, devotes much attention to the department of dental surgery. The rooms set apart for the work were inconvenient and small as compared with those at the American Ambulance, but large numbers of cases of injured jaws were being treated in a skilful manner. I was much impressed with the fine India-ink drawings of fractured jaws and the appliances to be used to reduce the fractures and hold them in place which I saw in this hospital. The drawings resembled the plans of an architect for the construction of a building. Another feature at this hospital was the very accurate plaster reproductions of the face and head of wounded soldiers. This plaster reproduction was made as soon as the patient arrived, which would mean about two days after the injury, and made permanent the exact condition of the man before treatment. The French dentists even succeeded in inserting in these plaster models reproductions of the teeth and jaw bones as they were distorted through the injury.

After my three months' service at the American Ambulance I went to Switzerland and decided to try to visit Berlin in order to be able to observe the work of the dentist in as many military areas as possible. It was with some misgivings that I approached the German frontier via Schaffhausen and submitted myself to a thorough examination by the German officials. It seemed quite possible that my work in Paris would make me undesirable in Berlin. After answering many questions as to my residence since landing in Europe, I said, "I am a Professor in Harvard University; I wish to visit Berlin to inspect the new Imperial Dental School and to observe the treatment of fractured jaw cases." This brought the immediate reply, "Very well, we will see what we can do for you." And my passport was quickly signed. Arriving in Berlin I had an excellent opportunity to visit the new dental school building. It was turned into a military hospital for the treatment of injuries of the jaws. There were soldiers everywhere and dental operations of all kinds. The equipment of this school is very fine; it must be ranked among the few best in the world. I was much interested in the X-ray department in charge of Prof. Dieck and the oral surgery department in charge of Prof. Schröder. The types of injuries which I observed amongst the German soldiers were the same as those which I had been treating in Paris. The methods of treatment were also similar. I found, however, that each clinic seemed to adopt one method of treatment to the exclusion of all others, and there was considerable rivalry between clinics as to methods.

In Paris, it was common to find several methods used in a given clinic. My observations convinced me that the German dentists were giving most intelligent care to the face injuries of their soldiers and that the Government was providing large numbers of dental hospitals as well as operators near the front. Considering the fact that the German Government began at least 15 years ago to put its soldiers' teeth in order, and that there is a liberal supply of dentists to attend the men now fighting, it is reasonable to conclude that no other nation now fighting takes as good care of its soldiers' teeth and the injuries of the face resulting from gunshot wounds.

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## THE UNIVERSITY.

### THE OPENING OF THE YEAR:

W. B. MUNRO, *g* '99.

THE opening of the present college year found the new Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library ready for business. Books were transferred during the summer vacation, the catalogues and delivery desk were ready for service even before College opened, and the various professors' studies were ready for occupancy. In every way the building has met and even surpassed expectations. Many branch libraries, which heretofore have been scattered throughout the College precincts, are now housed together, so that books can be readily exchanged among them as needed, and the necessity for duplication in the purchase of books more easily avoided. For example, the special libraries of the Bureau for Research in Municipal Government and of the Graduate School of Business Administration were formerly at opposite corners of the College Yard, one in Wadsworth House and the other in Lawrence Hall. Students interested in such subjects as the regulation of public utilities or fire prevention or public accounting often found occasion to use materials in both of these libraries, but naturally at great inconvenience. Today these collections are housed in nearby adjoining rooms. Many similar examples might be given. The offices and studies in the new building have also proved a convenience both to instructors and to students in the matter of consultations with their teachers.

Another great service to instruction is represented by the various seminary rooms, or rooms for research courses, with which the new Library is splendidly provided. It is now possible for a professor to have his office or study, his seminary and consultation room, and his special library, all within a few feet of one another. The advantage of this in a variety of ways can be readily understood.

The new Library has attracted a large number of visitors during the

opening months of the college year. An actual count shows that about two thousand persons enter the main doors every day. Many of the visitors have been attracted not merely by the new Library building itself, but by the Robert Gould Shaw collection of theatrical portraits, programs, etc., which is now safely housed on the top floor. Many came also to the exhibit arranged in connection with the Richard H. Dana, Jr., '37, centenary. The daily circulation of books among members of the University has also shown a marked increase over previous years. Taking it all in all, the new Library has proved to be the most far-reaching addition to the University's plant that has come into existence for a long period of time.

The figures of enrolment for the year present several features of interest and significance. A year ago the total number of students in Harvard College showed an increase of over one hundred. For the present year another advance, though not quite so striking, has been made. <sup>This year's registration</sup> The total registration in Harvard College on October 28, 1915, the twenty-seventh working day of the year, is 2516, as compared with 2473 on October 29, 1914. In the Freshman-class enrolment there has been a slight loss; the Junior and Senior classes are also somewhat smaller. The marked gain in Sophomore registration is, of course, the result of last year's increased number of Freshmen. But there is also an important gain in the number of Unclassified students, that is to say, of students who have come to Harvard after spending one or more years as undergraduates in some other college or university. The net gain in Harvard College is 43.

Lest it be thought that the small drop in Freshman enrolment is the result of the University's decision to increase the tuition fees, let it be explained that this increase does not go into effect until the next academic year. The slight decline need cause no surprise in any case, since last year's increase of Freshman enrolment was so large as to create a well-founded doubt that any such advance could be maintained this autumn.

In the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences there has been a substantial gain of 63 students, or more than 10 per cent of last year's enrolment. The increased registration in this department of the University has been steady and sure during the last few years. At present it ranks next to Harvard College and the Law School in point of numbers. The Graduate School of Business Administration, likewise, shows ability to make progress in number of students. Its total registration of 179 is the largest in its history, and represents a gain of about 15 per cent over the enrolment of a year ago. There should, therefore, be no doubt in the mind of any one that this branch of the University's graduate instruction is making an ever-widening appeal to young men desiring a business training. When it is remembered that the Business School has kept strictly to its



## REGISTRATION STATISTICS.

	Oct. 28, 1915.	Oct. 29, 1914.	Change in 1915.
<b>Harvard College.</b>			
Seniors . . . . .	412	426	-14
Juniors . . . . .	557	585	-28
Sophomores . . . . .	685	582	83
Freshmen . . . . .	683	704	-21
Specials . . . . .	10	11	-1
Unclassified . . . . .	137	114	23
Out of Course . . . . .	52	51	1
<b>Harvard College, Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2516</b>	<b>2473</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Graduate School of Applied Sciences.</b>			
	66	121*	-55
<b>Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.</b>			
Resident . . . . .	573	507	66
Non-Resident . . . . .	14	17	-3
<b>Graduate School, Total . . . . .</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Graduate School of Business Administration.</b>			
Second year . . . . .	40	25	15
First year . . . . .	117	109	8
Special . . . . .	21	18	3
Unclassified . . . . .	1	2	-1
<b>Business School, Total . . . . .</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Divinity School.</b>			
Graduates . . . . .	15	19	-4
Seniors . . . . .	3	4	-1
Middlers . . . . .	6	1	5
Juniors . . . . .	4	4	0
Unclassified . . . . .	2	1	1
Episcopal Theological School . . . . .	2	6	-4
Andover Theological School . . . . .	25	28	-3
Boston University Theological School . . . . .	15	—	15
<b>Divinity School, Total . . . . .</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Law School.</b>			
Graduates . . . . .	8	5	3
Third year . . . . .	177	167	10
Second year . . . . .	226	196	30
First year . . . . .	309	287	22
Special . . . . .	1	5	-4
Unclassified . . . . .	64	67	-3
<b>Law School, Total . . . . .</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Medical School.</b>			
Fourth year . . . . .	69	96	-27
Third year . . . . .	68	66	2
Second year . . . . .	97	63	34
First year . . . . .	105	93	12
Doctors of Public Health . . . . .	2	2	0
<b>Medical School, Total . . . . .</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Dental School.</b>			
Graduates . . . . .	2	0	2
Third year . . . . .	72	59	13
Second year . . . . .	67	70	-3
First year . . . . .	91	66	25
Special . . . . .	1	3	-2
Unclassified . . . . .	1	3	-2
<b>Dental School, Total . . . . .</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Grand Total in all Departments of the University except Radcliffe College and the Summer School . . . . .</b>	<b>4780</b>	<b>4583</b>	<b>197</b>

\* This number includes students in those courses which are now given at the Institute of Technology under joint auspices of the University and the Institute.

rule that all regular students must be college graduates and, likewise, that it has maintained in all branches of instruction an exceptionally strict standard, the real merit of its achievement in getting together such a substantial body of students will be readily apparent.

The Law School also shows a gain in numbers. It is now within striking distance of having eight hundred students on its rolls. This year's entering class at the Law School numbers over three hundred, which is really remarkable. The time has gone by when the entire first-year class can be handled in a single section. Two or more sections are now necessary in each of the important subjects of the first year, and even with this arrangement rooms are pretty well filled.

Speaking of the Law School's increased enrolment, mention may also be made of the fact that the graduates of Harvard College in that institution have made a much better relative showing this year in the elections to the editorial board of the *Law Review*. Elections to this board, it should be explained, are based wholly upon the results of the regular Law School examinations. Three or four years ago the graduates of Harvard College were not holding their own as compared with students of other colleges in these *Law Review* appointments. Last year, however, considerable improvement was apparent, and this year the improvement has been continued.

Occasionally one hears the suggestion that the Harvard Law School is not maintaining its nation-wide reputation and not drawing from so broad a constituency as it used to do. This may or may not be so. It is something hard to determine by any statistics. The Law School's strength Certain it is, however, that, despite its stringent requirements, the Law School manages to get more students almost every year. Let it be borne in mind also that law schools in other parts of the country have made great improvements during the past few years, both in equipment and in methods of teaching. It is no longer to be expected that these schools will make a limited appeal in their own areas. If the Harvard Law School fails to draw as many students as formerly from the Middle West or West or South, this is not necessarily, or even probably, a sign of declining reputation. It may be, and probably is, due to an ascending reputation on the part of other schools. In the graduate enrolment of the Law School this year (which means graduates of law schools, not graduates of colleges), there are several professors from other institutions. Kanzo Takayanagi, Professor of Law in the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan, who is on leave of absence to study Anglo-American Law, is taking the full three-years' course. Professor J. B. Cheadle, Professor of Law in the University of Oklahoma and Exchange Professor at Stanford University, Professor G. H. Robinson, Professor of Law in Tulane University, New Orleans, and Professor A. E. Evans,

of Washington State College, are studying in the Law School for the degree of Doctor of Law.

The rumor has apparently gone abroad through various newspapers that a separate department for women has been established either by the

**The new  
Cambridge  
Law School  
for Women**

Harvard Law School or by Radcliffe College this autumn.

Such is not the case. From time to time women have applied to be admitted as regular students in the Harvard Law

School, but these requests have invariably been declined. A few months ago, however, arrangements were made for the establishment of a "Cambridge Law School for Women" and provision was made for giving this institution quarters in one of the Radcliffe buildings. The instruction is given chiefly, but not entirely, by members of the Harvard Law School staff, including Professor Beale, '82, and Mr. McLain, '13. One of the courses, however, is given by Professor Robinson of Tulane University, who is spending this year, as above stated, in post-graduate study at the Harvard Law School. The Cambridge Law School for Women has no official connection with either Harvard or Radcliffe and, for the present at least, it has no legal authority to confer degrees. What its future affiliation will be is a matter that has been left for the present entirely undetermined.

A year ago the University adopted the policy of making public each autumn a list of the candidates for admission whose records were of

**Preparatory  
schools and the  
honor men at  
admission**

honor grade, together with the names of the schools from which such honor men had been admitted to college. The

new departure was commended in some quarters, but severely criticised in others. It was urged by some, for example, that the

publication of any such list was sure to create unwarranted impressions concerning the relative efficiency of different preparatory schools. There are undoubtedly dangers of this sort; hence it is highly desirable that the tabulation which the University has once again issued this autumn should be accompanied by some words of warning and explanation.

In the first place, let it be pointed out that the University authorities base no definite conclusions of any sort upon these statistics. They realize, for example, that a school may make a large showing among honor men admitted to Harvard College in one year and a small showing in the next, yet with no change in the school's own efficiency. Preparatory schools have widely different material in the way of sub-freshmen to work upon. The public high schools, particularly those at a distance from Cambridge, for example, are apt to send only their best boys to the Harvard admission examinations, whereas a private preparatory school which makes a specialty of fitting boys for Harvard must, in the nature of things, send forward a group of mixed quality. Not infrequently, moreover, a boy who takes the Harvard admission examinations has been prepared at

more than one school. These published honor lists take account only of the school which he has last attended, but his earlier school may really deserve the credit. And there are many other factors to be considered.

It is highly desirable, of course, that when schools make a good showing at the Harvard entrance examinations, these successes should be made known. Both the University and the schools ought to know where our most promising students, judged by admission examination standards, are coming from year by year. On the other hand, it is altogether unfair and futile to attempt comparisons between schools on the basis of these lists. It is not the University's intention that the figures should be so used, and this point ought to be made perfectly clear.

Here are the schools which have contributed to this year's Freshman class at least three honor students. The total number of boys admitted this autumn from each of these schools is also given. By way of explanation, it ought to be added, perhaps, that Group I includes those candidates for admission whose examination records were entirely satisfactory under the New plan and who in at least two subjects were worthy of highest honors, also those who came in under the Old plan with entirely satisfactory records and who received honor grades (A or B) in subjects counting not less than thirteen units — that is to say, in more than three fourths of their various examinations. Group II includes those who under the New plan obtained highest honors in one subject and honorable mention in at least one other or, alternatively, received honorable mention in at least three of the New plan examinations. It also comprises those who, entering under the Old plan, received honor grades in at least nine units, that is to say, in more than half of their subjects. The two groups comprise a relatively small fraction of the entire Freshman class, namely, 77 out of 683. The requirements for admission to Group I are so strict, in fact, that this year only 24 students managed to attain them. This number, however, is double that of last year. In the appended list the schools are given in alphabetical order. The showing made by the Springfield (Mass.) Central High School is certainly remarkable. Eight Freshmen were admitted

School.	Total Admitted.	Group I.	Group II.
Boston English High School . . . . .	12	1	2
Boston Latin School . . . . .	58	0	4
Cambridge High School . . . . .	34	2	2
Country Day School for Boys of Boston . . . . .	12	0	4
Groton School . . . . .	16	1	4
Middlesex School . . . . .	16	3	1
Phillips Exeter Academy . . . . .	48	1	5
Roxbury Latin School . . . . .	19	1	4
Springfield Central High School . . . . .	8	2	6
St. Mark's School . . . . .	19	4	4
St. Paul's School . . . . .	19	1	3

from this school and all obtained honor rank. The Interscholastic Trophy which is offered annually by the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa to the school making the best record at the Harvard admission examinations goes this year to Springfield.

Speaking of the admission requirements and closely related matters, attention should be called to a new arrangement which the University has A change in the entrance papers this year made with the College Entrance Examination Board. Beginning next June, Harvard will abandon the practice of preparing its own entrance examination papers. The University will henceforth provide papers neither for the New nor for the Old plan examinations. Instead of so doing, it will use the ordinary papers of the college entrance board for admission under the Old plan, and the board will provide a special set of papers to be called "comprehensive examinations" for the use of students who wish to enter Harvard under the New plan. Since the college entrance board conducts examinations in June only, it will still be necessary for the University to retain its own examinations in September and to provide its own papers for use at that time. That, however, is a relatively small matter; the great burden of examining students for entrance has always come in June.

What is the significance of this new arrangement? In the first place, it will relieve many Harvard instructors of what has always been a time-consuming and troublesome burden, namely, that of preparing entrance examination papers. In recent years some departments have had to make ready as many as a dozen of these papers, counting both June and September examinations and the requirement of different papers for use under the two schemes of admission. Nor could a task of this sort be performed in a purely perfunctory way. Instructors have had to bear in mind that these papers would be scrutinized carefully by teachers in scores of preparatory schools and that any errors of judgment would undoubtedly entail a good deal of criticism. Making an entrance examination paper is, after all, about as bothersome a job as any that comes up during the course of a college year. Too often, unfortunately, the work of preparing these papers has been regarded by departments as a routine chore to be put upon some hapless young instructor who could not well decline it. The result has been that our admission papers have not invariably been all that could have been desired. Not infrequently they have failed to articulate with the actual teaching of subjects in the schools, particularly in the public high schools. No other outcome could well have been expected in view of the fact that the instructors who were delegated to prepare these entrance papers often lacked any intimate knowledge of what the schools were doing.

Under the new arrangements there will no doubt be a considerable improvement in this regard. Harvard instructors will welcome relief from

the necessity of preparing papers, doubtless, but more important still is the fact that the work will certainly be done in a way which will be more satisfactory to the schools. This does not mean, let it be added, that entrance examination papers will call for more originality or serve better the purpose of testing a candidate's real quality. Quite the reverse. The board's papers will doubtless continue to be, as they largely have been in the past, mechanical, carefully balanced, laborious productions — "wooden" papers, as they have sometimes been called. They will, however, suit school teachers better, and that is the main thing. In preparing the board's papers at least one school teacher is on every committee, and it will be his business to see, presumably, that the questions asked are those on which the average school teacher is likely to have been prepared.

There will be various other advantages, — for example, in the fact that the board examinations are held in about two hundred different places throughout the country, whereas Harvard examinations have been conducted at about forty different points only. This greater geographical accessibility of the New plan examinations may tend to popularize them.

Looking back over the last half-dozen years, one can realize the remarkable progress which Harvard has made in the way of adapting its admission requirements to new conditions. Six years ago we had only the Old plan of admission, with its elaborate system of scoring by points, its lack of reasonable flexibility, and its heavy premiums in favor of the boy who came from the Harvard fitting school. In the interval, the New plan has come into operation and has become thoroughly familiar to the schools. The Old plan has been considerably remodeled until it is itself a far better scheme of admission than it was a few years ago. Now comes the adoption of the board papers for both plans of admission. Surely this is evidence that Harvard has been neither indifferent nor stubborn in admission matters.

Under the arrangement made some years ago with the various other colleges of the Boston metropolitan district, Harvard is providing certain extension courses during the present winter. Most of this instruction is being given in Boston, but a part of it is conducted at the various University laboratories in Cambridge.

This year's extension program

For the benefit of school teachers and others who are not free during the morning and early afternoon hours, practically all the courses are held in the evening or late afternoon. A nominal fee is charged for admission to each course. The methods and requirements for credit are exactly the same as those of corresponding courses regularly given at the University. The following is the list of courses given by Harvard instructors: Supervision of Teaching in Elementary Schools, Profs. Ernest C. Moore

and Henry W. Holmes, '03; Teaching in Secondary Schools, Prof. A. J. Inglis; Elementary English Composition, Mr. F. W. C. Hersey, '99; The History and Analysis of the Drama, Prof. G. P. Baker, '87; Johnson, his Circle, and the Club, Prof. C. T. Copeland, '82; Egyptian Art, Prof. G. A. Reisner, '89; Introduction to Ethics, Prof. Josiah Royce, '11; Physiological Botany, Prof. W. J. Osterhout; Zoölogy, Prof. G. H. Parker, '87.

Jens Iverson Westengard, *l* '98, has been appointed Bemis Professor of International Law, thereby filling the chair which has been vacant since the death of Prof. E. H. Strobil, '77, several years ago. From 1898 to 1903 Professor Westengard was a member of the Harvard Law School staff, but since the latter year he has served, first, as assistant general adviser and, later, as general adviser to His Siamese Majesty's government, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. In 1911 Professor Westengard represented Siam as a member of the Hague Arbitration Court. Melvin T. Copeland, *g* '07, of the Graduate School of Business Administration, has been promoted to be Assistant Professor of Marketing. Dr. Copeland received his A.B. from Bowdoin in 1906 and his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1910. For some time he has been instructor in the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard.

Frederick Law Olmsted, '94, who has held, since 1903, the Charles Eliot Professorship of Landscape Architecture at Harvard, tendered his resignation, to take effect on October 1, 1915. Edward Cornelius Briggs, *d* '78, Professor of Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics, retired from academic work at the beginning of the present academic year and was granted the rank of Professor Emeritus. Frederick Jesup Stimson, '76, Professor of Comparative Legislation, who has been absent for a year or more while serving as Ambassador of the United States to the Argentine Republic, also tendered his resignation. It was accepted by the Corporation.

The Harvard Coöperative Society's annual report for 1914-15 shows an increase of total business for the year, due mainly to various university contracts (chiefly the contract for furnishing the Freshman dormitories) which were handled by the University. The regular business of the society, on the other hand, shows a decline of about \$18,000. A dividend of seven per cent was declared on the year's business and this will involve the payment of about \$15,000 to members of the society. During the last six years the Coöperative Society has paid out in dividends nearly \$100,000.

A significant item in the society's annual report is that which announces a forthcoming merger with the Coöperative Society of the Institute of

**The Coöperative's merger with Technological**

Technology. For many years the Technology students have had a co-operative society and have maintained a small store; but the business has not grown appreciably, and in connection with the removal of the Institute to Cambridge some reorganization seemed desirable. Next autumn the Technology society will go out of existence. A branch store of the Harvard Coöperative Society will be opened near the new Tech buildings in Cambridge, and all members of the Institute will be eligible to join the Harvard Coöperative Society. This arrangement ought to give the Harvard Coöp. nearly a thousand additional members together with a large increase in business.

The James Gordon Bennett Prize for 1914-1915 has been awarded to Marion Hobart Reynolds, '15, of North Bend, Oregon, for an essay entitled "Japanese Emigration to the United States." — *Miscellaneous and personal* Two new clubs which have been formed at the University this autumn are the International Polity Club and "The Old Bailey." The latter is composed of about fifty second-year men in the Law School, all of them having come to the School from distant parts of the country. — Registration at Memorial Hall dining-rooms has this year eclipsed all its former records. Two years ago the figure reached the height of 1023; this year more than 1100 students are registered on its books. — The Harvard School of Landscape Architecture has received a gold medal as the award for its exhibition of drawings, etc., which formed part of the exhibit in the section of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco which was devoted to the Fine Arts.

#### CORPORATION RECORDS.

*Meeting of September 27, 1915.*

The following letter was presented:

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,  
June 24, 1915.

A. Lawrence Lowell, Esq.,  
President, Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

DEAR MR. LOWELL:

As Chairman of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Fund Committee — Harvard College Class of 1890, I hand you herewith check of the Committee drawn on the American Trust Company for \$80,000.

In addition to this the Committee has on hand subscriptions which it believes to be good for \$20,000 more, making in all \$100,000. A very large portion of these \$20,000 subscriptions is payable by instalments, some of which do not come due until approximately three years from date. As the money is received it will be paid over to the University.

The Class of 1890 takes great pleasure in making this gift to the College.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) ROBERT F. HERRICK,  
Chairman.

And it was thereupon *Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the Class of 1890 for this generous and welcome gift, and that the Class of 1890 Fund be established in the records and accounts of the University, the income to be used for the general purposes of Harvard College.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the executor of the will of William Endicott \$25,000, "the income only to be used for the purposes of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University."



From Charles W. Moseley, surviving executor of the will of Julia M. Moseley, and acting under clause 22 of said will, securities valued at \$23,250 for the following purposes and subject to the following terms and conditions:

"*First.* To manage the same as capital of a trust fund to be known as the 'Julia M. Moseley Fund' with full power to sell said property and invest and reinvest the proceeds thereof, changing investments as it shall deem best.

"*Second.* To pay the income of said fund for the work in the City of Boston of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

"*Third.* If the purposes of said Cancer Commission of said Harvard University shall have been accomplished or if the work of that Commission shall for any reason be discontinued, then, and in that event, to pay the income of said fund for research work in the City of Boston upon other unsolved problems of medicine."

From William A. Gaston, executor under the will of Sarah H. Gaston, \$5000, to be used as a Scholarship Fund, to be known as the "William Gaston Scholarship," the same to be a memorial of her late father, William Gaston.

From the trustees under the will of Miss Harriet N. Lowell, \$2000, the semi-annual payment on account of her bequest, to be divided equally between surgical pathology in the Medical School and surgery and surgical pathology in the Dental School.

From the estate of James L. Whitney \$23.07 additional in accordance with the twelfth clause in his will, for the benefit of the Whitney Library in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To the Class of 1888 for the gift of \$7000, to be added to the principal of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund of that Class.

To Mr. Arthur T. Lyman for his gift of \$10,000, to be added to the principal of the Arthur T. Lyman Fund.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$4000, to Mrs. W. Scott Fits for her gift of \$1000, to Mrs. Ernest B. Dane and Mr. Felix M. Warburg for their gifts of \$500 each and to two anonymous friends for their gifts of \$100 each for the purchase of a portrait by Van Dyck for the Fogg Art Museum.

To the Class of 1863 for their gift of \$5168.35, to establish "The Scholarship Fund of the Class of 1863," to be held upon the following terms: "The principal to be invested by itself or as a part of the General Fund of the College, and the income to be used in aid of any needy student or students of the College, preference being given to any application for aid made

by a descendant of a member of the Class of 1863."

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$5000 on account of his offer of \$25,000 to establish the Charles W. Eliot Traveling Fellowship in Landscape Architecture.

To the children of the late Norwood Penrose Hallowell, of the Class of 1861 for their gift of securities valued at \$5000 to establish the "N. P. Hallowell, '61, Memorial Scholarship," on the following terms: the income from the securities to be annually awarded to an undergraduate who shall be selected about the middle of his Freshman year and who, therefore, has been in Harvard long enough to have been tested as to character by some months of college life and as to intellectual ability by the mid-year examinations; this undergraduate then to hold the scholarship until graduation, always provided that in the opinion of the committee on scholarships he continue worthy so to do.

To Mr. Henry L. Higginson for his gift of \$5000, on account of his pledge toward a certain salary.

For gifts amounting to \$1300 received through Professor James H. Woods for a certain salary for the year 1915-16.

To Mr. Joseph Lee for his gift of \$1797.25 to meet the deficit in the School for Social Workers.

To the Society for Promoting Theological Education for their gift of \$1291.17 for the purchase of books for the library of the Divinity School and for the administration of said library.

To Mr. Robert E. Goodwin for his gift of \$1200, \$600 of which is to be added to the E. R. Hoar Scholarship Fund, and the remaining \$600 to the Scholarship and Beneficiary Money Returned Fund.

To Judge Irving Lehman for his gift of \$1000 to pay a certain salary.

To Mr. Jacob H. Schiff for his gift of \$1000 to be used for the interests of the Semitic Department.

To Mr. William H. Walker for his gift of \$1000, his final payment towards a certain salary.

To Mrs. A. Lawrence Rotch for her gift of \$875 for a certain salary.

To Hon. Daniel B. Fearing for the gift of his valuable collection of volumes on angling, fishes and fisheries, including the original probate copy of Isaac Walton's will.

To Mrs. William Hooper for her gift of \$520 for the purchase of books for the Library.

To Mrs. William Hooper for her gift of \$500, the second payment on account of her offer of \$1000 a year for five years for the purchase of books and materials bearing on the history and development of that part of America which lies beyond the Alleghenies, and given in memory of her father, Charles Elliott Perkins.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promot-

ing Agriculture for their gift of \$625, the fourth quarterly payment for the year 1914-15 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arboretum, in accordance with their vote of July 10, 1914.

To Radcliffe College for the gift of \$500, to help pay for moving the Library, or for any other purpose to which Harvard College wishes to apply it.

To the Hon. W. Murray Crane, Mrs. W. Scott Fitts, Mr. George R. White and Mr. Charles C. Jackson for their gifts of \$100 each, to Mr. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick for his gift of \$50 and to Messrs. Oakes Ames and David P. Kimball for their gifts of \$25 each for the scholarship to be awarded to J. M. Brewer in the Division of Education for the year 1915-16.

For gifts amounting to \$440 towards the purchase of the manuscripts of Charles S. Peirce.

To Mrs. William H. Forbes for her gift of \$400 to pay for eight elm trees which she planted to represent eight former students of Harvard, to the Class of 1890 for the gift of \$28.48, to the Class of 1901 for the gift of \$27.98, and to Mr. Charles P. Bowditch for his gift of \$21.22 to pay for planting trees in the College Yard.

To Mr. George B. Leighton for his gift of \$200, to Mr. George P. Gardner for his gift of \$100, and to Professor J. E. Wolff for \$50, to be used for defraying the expenses of Professor Atwood's summer trip to Colorado.

To Mr. J. A. Lowell Blake for his gift of \$250 for the department of Surgical Pathology.

To Dr. J. Ewing Mears for his gift of \$225 for the James Ewing Mears, M.D., Scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To Mr. William M. Whidden for his gift of \$200 towards a certain salary for the year 1914-15.

To President A. Lawrence Lowell for his gift of \$117.73, to be added to the Harvard University Press account.

To the Society of Harvard Dames for their gift of \$100, to be used as indicated in the following resolution adopted by them:

*"Resolved, that the Harvard Dames Fund be given this year and each succeeding year, as money is added to it, to Harvard University, as a loan fund for graduate students, to be loaned in small amounts for short periods of time at the discretion of the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, with this provision, — when the Harvard Dames Fund, with its accumulations and additions, shall have reached a sum the interest of which is two hundred dollars, sufficient for a scholarship, the fund shall then be given to provide a scholarship in Harvard University, according to the need of the University, to be known as the Harvard Dames Scholarship."*

To Dr. Dudley A. Sargent for his gift of \$100 for the purchase of books for the Library of the Division of Education.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$68.43, to be added to the Law School Loan Fund.

To Dr. K. G. T. Webster for his gift of \$50 for the expenses of the Summer School of 1915.

To Messrs. Frederick L. and John C. Olmsted for their gift of \$50, to be used for the purchase of books on Accounting in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Ernest L. Gay for his gift of \$66.48 and to Mr. Orio Bates for his gift of \$10 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Mr. Grenville H. Norcross for his gift of \$50 for binding Phi Beta Kappa orations and poems for the College Library.

To Professor George P. Baker for his gift of \$25 for the MacDowell Fellowship account.

To Professor Franklin D. Barker for his gift of \$15 for the Bermuda Biological Station.

To each giver towards the guaranteed deficit fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for their gift of \$1200 for five scholarships for the year 1915-16, to be awarded to the following students in Harvard University: Olin G. Saxon (Law School), R. K. Adams, J. C. Busby (Law School), B. H. Barker and B. Coyne.

To the following Harvard Clubs for scholarships for the year 1915-16:

Of Boston for the gift of \$1000 for five scholarships. Of Chicago for the gift of \$600 for two scholarships. Of Cincinnati for the gift of \$250. Of Delaware for the gift of \$600 for two scholarships. Of Long Island for the gift of \$200. Of Minnesota for the gift \$125, the first instalment. Of New Jersey for the gift of \$125, the first instalment. Of Michigan for the gift of \$100, the first instalment. Of Lynn for the gift of \$50, the first instalment. Of Somerville for the gift of \$100.

To Harvard Graduates living in Milton for the gift of \$250 for a scholarship for an undergraduate in Harvard University who has entered from a Milton school.

To the Harvard Men of Newton for their gift of \$100 for the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To the Harvard Club of West Virginia for the gift of \$150 for the scholarship for the year 1914-15.

To Mr. Robert Gould Shaw for his gift of books and material relating to the history of the theatre, for the College Library.

To Mr. Erasmus D. Leavitt for his gift of drawings and drawing cases of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company plant.

To Mrs. John H. Kendall for her gift of several milligrams of radium for the Huntington Memorial Hospital.

To Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge for his gift of a letter from Thomas Jefferson in regard to proper food to be served to students at the University of Virginia.

The President reported the following deaths: Frederic Ward Putnam, Peabody Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Emeritus, and Honorary Director of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, which occurred on the 14th ultimo, in the 77th year of his age. Ezra Ripley Thayer, Dane Professor of Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law, which occurred on the 14th instant, in the 50th year of his age.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect September 1, 1915:

F. J. Deane, W. M. Marston, R. H. Loomis and C. S. Pendleton, as Proctor; Carl Henry Wilson, Assistant in Chemistry; Thomas Stearns Eliot, Assistant in Philosophy; Emil Goetsch, Assistant in Surgery; Frank Alexander Hartman, Teaching Fellow in Physiology; George Safford Torrey, Austin Teaching Fellow in Botany; Charles Clayton Dennie, Instructor in Syphilis; Walter Scott Weeks, Instructor in Mining; Henry Wheatland Litchfield, Instructor in Greek and Latin; Rudolph Altrocchi, Instructor in Romance Languages; Edward Edgecombe Carter, Assistant Professor of Forestry; Edward Cornelius Briggs, Professor of Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for one year from September 1, 1915:

Alfred Chester Hanford, Hale Gifford Knight, George Herbert McCaffrey and Pitman Benjamin Potter, Assistants in Government; Neuton Samuel Stern, Teaching Fellow in Physiology; Ralph Faust Shaner, Teaching Fellow in Histology and Embryology; William T. Bovie, Research Fellow of the Cancer Commission; Arthur Lunt Butler, Austin Teaching Fellow in Botany; Robert Everett Rockwood and Lester Burton Struthers, Instructors in French; Walter Grant Thomas, Instructor in Architectural Design; Arthur Dehon Hill, Lecturer on Evidence; Chester Alden McLain, Lecturer on Torts; John Gorham Palfrey, Lecturer on Massachusetts Practice; Francis Welles Hunnewell, 2d, and Roger Pierce, Secretaries to the Corporation.

*Graduate School of Medicine. Lecturers:* Walter Elmore Fernald, on Psychiatry; Joel Ernest Goldthwait, and Charles Fairbank Painter, on Orthopedic Surgery; John Jenks Thomas and Joseph William Courtney, on

Neurology; Robert Earl Swigart, on Tropical Medicine.

*Instructors:* Charles Henry Hare, in Gynecology; Arthur Willard Fairbanks, in Neurology; Rockwell Augustus Coffin, in Otolaryngology; George Burgess Magrath, in Legal Medicine; John Edward Butler, in Anæsthesia; George Phippen Sanborn, in Bacteriology; Oscar Richardson, in Pathology; Harry Fairbanks Hartwell, in Surgical Pathology.

*Assistants:* Arthur Thornton Legg, Carl Hermann Bucholz, James Warren Sever, John Dresser Adams and Zabdriel Boylston Adams, in Orthopedic Surgery; John Hammond Blodgett, in Otolaryngology; John Bromham Hawes, 2d, Harry Linenthal and Lesley Hinckley Spooner, in Medicine; Arthur Malcolm Dodge and Nathaniel Niles Morse, in Anæsthesia; William Parsons Boardman, in Bacteriology; Mark Homer Rogers, in Orthopedic Surgery.

*Fellows:* Frank Roberts Ober, in Orthopedic Surgery; Harold Woods Baker, in Gynecology; Abraham Myerson, in Psychiatry; Lawson Gentry Lowrey, in Neuropathology; Martin Joseph English and Harold Bowditch, in Medicine.

*Assistant Secretary:* Alexander Swanson Begg.

*Voted* to appoint William Graves Perry, Instructor in Architectural Design from September 25, 1915, to June 25, 1916.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for the academic year 1915-16: Atherton Noyes, Visiting Lecturer from Colorado College (In English); Herbert Couper Wilson, Visiting Lecturer from Carleton College (In Astronomy), 2d half year.

*Voted* to appoint the following Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for 1915-16: *Faculty members:* LeBaron Russell Briggs, Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, Roger Irving Lee. *Graduate members:* Robert Frederick Herrick, John Wells Farley, George Peabody Gardner, Jr.

The President nominated the following persons to be members of Administrative Boards for the year 1915-16, and it was voted to appoint them: *Harvard College:* Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, Dean; Charles Pomeroy Parker, Robert DeCourey Ward, George Henry

Chase, Chester Noyes Greenough, Arthur Becket Lamb, Henry Aaron Yeomans, Secretary.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences:* Charles Homer Haskins, Dean; Edward Laurens Mark, George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Frederick Jackson Turner, Elmer Peter Kohler, William Fogg Osgood, Charles Burton Gulick, Reginald Aldworth Daly, John Albrecht Walz, Ralph Barton Perry.

*Voted* to appoint Joseph Standiffee Davis, Instructor in Economics from Sept. 1, 1915.

*Voted* to make the following appointments from Sept. 1, 1915: Robert Gould Shaw, Curator of the Theatre Collection of the College Library; Walter Benjamin Briggs, Assistant Librarian of the College Library; Austin Wakeman Scott, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Law; Edward Cornelius Briggs, Professor of Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Emeritus.

*Voted* to appoint Arthur Brewster Emmons, 2d, Director for Appointment for the Medical Alumni for three years from Sept. 1, 1915.

*Voted* to appoint Melvin Thomas Copeland, Assistant Professor of Marketing for five years from Sept. 1, 1915.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of a Bemis Professor of International Law, to serve from Sept. 1, 1915: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Jens Iverson Westengard was elected.

*Meeting of October 11, 1915.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipt, and the same was gratefully accepted:

\$50,000 from the estate of Edward Wheelwright, the first payment on account of share as one of the residuary legatees, in accordance with the following extract from his will: "After the payment of the above legacies my trustee shall convey, transfer and pay over one half of all the trust property remaining in his hands of every description to Harvard College

without restriction of the use to be made thereof. But I desire and request, but do not require, that it shall be used for purposes connected with the Academical Department or College proper, rather than for the professional schools."

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$5000 additional for the Charles W. Eliot Traveling Fellowship in Landscape Architecture.

To Mr. J. P. Morgan for his gift of \$2500, to an anonymous friend for the gift of \$2000 and to Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge for his gift of \$500 for the equipment of the Library.

To Professor A. C. Coolidge for his gift of \$200 for furnishing and equipping the Ladies' lunch and rest rooms in the Library.

To Mrs. A. Lawrence Rotch for her gift of \$875 towards a certain salary.

To Professor James R. Jewett for his gift of \$500 to pay a certain salary.

To Mr. Ira B. Joralemon for his gift of \$500, to be added to the principal of the Hodges Scholarship Fund.

To Mrs. Andrew C. Wheelwright for her gift of \$300 toward a certain salary for the years 1913-1914 and 1914-1915.

To the Æsculapian Club for the gift of \$200 to be expended as the Dean of the Medical School may direct, for any purposes of the School.

To Mr. Charles Sumner Bird for his gift of \$200 for the Charles Sumner Scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To Professor Frank W. Taussig for his gift of \$50.61 for the Department of Economics for research in the subject of taxation in Massachusetts.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$50 to be added to the Laboratory of Surgical Research Fund.

To Professor Ralph B. Perry for his gift of \$15 for the Philosophical Library.

To the following Harvard Clubs for the gifts for scholarships for the year 1915-16: Of Newburyport for the gift of \$90, the first instalment. Of Washington for the gift of \$125, the first instalment. Of Buffalo for the gift of \$200. Of Fall River for the gift of \$150. Of Cleveland for the gift of \$500, the first instalment of three scholarships. Of Maryland for the gift of \$250. Of Philadelphia for the gift of \$200, on account of the scholarships. Of Rochester for the gift of \$200. Of San Francisco for the gift of \$200, the first instalment. Of St. Louis for the gift of \$180, the first instalment of two scholarships. Of Western Pennsylvania for the gift of \$681.51 for three scholarships.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect September 1, 1915:

Henry Russell Amory, as Proctor; Martin Joseph English, Fellow in Pediatrics; Raymond Brewer Parker, Alumni Assistant in Obstetrics; Cyrus Hartwell Fiske, Assistant in Biological Chemistry; Harold Eugene Bigelow, Research Fellow in Chemistry; Thomas Ordway, Instructor in Medicine; Clarence Cook Little, Research Assistant in Genetics; Frederic Jesup Stimson, Professor of Comparative Legislation.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for one year from September 1, 1915:

*Proctors:* H. R. Chidsey, J. W. Eckelberry, P. Elliott, A. Fisher, S. B. Pennock, W. G. Rice, Jr., T. Saville, E. B. Starbuck.

*Assistants:* Samuel Gross Burroughs and Tenney Lombard Davis, in Chemistry; Arthur Harrison Cole, in Economics; George Browning Wilbur, in History of Science; Leslie Clarence Dunn, in Zoology; Edward Wigglesworth, in Geology; Donald Hamilton McLaughlin, Winthrop Perrin Haynes and Thomas Henry Clark, in Geology; LeBaron Russell Briggs, Jr., and John Logan Ferguson, in Physiography; Phillips Bradley, in Municipal Government; Michael Hermond Cochran, Claude Cross, and Mitchell Park, in Government; Emmet Lewis Beach, Jr., in English; William Edward Masterson, in Public Speaking; Harold Russell Chidsey, Ralph Monroe Eaton, William Fergus Kernan, Norbert Wiener, and Daniel Sommer Robinson, in Philosophy; Harold Clyde Bingham and Harold Ernest Burt, in Psychology; Fletcher Steele, in Landscape Architecture; Edward Adelbert Doisy, in Biological Chemistry; Lawrence Shaw Mayo, Sheldon Jenckes Howe and Clarence Henry Haring, in History.

*Austin Teaching Fellow:* Samuel Engkin Chiu, in Biological Chemistry.

*Research Fellow:* Philip Howard Cobb, in Chemistry.

*Instructors:* Malcolm McLeod, in English; William Arthur Berridge, in Mathematics.

*Lecturer:* Mortimer Phillips Mason, on Philosophy.

*Business Director of the Medical School:* Roger Pierce.

*Superintendent of the Library for Municipal Research:* Joseph Wright.

*Dental School:* in *Prosthetic Dentistry:* Assistant: Clarence Marshall Glasier.

*Instructors:* Walter George Bridge, Rufus Henry Gould, Ubert Clifton Russell, and Leon Axtelle Stora.

*In Operative Dentistry:* Assistants: Henry James Skinner, Fred Ralph Blumenthal, and Frederick Charles Thomson.

*Instructors:* Edward Henry Loomer, Ned

Albert Stanley, and Edward Patrick White, in *Anesthesia*; Walter Fairfield Provan, Kurt Hermann Thoma and Hugh Kerr Hatfield, in *Orthodontia*.

*Assistant:* John Mark Smith, in *Extracting and Anesthesia*.

Notice was received of the election of Wells Blanchard, William J. Bingham, and R. Norris Williams, 2d, as undergraduate members of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for one year from Sept. 1, 1915.

*Voted* to appoint Marshal Fabyan Assistant Professor of Comparative Pathology for five years from September 1, 1915.

*Voted* to establish the John B. and Buckminster Brown Professorship of Orthopedic Surgery.

*Voted* to make the following changes of titles:

Theodore Frederick Zucker from Teaching Fellow to Assistant in Biological Chemistry; Goodwin LeBaron Foster from Assistant to Teaching Fellow in Biological Chemistry; Hale Gifford Knight from Assistant to Austin Teaching Fellow in Government; Leon Julius Lawton from Assistant to Instructor in Operative Dentistry; Leon Woodman Parsons from Austin Teaching Fellow to Assistant in Chemistry; Leon Ernest Ramsdell, Herbert Frederick Engelbrecht, Lee Irvin Smith, Stuart Luther Peck, Aram Hovhannes Khachadoorian, and Alexander Donald Macdonald from Assistants to Austin Teaching Fellows in Chemistry.

*Meeting of October 25, 1915.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipt, and the same was gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Calvin Stoughton Locke, and from his children, Mary and William W. Locke, \$1000 to establish the "Calvin Stoughton Locke Fund," the "income to be applied to the maintenance, repairs and improvement of Stoughton Hall."

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. James J. Hill for his gift of \$125,000 for instruction in Transportation.

To Judge and Mrs. David F. Manning for

their gift of \$10,000 to establish two scholarships to be known as "The Robert F. Manning Scholarships," the income to be awarded to such needy, worthy and industrious undergraduate students as the University authorities may select.

To Mr. George R. Agassiz for his additional gift of \$1000 towards the payment of salaries of assistants for one year to revise the Draper catalogue.

To the Hon. Edwin V. Morgan for his gift of \$650 for the purchase of books on Brazil for the College Library.

To Mr. James A. Noyes for his gift of \$600 and to Miss Penelope B. Noyes for her gift of \$150 for equipping and furnishing a Winsor Memorial Room for the map collection of the College Library.

To Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of \$250 towards the Maria Mitchell Fellowship at the Observatory for the year 1915-16.

To the Dante Society for the gift of \$100 for the next Dante Prize and \$50 to meet the overdraft of last year.

To Mr. John F. Moors for his gift of \$25 towards the salary of the Librarian and Recorder at the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To the Harvard Club of New York City for the gift of \$200 for the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To the Harvard Club of Chicago for the gift of \$300 for the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To the Harvard Club of Rhode Island for the gift of \$150 for the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs for the gift of \$300 for two scholarships for the year 1915-16.

The resignation of Norwood Weaver as Proctor was received and accepted to take effect September 1, 1915.

The resignation of Frederick Law Olmsted as Charles Eliot Professor of Landscape Architecture was received and accepted to take effect October 1, 1915.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for one year from September 1, 1915:

*Proctor:* Charles Chambers Mather.

*Assistants:* William Edward Cox and Lloyd Lorenzo Shaulis, in Economics; Demas Ellsworth Barnes, Charles Edward Hill, Charles Pagelsen Howard, Bernhard Henry Knollenberg and Grafton Lee Wilson, in Government.

*Law School Advisers:* Spencer Bishop Montgomery, Chairman; Leonard Dawson Adkins, Merritt Caldwell Bragdon, Jr., Howard Fletcher Burns, Francis Leo Daily, Robert

Driscoll, William Thomas Joyner and James Angell McLaughlin.

*Tutor in the Division of History Government and Economics:* John Valentine Van Sickle.

*Lecturers:* David Abram Ellis, on Municipal School Administration; Nathan Matthews, on Municipal Budget-Making; Stephen O'Meara, on Municipal Police Administration.

## OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

*Annual Meeting, September 27, 1915.*

Held in University Hall, Cambridge, at 2 P.M.

The following nineteen members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Messrs. Davis, Endicott, Forbes, Frothingham, Grant, Hallowell, Herrick, Higginson, Lodge, Marvin, Palmer, Sexton, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wister.

Senator Lodge, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, reported that the following persons had been duly chosen at the election on last Commencement Day as members of the Board of Overseers: *For the Term of Six Years.* Robert Grant, of Boston, 1097 votes; Robert F. Herrick, of Milton, 1006 votes; William DeWitt Hyde, of Brunswick, Me., 806 votes; William S. Thayer, of Baltimore, Md., 773 votes; Dwight F. Davis, of St. Louis, Mo., 687 votes; and the Board voted to accept said report, and the foregoing persons were duly declared to be members of the Board of Overseers.

The Board proceeded to the election of a President for the ensuing year, and ballots having been given in, it appeared that George v. L. Meyer had received eighteen ballots, being all that were cast, and he was declared elected.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Sept. 27, 1915, appointing the following persons to be members of the Administrative Board of Harvard College for the year 1915-16: Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, Dean; Charles Pomeroy

Parker, Robert DeCourcy Ward, George Henry Chase, Chester Noyes Greenough, Arthur Becket Lamb, Henry Aaron Yeomans, Secretary; appointing the following persons to be members of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Arts and Science for the year 1915-16: Charles Homer Haskins, Dean; Edward Laurens Mark, George Foot Moore, George Lyman Kittredge, Frederick Jackson Turner, Elmer Peter Kohler, William Fogg Osgood, Charles Burton Gulick, Reginald Aldworth Daly, John Albrecht Walz, Ralph Barton Perry; appointing the following Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for 1915-16: *Faculty members:* LeBaron Russell Briggs, Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, Roger Irving Lee; *Graduate members:* Robert Frederick Herrick, John Wells Farley, George Peabody Gardner, Jr.; appointing Joseph Standliffe Davis, Instructor in Economics, from Sept. 1, 1915; Melvin Thomas Copeland, Assistant Professor of Marketing for five years from Sept. 1, 1915; Edward Cornelius Briggs, Professor of Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Emeritus, from Sept. 1, 1915; and the Board *voted* to consent to these votes.

The Secretary of the Board communicated a letter from Mr. Albert T. Perkins, President of the Associated Harvard Clubs, of May 8, 1915, addressed to the President of the Board, calling his attention to a Report of a Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs in 1914 to investigate the advisability of extending the right to vote for Overseers, together with the following resolution, unanimously adopted by said Clubs, to wit: "Resolved, That the Associated Harvard Clubs believe it would be a wise and proper development of a policy already inaugurated to grant to all holders of Harvard degrees

the right to vote for overseers under the same restrictions under which bachelors of arts now exercise that privilege," and requesting that this resolution be referred to the Board of Overseers for such consideration as they shall see fit to give thereto, and after debate thereon, upon the motion of Senator Lodge, said letter and resolution were referred to the Executive Committee of the Board, with instructions to ascertain what, if any, action had been taken upon the question of extending the right to vote for Overseers by the Harvard Alumni Association, and to report thereon at a subsequent meeting of the Board.

Mr. Frothingham, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented the list of Visiting and other Committees of the Board for the Academic year of 1915-16, and the Board *voted* to accept and to approve said list and said list was ordered to be printed.

The Board further *voted* that the Executive Committee be authorized to make such changes in, and additions to, the list of Visiting Committees of the Board as may be necessary, or as may seem to it advisable, reporting the same, when made, to the Board for their approval at the meeting next following said action.

Mr. Frothingham presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Astronomical Observatory, and on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The Secretary of the Board communicated the following letter from Mr. Roger Pierce, Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association:

30th June, 1915.

MY DEAR MR. WADE:

Question has arisen as to whether or not the members of the Faculty of the Peabody Museum are Officers of Government and Instruction within the meaning of the act of Legislature of 1865, and thereby denied the right

to vote for members of the Board of Overseers. The Harvard Alumni Association would like to have the opinion of the Board of Overseers on this question. I should appreciate it if you would submit it to them for consideration at their next meeting. Very sincerely yours,

ROGER PIERCE.

And after debate thereon, upon the motion of President Lowell, it was referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report thereon at a subsequent meeting of the Board.

*Stated Meeting, October 11, 1915.*

Held in University Hall, Cambridge, at 2 P.M.

The following twenty-one members were present: Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Messrs. Davis, Delano, Eliot, Felton, Fish, Forbes, Gordon, Grant, Hallowell, Herrick, Higginson, Marvin, Palmer, Sexton, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wendell, Wister.

In the absence of the President of the Board, Judge Grant was elected President *pro tempore*.

The vote of the President and Fellows of Sept. 27, 1915, electing Jens Iverson Westengard, Bemis Professor of International Law, to serve from Sept. 1, 1915, was taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Oct. 11, 1915, That the degree of Bachelor of Arts conferred upon Carleton Moore Magoun, June 24, 1915, be changed so as to read "Bachelor of Arts, as of the Class of 1916"; appointing Marshal Fabyan, Assistant Professor of Comparative Pathology for five years from Sept. 1, 1915; establishing the John B. and Buckminster Brown Professorship of Orthopedic Surgery; and the Board voted to consent to these votes.

Judge Grant, on behalf of the Executive Committee, communicated the following appointments: George P.

Gardner to be a member of the Committee to Visit the Dental School; Lewis H. Farlow to be a member of the Committee to Visit the Peabody Museum and the Division of Anthropology; and the Board voted to approve said appointments.

FREDERICK WARD PUTNAM.

R. B. DIXON, '97.

Frederick Ward Putnam, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Appleton Putnam, was born in Salem, April 16, 1839. His ancestors on both sides were early immigrants from England, the first American ancestor being John Putnam who settled in Salem in 1640. The father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of Professor Putnam were all graduates of Harvard College, and the associations of his mother's family had been close with the institution from its beginning. Several of his forbears took part in the Revolution, and one of his great-grandfathers, John Fiske, was captain of the first armed vessel to be commissioned in that struggle.

At an early age Professor Putnam showed great interest in natural history, but being promised an appointment at West Point, he decided to prepare himself for a military career. The whole current of his life was altered, however, by a meeting with Louis Agassiz, who, recognizing in him a keen student, persuaded him to take up natural history as his life-work. Abandoning his preparation for the military profession, therefore, he devoted himself at once to the study of birds, and was made Curator of Ornithology in the Essex Institute in 1856. In the following year he was made Assistant to Professor Agassiz, and entering the Lawrence Scientific School, received from it the degree of S.B. in 1862. For a number of years he continued to



occupy himself with the study of animal life, being appointed Curator of Vertebrates at the Essex Institute, of Ichthyology at the Boston Society of Natural History, and Assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard University. During this period he also had some experience in museum administration, being made Superintendent of the Museum of the Essex Institute and of the Museum of the East Indian Marine Society in Salem, and later Director of the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science in the same city. Other positions held by him at this time were those of Instructor in the Penikese School of Natural History, 1874; Assistant, Kentucky Geological Survey, 1874; Assistant to United States Engineers, Survey West of the 100th Meridian, 1876-79; State Commissioner of Fish and Game, 1882-89. In 1873 he was chosen to fill the important post of Permanent Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an office which he held for twenty-five years. Professor Putnam's connection with the Association lasted through one of the most important periods of its life, and to his energy and administrative ability much of its success was due.

Although it was in the field of natural history that Professor Putnam carried on most of his work for many years, his interest in archaeology was early aroused. While attending the meeting of the American Association at Montreal in 1857, he discovered on Mt. Royal a small kitchen midden, and was thus among the very first in this country to recognize the presence of the remains of prehistoric man. In 1874 Dr. Jeffries Wyman, the first Curator of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, died, and Professor Putnam was appointed to the place. Thus

began his connection with the institution of which he was the Director for over forty years. In 1886 he was made Peabody Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology, and served as such until 1909 when he joined the group of the *Emeriti*. During the nearly half-century of his connection with the Museum, he labored unceasingly to build up its collections, both by purchase and by explorations in the field. He was one of the first to realize the need of archaeological and anthropological exploration, and the great collections which he gathered, and which place the Museum in the forefront of the museums of this country, are witnesses of his success.

With his appointment to the Peabody Professorship, Harvard University became one of the first institutions in this country to offer instruction in Anthropology and American Archaeology. Although always more active himself in museum and field work than in teaching, Professor Putnam strove constantly to develop the instruction in his chosen science, from the time when, before any courses were offered, he had several voluntary students working under his direction, to the very last days of his life, when nearly a score of specialized courses were offered by the Division of which he had for so long been the head.

Striking as were the results of his work here at Harvard, his influence was literally nation-wide, and he may justly be called one of the founders of anthropology in America, the others being Brinton of Pennsylvania and Powell of Washington. In 1892 he was made Chief of the Department of Anthropology at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and not only brought together what was probably the greatest archaeological and anthropological exhibit ever gathered in this country up to that

time, but collected by the aid of numerous collaborators a vast mass of data in regard to our native peoples which has not yet been fully worked up. The specimens so brought together for the Exposition became the nucleus of the present Field Museum of Natural History, which may thus be regarded, in its origins, as largely of his making. In 1894 Professor Putnam was made Curator of Anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, and for nearly ten years he applied to its administration and to the building-up of its collections the experience he had gained in Cambridge and Chicago. It was again largely due to his efforts that the University of California established a Department of Anthropology in 1903, and he held the position of Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Anthropological Museum in that institution until his retirement in 1909.

In his long life of scientific work, a great deal of Professor Putnam's attention was necessarily devoted to administrative and editorial duties. He found time, nevertheless, for the writing of a large number of scientific papers, and the bibliography appended to the anniversary volume, presented to him in 1909 by his associates and students, contains something over four hundred titles. His membership in scientific societies at home and abroad was extensive. In this country he was a member of the National Academy, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and many others; outside the United States he was an honorary or corresponding member of the Anthropological Societies of Great Britain, Paris, Stockholm, Berlin, Rome, Florence and Brussels, of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and others of less importance. In 1868 he received the degree of A.M. from Williams College;

in 1894, the degree of S.D. from the University of Pennsylvania; and in 1896 the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the French Government.

Although Professor Putnam early abandoned his intention of adopting a military career, he preserved his interest in military pursuits, and enlisted in the Salem Light Infantry in 1855, remaining an active member for only two years, however. At the very outbreak of the Civil War, when it was rumored that Southern sympathizers were planning to seize the Cambridge Arsenal, it was Professor Putnam who gathered the squad of student volunteers who guarded the state property. Later, he was anxious to enlist in the cavalry regiment which was being raised by his cousin Pickering Allen, and was dissuaded from this course by Louis Agassiz only with difficulty.

Professor Putnam was twice married: in 1864, to Adelaide Martha Edmonds, of Cambridge, by whom he had three children, two daughters and one son; and, after her death fifteen years later, he married, in 1882, Esther Orne Clarke, of Chicago, who, with his three children, survives him.

To his students and associates Professor Putnam endeared himself by his kindness and sympathy. For every one he had a cordial greeting, and a pleasant word. He was ready always to give unstintingly of his time, and, so far as he was able, from his pocket, to help any one who asked his aid. Until the very last years, the great majority of those in this country who were working in the anthropological field had been associated more or less closely with him, either as students or colleagues in the various institutions of which he had been a member. His loss, therefore, is widely felt, not only because he was an able administrator and the last of the

three founders of anthropological study in America, but also because he had won the affections of so many as a teacher and a friend.

#### RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

BERTHA M. BOODY, R. '99.

At a meeting of the Associates of Radcliffe College on Oct. 27, Alice H. Burrage, '92 (Mrs. W. S. Burrage), was re-elected Associate for a term of 3 years from 1915, on the nomination of the Alumnae. Prof. W. S. Ferguson was appointed a member of the Academic Board to take the place of Prof. E. F. Gay.

Morning prayers for 1915-16 are in charge of the following clergymen: Rev. J. H. Ropes, D.D., Tuesday; Rev. Kirsopp Lake, D.D., Wednesday; Rev. A. P. Fitch, D.D., Thursday; Rev. Raymond Calkins, D.D., Friday; Rev. F. M. Eliot, Saturday. The Dean leads prayers on Monday morning.

The Dean represented the College at the opening of the Connecticut College for Women, Oct. 9, and at the Fiftieth Anniversary of Vassar College and the Inauguration of President MacCracken, Oct. 12 and 13.

Radcliffe College has received the following gifts: from the Specials' Club of 1914-15, \$12 to be added to the Mary Coes Endowment Fund for Instruction; from Bishop Lawrence, the sum of \$50, which has been used for the purchase of a set of the works of William Morris for the library; from Helen Boyd, '01, 191 books on folklore, a part of her father's library. A collection of about 300 books, bequeathed by Miss Helen Collamore to the College for one of the halls of residence, has been placed in the living room of the Graduate House. Through Mrs. Henry L. Higginson, as a gift from the children and grandchildren

of Mrs. Agassiz, there has come to the College the sum of \$200 for a gate to be known as Agassiz Gate in honor of Mrs. Agassiz.

The Committee on Grounds, a committee of the Radcliffe Auxiliary composed of Mrs. Arthur Lyman, Chairman, Mrs. H. L. Higginson, Mrs. D. L. Pickman, Miss M. White, Prof. W. F. Harris, and Prof. R. T. Jackson, which was appointed last year, has held several meetings for the formation of plans for the general development of the grounds of Radcliffe College. An appropriation of \$500 was made by the Council at its meeting in June for the use of this committee. At a meeting held in October the committee voted to proceed at once to the building of a section of 100 feet of brick wall in front of Fay House.

The Committee on Resources — a large committee representing the governing boards of the College, the graduates and former students, and the Radcliffe clubs, which was appointed two years ago — since its first meeting in June has been finding out from other colleges their methods of reaching the graduates all over the country and of bringing them into closer contact with the college.

Everett House, 53 Garden Street, has been opened this fall as a residence for graduate students. Miss Emily A. Daniell, a graduate of the class of '95, is the mistress in charge. There are in residence 14 students and the college nurse. The rooms which are given over to the use of the nurse are entirely separate from the rest of the house and may be reached by a separate entrance and stairway. Besides the nurse's private room and bath these rooms consist of a rest room to be used by the students at the discretion of the nurse, and an office where the nurse keeps regular

office hours. She also keeps office hours in the Gymnasium two days a week, so that the day students may consult her. Miss Sarah Yerxa and Mrs. F. O. Barton, who were in charge of the furnishing of the new house, carried out in their furnishing the general standards of the other halls of residence.

Under the direction of the Radcliffe Guild bandages are being made and rolled for the use of the Harvard Medical Units stationed in Europe. These bandages are to be sent through the manager of the Harvard Medical Units. On Oct. 26, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford Jr. University, spoke to the students under the auspices of the Radcliffe Guild. Dr. Jordan's subject was "The Peace Maker in History." The first vocational meeting in charge of the Bureau of Occupations was held on Oct. 11. Miss Marian Nichols spoke on Civil Service.

The report of the Librarian for the year 1914-15 shows that during the year 2168 volumes were added to the library, which now contains 35,323 books. 257 volumes came from the library of the late Prof. W. W. Goodwin, 117 volumes from Mrs. C. Duane Williams, 23 volumes from Prof. W. G. Howard, and complete sets of the American Journal of International Law, The Supplement to the American Journal of In-

ternational Law, and the Proceedings of the American Society of International Law, with continuing subscriptions, from Prof. Samuel Williston. Since it has been possible to get but few foreign books this year, the money which would be spent in normal years for such books has been used for periodicals.

For the year 1915-16 a change is to be made in the gymnasium regulations. Up to this time gymnasium work has been optional. By a vote of the Council in June it was decided that every student in the fall of her Freshman year should have a physical examination, and should report to the Director of the Gymnasium for such exercises as seemed wise for her to take. In the case of students who live at a distance this gymnasium requirement may mean simply a certain amount of walking or the doing of a certain group of exercises under the Director's supervision. At the end of the year the Director of the Gymnasium makes to the Dean a report about each member of the Freshman class for the office records.

In September, before the opening day of College, the memorial tablet to Miss Coes, designed by Mr. A. W. Longfellow, was set in place in the main hallway in Fay House. On the tablet in most beautifully cut letters is this inscription, written by Pres. Briggs:

#### MARY COES

A.B. 1887 A.M. 1897

SECRETARY OF RADCLIFFE COLLEGE 1894-1910

DEAN OF RADCLIFFE COLLEGE 1910-1913

BORN IN WORCESTER MARCH 24 1861 DIED IN BROOKLINE AUGUST 16 1913

TO THE COLLEGE A LOVER TO THE STUDENTS A FRIEND

GENEROUS IN GIVING WISE IN COUNSEL SELF-FORGETFUL IN DEVOTION  
FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH

The registration on Nov. 1 is 650. There are 118 graduate students. 38 hold the Radcliffe A.B. degree and 1 the A.A. degree. 13 are graduates of Smith

College, 12 of Wellesley, 7 of Vassar, 5 each of Bryn Mawr and Mount Holyoke, 4 of Boston University, 2 each of Hollins and Swarthmore. The others,

no two of whom are graduates of the same college, represent 29 colleges and universities.

The results of the final examinations in 1915 are given in the following table:

Admitted without condition by Old Plan.....	28
Admitted without condition by New Plan.....	43
	71
Admitted with condition.....	33
	—
Total admitted.....	104
Refused admission by Old Plan.....	12
Refused admission by New Plan.....	23
	—
Total refused admission.....	35
Final candidates in June who did not reappear in September.....	11
	—
Total number of final candidates.	150 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 3 candidates counted twice.

Of the 104 students admitted to the Freshman class in June and September, 1915, 93 presented themselves for registration in September. To these were added 8 admitted previously, making a total of 101 in the Freshman class. 81 come from Massachusetts, 6 from New Hampshire, 4 from Illinois, 2 each from Connecticut and New York, 1 each from Maine, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, 1 from Canada, and 2 come from China.

The MacDowell Resident Fellowship in Dramatic Composition, with a stipend of \$600, open for competition to both Harvard and Radcliffe students, was awarded to Rachel B. Butler, of Cincinnati, O., for a comedy in three acts entitled "Prudence in Particular."

The Harvard Annex Alumnae Scholarship is held in 1915-16 by E. Jackson, '13; the Agnes Irwin Scholarship by E. M. Stevens, '16, of Philadelphia. The other scholarships in the award of the College are held by 5 graduate students (M. W. Dickson, Ohio Wesleyan; E. Hawthorn, William Smith; M. Macoun, McGill; D. Printup, Oberlin; M. Van

Wye, Mount Holyoke), 17 Seniors (R. S. Baker, F. M. Ball, K. E. Barr, B. V. Brown, H. W. Browne, G. E. Bush, D. F. Evarts, M. V. Johnson, C. M. Lieder, A. Nichols, M. J. Quigley, R. M. Seymour, A. M. Sheldon, C. Sternburg, H. C. White, M. W. White, H. H. Worth), 13 Juniors (H. C. Bonney, S. E. Carter, F. O. Grant, G. H. Harvey, H. G. Kershaw, M. Miller, G. Rasely, K. E. Read, L. B. Roberts, D. E. Sampson, M. Sands, A. C. Shaughnessy, G. G. Telfer), 8 Sophomores (H. L. Bassett, M. M. Hunt, B. A. Keith, E. C. Lanman, L. Lowe, B. I. McCobb, M. Taylor, C. Wiener), and 2 Freshmen (P. A. Ring, and E. M. Spurr). Three Choral Society scholarships of \$100 each are held by R. A. Frazee, '16, L. White, '16, and P. C. Marks, '17. The Freshman scholarship of \$200 offered by the Distant Work Committee is held by M. E. Chace, of Fall River. In addition to this scholarship the committee were able to offer a scholarship of \$100 which is held by H. E. Nute, of North Conway, N.H. The Freshman scholarship of the Radcliffe Club of New York is held by E. Wheelock; the scholarship of the Radcliffe Club of Chicago, by E. Gardner; the Class of 1906 Room for a first-year student, by M. L. Punderson, of Stockbridge; the Radcliffe Union Room by H. J. Lobner, B. L. Mills College, 1915; a scholarship of \$200 open to a graduate or undergraduate student from the South, offered by the Distant Work Committee for the first time through the Southern Association of College Women, was awarded to A. E. Burnett, A. B. Tennessee College, 1912.

#### ALUMNAE.

#### Marriages.

1903. Elizabeth Frances Wiswell to Clement Acton Barton, at Brookline, Oct. 13, 1915.

## STUDENT LIFE.

1904. Frances Abigail Hodgkins to Edgar Willis Currie, at Chelsea, June 10, 1915.
1907. Anna Cabot Almy to Percy W. Bidwell, at Cambridge, June 8, 1915.
1907. Kathleen Drew to Edward Chace Tolman, at Cambridge, Aug. 30, 1915.
1910. Elizabeth Berkeley Lee to Frederick May Eliot, at Cambridge, June 25, 1915.
1910. Elizabeth Odlin to Manvel Whittemore, at Lynn, Aug. 14, 1915.
1911. Sylvia Knight to Louis Sherman Headley, at Boston, Sept. 18, 1915.
1911. Mary Louise McSweeney to Joseph Breen, at Sandwich, Aug. 11, 1915.
1912. Bessie London to Benjamin S. Pouzner, at Brookline, June 26, 1915.
1912. Margaret Janette Varney to John Von Horne, at Chelsea, Sept. 14, 1915.
- 1910-12. Helen Phinney Walcott to Frank Estes Kendrie, at Belmont, June 29, 1915.
- 1912-14. Elizabeth Mason Almy to Stanley Cobb, at Cotuit, July 10, 1915.
1914. Katharine Dummer to Walter Taylor Fisher, at Portland, Ore., Aug. 21, 1915.
1915. Blanche Maude Benjamin to William John Crosier, at Cambridge, June 25, 1915.
1915. Barbara Loughton to William Bulard Durant, at Cambridge, Oct. 15, 1915.

## Deaths.

1905. Anne Williams Taylor, May 4, 1915.
1909. Alice Ackley Butler, Oct. 29, 1915.

The undergraduate activities for the College year began with an elaborate round of receptions to new students during the first week of classes. The two principal events were, as in the past, the gatherings in the Union and at Phillips Brooks House on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of College. More than 700 new students attended the former event, the feature of which was a series of short talks by Pres. Lowell, Dean Briggs, Dean Hurlbut, Major H. L. Higginson, '55, and W. H. Trumbull, Jr., '15, acting-captain of the 1914 football team. The Phillips Brooks House entertainment was somewhat more informal, and was more distinctively undergraduate in character. E. W. Mahan, '16, captain of the football team, R. H. Stiles, '16, president of the *Crimson*, and W. J. Bingham, '16, captain of the track team, outlined the various College activities. while Prof. G. H. Palmer, '64, Dr. A. P. Fitch, '00, and A. Beane, '11, discussed the more serious aspects of College life.

In addition to the two general receptions, special meetings were held for new members of several of the Graduate Schools. Over 200 first-year men attended the reception given by the Law School Society of Phillips Brooks House on Sept. 30. Among the speakers, Pres. Lowell and Prof. Samuel Williston, '82, represented the Faculty, while G. C. Henderson, 3L., president of the *Law Review*, and P. V. McNutt, 3L., president of the Legal Aid Bureau, spoke on the extra-curriculum activities. The new students in the Business School, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and the Harvard and Andover Theological Schools, joined in a reception at Phillips Brooks House on Oct. 8, being addressed by Deans Fenn, Haskins, and Gay. On Oct. 5, Phillips Brooks House

held a special reception for foreign students. Prof. G. F. Moore gave the address of welcome, and Prof. Hattori, exchange professor from Japan, also spoke. The student speakers were P. Campos, '16, of Porto Rico, P. G. Wolo, '17, of Liberia, and Fu Chang, 2L., of China.

Members of the University took an active part in the state political campaign during the early fall. Nearly 20 College Democrats made stump speeches in the vicinity of Boston, while a large Harvard delegation marched in the Republican street parade on the Saturday evening before election day. The rival University political clubs elected the following officers: Republican — C. F. Farrington, '16, of Cambridge, pres.; H. Amory, '16, of Boston, and R. F. Herrick, '16, of Milton, vice-presidents; C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, of Boston, treas.; D. C. Watson, '16, of Milton, sec. Democratic — C. P. Sheehan, 2L., of Buffalo, N.Y., pres.; S. B. Hoar, 1L., of Concord, vice-pres.; P. Carrington, 2L., of St. Louis, Mo., sec.-treas. The registration of 36 students at the Cambridge polls this fall was protested by the local board of registrars, and became the subject of an extended inquiry by the grand jury. The protests were finally settled by the Board of Registrars, which allowed the objections to only four of the men involved. According to the findings of the board, the registration of students seems to have been clearly established for the first time. Hereafter members of the University who wish to vote will have to be properly assessed, will have to show that, if they derive part or all of their support from their parents, Cambridge, and not their parents' residence, is their legal domicile, and will have to establish the necessary residence qualifications in spite of the long summer vacation. Besides the protested student voters, Prof.

W. B. Munro, F. G. C. O'Neill, '16, business manager of the *Crimson*, P. C. Lewis, '17, W. H. Meeker, '17, and E. A. Whitney, '17, assistant managing editors and R. S. Coit, '18, a news candidate, were summoned before the grand jury in connection with the publication of articles explaining the rules for the registration of students, but no further action in their case seems likely.

To commemorate their year as the first class in the Freshman Dormitories, 1918 presented a marble sundial to the University. At the dedication ceremony on Oct. 6, W. J. Murray, '18, class president, made the formal presentation. Pres. Lowell thanked the class on behalf of the University and expressed himself as pleased with the standard set by 1918. The pedestal, which stands in the triangle between Smith and Standish Halls, bears the following inscription: "Class of 1918: the First Class to Occupy the Freshman Halls. Presented Oct. 6, 1915."

In the annual class elections C. A. Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, was elected president of 1917. The other Junior officers chosen at this time were: J. I. Wylde, '17, of Boston, vice-pres., and R. Baldwin, '17, of West Newton, sec.-treas.; members of the Student Council — N. E. Burbidge, '17, of Spokane, Wash., E. A. Douglas, '17, of Buffalo, N.Y., R. Harte, '17, of Philadelphia, Pa., W. Willcox, Jr., '17, of Norfolk, Va. The Sophomore class elections resulted as follows: Pres., M. Wiggins, of Brookline; vice-pres., W. O. Morgan, of Highland Park, Ill.; sec.-treas., A. E. MacDougall, of Flushing, L.I., N.Y.; member of Student Council, — W. B. Beale, of Augusta, Me. At the same time the Seniors elected the following to the Student Council: H. L. F. Kreger, of Fairfield, Me., and R. N. Williams, 2d, of Cambridge.

Shortly after the elections the two middle classes organized their activities for the year under the direction of the following committees: 1917: *Entertainment Committee* — G. C. Caner, of Philadelphia, Pa., chairman; E. O. Baker, of Cambridge; G. B. Blaine, of Taunton; K. P. Culbert, of East Orange, N.J.; Jose Calderon Harris, of Brookline; L. M. Lombard, of Winchester; W. Rand, 3d, of Rye, N.Y.; W. S. Simpkins, of Yarmouth Port; J. C. White, 2d, of Boston; W. Willcox, Jr., of Norfolk, Va. *Dinner Committee* — F. H. Cabot, Jr., of New York, chairman; G. E. Abbot, of Andover; O. G. Kirkpatrick, of San Antonio, Texas; W. H. Meeker, of New York; J. Melcher, of New York; T. H. Rice, of Brookline; A. B. Roosevelt, of Oyster Bay, L.I., N.Y.; J. W. D. Seymour, of New York; S. C. Welch, of Buffalo, N.Y.; H. Wentworth, of Chicago, Ill. *Finance Committee* — R. Baldwin, of West Newton, chairman; R. W. Babcock, of Albany, N.Y.; G. W. Benedict, Jr., of Brookline; D. Campbell, of Mt. Hamilton, Cal.; H. B. Courteen, of Milwaukee, Wis.; T. H. Eckfeldt, Jr., of Concord; P. S. Howe, Jr., of West Newton; R. D. Hunneman, of Brookline; W. D. Kelley, 3d, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. W. Minot, of Boston; L. A. Morgan, of Potwin, Kan.; G. A. Parsons, of New York; H. G. Reynolds, of Readville; J. P. Warburg, of Washington, D.C.; W. P. Whitehouse, 2d, of Portland, Me.

The 1918 committees were announced as follows: *Entertainment* — Murray Taylor, of New York (chairman); P. B. Boyden, of Winnetka, Ill.; S. W. Dickey, of New York; L. M. Pratt, Jr., of Chestnut Hill; A. Putnam, of Philadelphia, Pa.; W. A. Reed, Jr., of New York; H. G. Simonds, of New York; Moseley Taylor, of Boston. *Smoker* (a sub-committee under the Entertainment Committee)

— A. C. Sullivan, of Lowell (chairman); D. B. Arnold, of Boston; L. B. Leonard, of Lynn; L. K. Moorehead, of Andover. *Dinner* — A. W. Gardner, of New York (chairman); W. Davis, of New York; J. M. Franklin, of New York; J. L. Hubbard, of Providence, R.I.; T. T. Mackie, of New York; N. V. Nelson, of Winthrop; A. W. Pope, Jr., of Boston; R. J. H. Powel, Jr., Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y.; H. A. Quimby, 2d, of Springfield; C. P. Reynolds, of Milton; W. F. Robinson, of Philadelphia, Pa.; W. H. Wheeler, Jr., of Yonkers, N.Y. *Executive* — W. J. Murray, of Natick (chairman); W. B. Beale, of Augusta, Me.; A. E. MacDougall, of Flushing, L.I., N.Y.; W. O. Morgan, of Highland Park, Ill.; G. A. Percy, of Arlington; T. C. Thacher, Jr., of Yarmouth Port. *Finance* — C. W. Adams, Jr., of Franklin, N.H.; D. Appleton, of Haverhill; R. G. Brown, of New York; A. A. Cook, of Canandaigua, N.Y.; F. W. Ecker, of Brooklyn; G. M. Hollister, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. B. Kaiser, of Brookline; W. D. D. Morgan, of Chevy Chase, Md.; D. M. Little, Jr., of Salem; W. A. Norris, of Milwaukee, Wis.; A. L. Richmond, of Boston; P. Squibb, of Bernardsville, N.J.; H. H. Silliman, of West Roxbury; A. D. Weld, of Boston.

The tentative schedule of the University Musical Clubs for 1915-16 shows a great number of trips to all parts of New England. Although the Student Council forbids the Clubs to take a Christmas trip in two successive years, concerts will be given during December in Fall River and Manchester, N.H., and in the spring at Keene, N.H., Providence, R.I., Montclair, N.J., and New York. The principal features of the fall program were the annual dual concerts with Yale and Princeton on the evenings preceding the football games, the former event being held in Jordan Hall, Boston,



on Nov. 19, and the latter in Alexander Hall, Princeton, on Nov. 5. The University Glee Club will again compete in an intercollegiate contest at New York this winter. In addition to last year's members of the association (Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Pennsylvania), Princeton and Penn. State will probably be represented this year. Officers of the Intercollegiate Musical Council were elected on Oct. 23 as follows: Pres., A. F. Pickernell, '14, of Englewood, N.J.; sec., N. L. Tibbetts, '15, of Winchester; treasurer, L. H. Davis, of Pennsylvania. D. H. Ingram, '16, manager of the University Musical Clubs, was elected manager of the 1916 intercollegiate meet. R. T. Fry, '17, of Claremont, N.H., has been appointed assistant manager of the University Musical Clubs, and W. P. Whitehouse, 2d, '17, of Portland, Me., has been elected secretary of the University Banjo Club.

The *Crimson* has elected the following officers for the first half-year: Editorial chairman, C. Laporte, '16, of St. Louis, Mo.; assistant managing editors, P. C. Lewis, '17, of Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Meeker, '17, of New York; and E. A. Whitney, '17, of Augusta, Me.

At the fall elections of the *Advocate*, the following were added to the board: H. Amory, '16, of Boston; R. N. Cram, '17, of Kennebunk, Me.; R. Cutler, '16, of Brookline; G. Lamont, '16, of Englewood, N.J.; W. H. Meeker, '17, of New York; R. C. Winton, '18, of Addison, N.Y.

R. C. Kelly, '17, of Dorchester, has been chosen managing editor of the *Illustrated*, and the following have been elected to the photographic department: C. Blum, Jr., '18, of New York; G. F. Hughes, '18, of Milton; and A. E. MacDougall, '18, of Flushing, L.I., N.Y.

The *Law Review* has elected the following new editors: R. C. Brown, 2L.,

W. C. Brown, Jr., 2L., M. C. Bragdon, 3L., S. Bunn, 2L., H. F. Burns, 3L., C. P. Curtis, Jr., 2L., F. L. Daily, 3L., R. B. Dawson, 2L., R. Driscoll, 3L., D. E. Dunbar, 2L., J. R. Green, 2L., F. F. Greenman, 3L., C. H. Hand, 2L., A. Jaretski, 3L., W. T. Joyner, 3L., R. C. Macy, 2L., K. C. Royal, 2L., G. H. Semler, 2L., S. Smith, 3L., C. A. Woodward, 3L.

After two years in the old Agassiz House at 36 Quincy Street, the Speakers' Club has moved into the building at 39 Holyoke Street, occupied successively by the Varsity and Western Clubs. While the Club has been expanding rapidly in past years in its effort to stir up undergraduate interest in current affairs outside the University, it has been handicapped by an inconvenient location, until the new move brought it into the centre of the other College activities. At the house-warming dinner on Oct. 13, Pres. Eliot addressed an audience of 80 members, this being his first speech before the students in the present year. The Speakers' Club and the Union, which jointly manage the Forum, held the first public discussion of the year on Nov. 10, the subject being: "Resolved, That the Americans, as individuals, should openly lend moral and economic aid to the Allies." The meetings of the Forum for 1915-16 have been placed in charge of the following committee: D. H. Ingram, '16, of Chicago, Ill., chairman; K. Bromley, '16, of New York; C. Laporte, '16, of St. Louis, Mo.; H. G. Reynolds, '17, of Readville; W. C. Sanger, Jr., '16, of Sangerfield, N.Y.; C. A. Trafford, Jr., '16, of Worcester; E. A. Whitney, '17, of Augusta, Me.

At the organization meeting of the Student Council early in the fall, the following officers were elected: W. Blanchard, '16, of Concord, pres.; W. J. Bingham, '16, of Methuen, vice-pres.; H. L.

F. Kreger, '16, of Fairfield, Me., sec-treas. In addition to the officers, the following were elected members of the Executive Committee of the Council: N. E. Burbidge, '17, of Spokane; Wash.; C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, of Boston; D. P. Morgan, Jr., '16, of New York; R. N. Williams, 2d, '16, of Cambridge. Phi Beta Kappa elected as its 3 representatives in the Student Council, R. Cutler, '16, of Brookline; C. Laporte, '16, of St. Louis, Mo.; and K. B. Murdock, '16, of Chestnut Hill.

The 47 Workshop inaugurated its fourth season with two performances, on Nov. 13 and 16. The production included a three-act comedy, *The Rebound*, by T. P. Robinson, a former student under Prof. Baker, and *The Purple Dream*, a fantastic one-act comedy by D. L. Breed, a graduate of English 47, who is now taking English 47a. This production marked the beginning of an experiment with a new plan for an amateur stock company, including a number of actors and actresses from Cambridge and Boston who are giving their services for the year to the Workshop.

The students in the Law School have already undertaken more extra-curriculum activities than in any previous year. Fifty members of the second-year class have organized a society called the "Old Bailey," a name taken from one of the old English law courts. The Club differs radically from the existing first-year organizations, in that its purpose is primarily social. It has a house at 1590 Mass. Ave., and maintains a restaurant for the members. The officers of the new club are: L. Clayton, 2L., of Leland Stanford, pres.; R. B. Dawson, of the University of Nebraska, vice-pres.; A. E. Case, 2L., of Yale, sec. The Law School Society of Phillips Brooks House will be managed this year by F. L. Daily, 3L., of Peoria, Ill., and the following

executive committee: M. C. Bragdon, Jr., 3L., of Evanston, Ill.; S. B. Montgomery, 3L., of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; and W. H. Shephardson, 3L., of Hamilton, N.Y. The Legal Aid Bureau, which during its two years of existence has handled 344 cases for people financially unable to meet the expense of hiring counsel, has moved into its new offices on the top floor of Austin Hall. The officers elected for 1915-16 are: P. V. McNutt, 3L., pres.; F. L. Daily, 3L., vice-pres.; O. G. Saxon, 2L., sec. The following editorial from the *Crimson* of Oct. 20, brings up to date the continual discussion of whether graduates of Harvard College succeed in the Law School:

The work of Harvard men in the Law School, as compared with that of graduates of other institutions, has often been taken as a barometric measure of the quality of Harvard students and instruction. Two years ago the College had less than its proportion of graduates on the *Law Review*; and, for example, the inference was drawn by some members of the classics department that the relatively poor showing was due to the lack of interest, and consequently of training in the classics.

Last year, however, while only 27 per cent of the third-year class were Harvard men, 31 per cent of those receiving a grade of A were graduates of the College; and while only 28 per cent of the two lower classes were Harvard men, one-third of the 30 elected to the *Law Review* were graduates of Harvard. Two years ago the Sears prizes, given to the four men of highest standing in the second- and third-year classes, — two to each class, — were won by graduates of other institutions. This year Harvard men won three of the four prizes.

Undoubtedly the work of Harvard men in the Law School had deteriorated for a period; but it has recovered from the slump. The present condition is the more gratifying, when it is remembered that, in the case of colleges geographically remote, it is the more capable and ambitious students who come to the Law School; whereas a more representative body go from Harvard College.

One hundred and seventy-five men attended the social service conference in Phillips Brooks House on Oct. 6, at which the opportunities for work with boys' clubs, in settlement houses, etc., were outlined. Mr. George W. Coleman, president of the Boston City Council,

discussed the local need for social service, while Prof. F. W. Taussig, '79, S. B. Pennock, '15, R. T. Twitchell, '16, and W. I. Tibbetts, '17, pointed out the special chances for Harvard students.

Following a new plan which has been successfully used at other large universities, the Christian Association has organized groups of students in the several dormitories for the informal discussion of religious and moral questions. These groups meet one evening each week and are in most cases limited to 15 men. Among the leaders of groups are Profs. Carver, Taussig, Hoernle, and Palmer.

The interscholastic scholarship trophy offered last spring by the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa for the school making the best record at the 1915 entrance examinations, has been awarded to Springfield Central High School. Out of 9 candidates from the school, 2 passed their entrance tests with high honors, being granted places in the "first group," and 6 others won places in the second group. Other leading schools were:

	Group I	Group II	Total
St. Mark's.....	4	4	8
Exeter.....	1	5	6
Groton.....	1	4	5
Roxbury Latin.....	1	4	5

At the Cosmopolitan Club's initial reception for foreign students, the speakers were Dean Yeomans, Prof. Francke, Prof. Wiener, Prof. Lake, Prof. Dupriez of Belgium, Prof. Hattori of Japan, and Prof. Lima of Brazil. Officers of the Club were elected as follows: P. Campos, '16, of Ponce, Porto Rico, pres.; W. J. R. Taylor, '17, of Rochester, N.Y., first vice-pres.; H. H. Chung, uC., of Nanchang, China, second vice-pres.; R. C. Williams, '16, of Buffalo, N.Y., sec.; P. G. Wolo, '17, of Grand Cess, Liberia, treas.

Freshman Musical Clubs this year will be organized according to a compromise plan embodying the main features of

both the University Clubs and the inter-dormitory arrangement of last year. — The Union gave a smoker to 1919 on Oct. 6, at which L. Withington, '11, and W. J. Bingham, '16, spoke. — The Senior class buttons for 1916 which have been in use since the opening day of College were designed by L. W. Devereux, '16, of Utica, N.Y. — The M.I.T. chess team defeated the University squad in the first match of the season by the score of 3½ to 2½, L. LeFevre, '17, and R. Johnson, '16, winning their individual matches for Harvard. — The Latin-American students in the University held a luncheon in the Union under the auspices of Phillips Brooks House on Oct. 27. — The Cercle Français held a reception in honor of Prof. Maurice DeWulf, of the University of Louvain, who is now at Harvard. — At a meeting of the International Polity Club on Oct. 28, Pres. Lowell spoke on "The League to Enforce Peace." — The report of the retiring treasurer of 1917 shows that the Junior class commenced this year with a balance of \$770.25 to its credit. — The board of editors of the 1918 *Red Book* held a banquet at the Hotel Thorndike on Oct. 23, followed by a theatre party.

*Dwight Harold Ingram, '16.*

## ATHLETICS.

### Football.

Answering the early season call of Captain Mahan, about 80 players reported to Coach Haughton on Sept. 13, and before the opening of College two weeks later, this number had been swelled to 100. The serious losses which the team suffered by graduation last June were hardly offset by an abundance of new material, and the comparative inexperience of the men pointed to a more slow and conservative development of the eleven than in the last

two years. Of the men rated as regulars at the time of the Yale game in 1914, only three returned. These were Captain Mahan, K. B. G. Parson, '16, tackle, and D. J. Wallace, '16, centre, and until the 21st of October Wallace had to be kept out of the line-up because of some doubt whether his participation in part of one soccer game at the University of Southern California two years ago made him ineligible under the three-year rule. Other "H" men available were J. L. Bigelow, '16, C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, R. C. Curtis, '16, E. W. Soucy, '16, A. J. Weatherhead, '16, linemen; and D. C. Watson, '16, R. S. C. King, '16, G. A. McKinlock, '16, in the backfield. Furthermore, two valuable veterans of the 1913 season returned this fall: J. A. Gilman, Jr., '16, a powerful tackle, and R. R. Cowen, '16, a heavy guard. The leading candidates from the 1918 Freshman squad were Captain T. H. Enwright, R. Horween, W. J. Murray, W. F. Robinson, Moseley Taylor, and M. Wiggin. Daily scrimmages were held during the second week of practice, so that the team entered the Colby game with a fair amount of drill in the fundamentals, even though the warm weather prevented much of the usual gruelling training.

The large score of 39 points piled up in the first game of the season, showed that Coach Haughton had directed his first work on the attack rather than on the defense, and also showed the wisdom of the University's conservative policy. Colby's offense was marked by repeated attempts at the forward pass, while the University eleven made practically all of its gains through simple off-tackle and end runs. The same conservative policy was continued in the game against the Mass. Agricultural College. Playing on a muddy field, the Harvard men did well not to make a

single fumble, but the work of the team in general was hardly encouraging, as, only the simplest style of game was used, and that without much success. Harvard was luckily saved from a scoreless tie in the last few minutes of play, when R. Harte, '17, intercepted a forward pass and ran 45 yards for a touchdown.

Harvard scored four touchdowns against Carlisle, two of the same order as that against M.A.C., and two made by crumbling the Indian defense before a powerful attack. The most vital point in the team's development brought out by this game was a miserable weakness in the line. Carlisle rushed the ball twice as far as did the University. The Indian backs seemed to find holes in the line at will, and it is difficult to see why they scored not more than one touchdown. This contest marked the start of organized cheering, the leaders appointed by the H.A.A. being W. J. Bingham, '16, H. L. Nash, '16, D. P. Morgan, Jr., '16, and R. N. Williams, 2d, '16.

Virginia, the team which defeated Yale 10 to 0 earlier in the season, failed to produce an attack of great enough calibre to score against the University, but put up such a stiff defense at critical moments that Harvard could not carry the ball across for a touchdown. Captain Mahan made a remarkable record in kicking, scoring three perfect drop-kicks from different angles, and getting off consistently long punts, the best being a kick of 53 yards.

Scoring a touchdown and a field goal, Cornell gave Harvard its first defeat in football since 1911. The elements entering into Cornell's success appeared prominently in the first four minutes of play. In a run through tackle, Mahan dropped the ball, and Shelton, the Cornell end, recovered it on the 24-yard line. Constant plugging through Cowen and Wallace hammered the ball across for a

touchdown by Captain Barrett. In the fourth period Shiverick, who took up the work of kicking after Barrett had been carried from the field unconscious, registered a drop-kick from the 40-yard line. The statistics showed that the two teams gained almost equal distances, each side making first down six times. The one redeeming feature was that after the first few minutes of play the Harvard line strengthened, blocking four kicks, and frequently throwing the Cornell backs for a loss.

The all-round brilliancy of Captain Mahan stood out in the defeat of Penn. State, which came to the Stadium with one of the strongest teams that has recently faced the University. Time and again the visitors pierced the Crimson line for big gains, only failing to score through penalties or through the stiffening of the Harvard defense in the pinches. In the third period, the University took the ball on its own 18-yard line, and by short, sure gains, carried it 82 yards for a touchdown. The lack of interference was a noticeable weakness of the offense. Both Mahan and Rollins often ran into the linemen that were supposed to be making a way for them, or had to abandon their protection in order to elude tacklers from behind.

On a red-letter day that included victories over Yale by both the University and 1919 cross-country teams and over the Princeton second football team, the University defeated one of the greatest Tiger elevens in history by the score of 10 to 6 in the Palmer Stadium Nov. 6. The fierce attack of the Crimson team, featured by the brilliant dashes of Captain Mahan and King, swept the Tigers off their feet in the first period. As in the Cornell game two weeks earlier, victory went to the team which got the jump at the start and maintained its lead by a strong defen-

sive policy. A 35-yard forward pass from Mahan to Harte almost at the very outset put the ball on Princeton's 25-yard line; King's plunge through centre advanced the ball 3 yards more, and then, only momentarily checked by the Tiger defense, King tore through the right side of the line on a delayed pass and covered the remaining 22 yards for a touchdown. Mahan punted out to Watson and then kicked the goal, which gave Harvard one point more than Tibbott's two drop-kicks could accumulate for Princeton. After this touchdown, the University settled down to a splendid defensive game. Watson ran the team superbly, using deceptive plays that brought out the fullest possibilities of Harvard's backfield.

Following is the summary of play:

Harvard.	Princeton.
Soucy, Weatherhead, l.e.	r.e., Lamberton
Gilman, l.t.	r.t., Parisette
Dadmun, l.g.	r.g., Hogg
Wallace, Harris, Taylor, c.	c. Gennert
Taylor, Cowen, r.g.	l.g., Nourse
Parson, r.t.	l.t., McLean, Larsen
Harte, C. Coolidge, r.e.	l.e., Highley
Watson, q.b.	q.b., Glick
Boles, Rollins, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Shea, Moore
Mahan, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Tibbott
King, McKinlock, f.b.	f.b., Driggs

Score — Harvard 10, Princeton 6. Touchdown — King. Goal from touchdown — Mahan. Goal from placement — Mahan. Goals from drop-kicks — Tibbott 2. First downs — Harvard 8, Princeton 11. Yards gained by rushing — Harvard 155, Princeton 150. Yards lost by rushing — Harvard 10, Princeton 14. Average yards per rush — Harvard 3.6, Princeton 3.2. Yards gained by forward passes — Harvard 35. Total yards punted — Harvard 388, Princeton 403. Average yards per punt — Harvard 43, Princeton 40. Total yards punts run back — Harvard 75, Princeton 29. Average — Harvard 8.3, Princeton 5. Penalties — Harvard 35 yards, Princeton 42.

The record of the season was:

Sept. 25. H., 39; Colby, 6.  
Oct. 2. H., 7; M.A.C., 0.  
9. H., 29; Carlisle, 7.  
16. H., 9; Virginia, 0.  
23. Cornell, 10; H., 0.  
30. H., 13; Penn. State, 0.

Nov. 6. H., 10; Princeton, 6.  
 13. H., 16; Brown, 7.  
 20. H., 41; Yale 0. (In the Stadium.)

The University second football team came through its first three games with two victories and a tie.

The record of the team was :

Oct. 9. H. 2d, 7; Groton, 0.  
 15. H. 2d, 0; Dean, 0.  
 22. H. 2d, 21; M.I.T. '19, 0.  
 Nov. 6. H. 2d, 6; Princeton 2d, 0.  
 12. H. 2d, 14; Brown, 2d, 0.

As only enough men for one team reported for practice, the Houghton Cup series of scrub football games had to be abandoned this fall.

The early season games of the 1919 team showed a machine with a lot of power and snap that worked together well. The interference was strong, although the team was somewhat handicapped on both offense and defense by the unusual lightness of the line. The Freshmen commenced their schedule with a 7 to 0 defeat of Andover, Flower winning the contest in the third period when he ran through the entire opposing team on the kick-off. In the game with Worcester Academy, the opponents rushed the 1919 players off their feet in the first quarter, but failed to score thereafter. During the following week the Freshmen showed great improvement, for they had little trouble in piling up 41 points against Dean Academy, the team which had previously tied the University seconds. H. C. Flower, Jr., '19, of Kansas City, Mo., was elected captain of the team. Flower was captain of the Middlesex team last year. He played halfback of the 1919 team all fall, and was the star of the offense. The scores made by the Freshmen were:

Oct. 16. 1919, 7; Andover, 0.  
 23. Worcester, 20; 1919, 0.  
 30. 1919, 41; Dean, 7.  
 Nov. 6. Exeter, 22; 1919, 10.  
 13. Yale freshmen, 20; 1919, 14.

The second Freshman team won a practice game from Noble & Greenough on Oct. 11 by the score of 13 to 2.

Last year's system of interdormitory football was modified for the class of 1919. The Freshman team played a full schedule of games through the fall, and 75 men were kept in training — 35 on the first, and 40 on the second squad. In the week following the game with Yale 1919, a round-robin series between teams representing the three halls was planned, any Freshman being eligible for this except those who won their class numerals by playing against Yale.

### Cross-Country.

The achievements of the University cross-country team showed the development of a fairly good squad of long distance runners from a poor lot of material. Most of the 1914 team was lost by graduation, and several stars from the 1918 Freshman squad were unable to run. From a list of not over 35 candidates, Coach Shrubbs and Captain Twitchell developed a team which easily defeated M.I.T., and which made a much better showing against Cornell than did the team a year ago. Twenty men reported for the start of practice a week before College opened. The veteran material which was used as a nucleus consisted principally of Capt. R. T. Twitchell, '16, and K. E. Fuller, '16, both of whom ran in the Yale dual meet and the intercollegiate races last year, and W. Edgar, '16, and A. R. Bancroft, '17, who competed against Cornell in 1914. The squad was considerably increased immediately after the start of the College year, and by Oct. 8, it had had a hard run over the full six-mile course at Belmont. In a practice run against M.I.T., the University team showed marked superiority, but was not declared a winner as no points were re-

corded. Technology's strength lay in three stars, while Harvard showed a more evenly balanced squad, seven of the first ten runners to finish being on the University team.

The strong Cornell team ran true to form and defeated the University by the score of 35 to 76 at Belmont on Oct. 30. L. V. Windnagle was the individual winner in 33 minutes, 25½ seconds, leading his teammate J. S. Hoffmire by 20 yards. A. R. Bancroft, '17, and Captain Twitchell were the first Harvard runners to come in, finishing fifth and sixth respectively. The order at the finish was as follows: 1, L. V. Windnagle (C.); 2, J. S. Hoffmire (C.); 3, D. F. Potter, Jr. (C.); 4, J. C. Corwith (C.); 5, A. R. Bancroft, '17; 6, R. T. Twitchell, '16; 7, E. I. Pinkham (C.); 8, C. L. Beckwith (C.); 9, K. E. Fuller, '16; 10, A. R. Eldred (C.); 11, W. P. Whitehouse, '17; 12, J. W. Campbell, Jr. (C.); 13, F. S. Burke (C.); 14, H. R. Bechtel, '17; 15, R. H. Davison, '17; 16, R. S. Cook, '17; 17, C. J. North, '17; 18, R. S. Babcock, '17; 19, H. S. Boyd, '17; 20, H. L. M. Cole, '16; 21, D. F. Boynton (C.); 22, W. Edgar, '16; 23, G. A. King, '18. The University defeated Yale, 27 to 29, at New Haven on Nov. 6.

The Freshman cross-country team lost both of its first two races of the season, being beaten by Providence Tech., 25 to 30, on Oct. 23, and by Worcester Academy, 24 to 31, on Oct. 30. Capt. J. D. Hutchinson, '19, was the individual victor in both races, but lacked good support from the other Freshman runners.

### Track.

In the month of fall track practice, a large squad of runners worked out regularly every day on Soldiers Field. Coach Donovan had charge of the runners, while E. H. Clark, '96, who succeeded

J. F. Powers, supervised the work of the field event men on both the University and 1919 squads. Coach Clark is well fitted for the new position which he is taking up on the track team, as he won the all-round championship of the Amateur Athletic Union in both 1897 and 1903.

The season closed on Oct. 25 with games between the three Freshman dormitories and a handicap track meet for upper classmen. Smith Halls won the 1919 contest with 40½ points, Standish finishing second with 36, and Gore trailing behind with 30½.

### Baseball.

As no coach had been engaged for the University baseball team, fall practice was carried on under the direction of Captain H. L. Nash, '16. The team worked out daily for about three weeks and played six games with local semi-professional teams under the name of the "Rovers." These games resulted in three victories, two defeats, and one tie for the University nine. No attempt was made to pick a first team as it was the policy to try out as many men as possible in order to get a line on the new material which will be available next spring.

Although many of the best battery men did not participate in the practice on account of football, it was already evident that Harvard should be strong in this department next spring. E. W. Mahan, '16, and W. Whitney, '16, two pitchers who have beaten Yale at least once, will play. They will be supported by W. C. Hitchcock, '18, of last year's Freshman team, and W. J. Boles, '18, who was ineligible for athletics in 1915. The fall season did not develop a catcher to rival the hard hitting and good throwing of R. Harte, '17.

There seems to be little question about the make-up of the infield on the right-

hand side of the diamond, as Captain Nash, first-base, and G. E. Abbot, '17, second-base, are both stars. On the left side, R. R. Ayres, oc C., who was captain last year until forced to resign on account of illness, will probably return to his old position at third if he does not take his degree at mid-years. The other most likely candidates for this place and for shortstop are W. J. Murray, '18, Freshman captain last year, C. S. Reed, '17, and B. C. Cartmell, '16, who was not in College last spring. F. P. Coolidge, '16, and C. Wyche, '18, according to their work in the autumn training period, should be fairly certain of regular places in the outfield.

The results of the fall games follow:

- Oct. 6. Rovers, 1; Somerville, 0.  
 9. Rovers, 5; Winchester, 1.  
 13. Calumet A. C., 8; Rovers, 0.  
 16. Rovers, 8; Calumet A. C., 8.  
 18. Pilgrims, 5; Rovers, 3.  
 22. Rovers, 8; Brookline All-Stars, 6.

### Crew.

The most important development in the rowing situation during the fall was the appointment of Robert F. Herrick, '90, of Boston, as head coach in place of James Wray. William Haines, coach of the Union Boat Club of Boston, was named as his assistant. This announcement was made following the submission of the following recommendation by Captain D. P. Morgan, Jr., '16, to the committee on the regulation of athletic sports:

Gentlemen:

I submit the following plan covering the coaching of crews for the season of 1915-16: Robert F. Herrick, '90, to be head coach; William Haines to be employed as an assistant coach under the direction of the captain and head coach.

This plan has been approved by the Graduate Rowing Committee; and by G. S. Mumford, '87, T. N. Perkins, '91, E. C. Storrow, '89, and F. L. Higginson, Jr., '00 whom I have also consulted.

I annex a statement of its approval signed

by all the captains, who are in this country, of University crews since the year 1906.

Very truly yours,

D. P. MORGAN, Jr., '16.

The letter was endorsed by the following University crew captains: R. L. Bacon, '07, J. Richardson, Jr., '08, E. G. Cutler, '09, J. E. Wade, '10, R. W. Cutler, '11, A. Strong, '12, C. T. Abeles, '13, Q. Reynolds, '14, H. A. Murray, Jr., '15.

University crews have a record of 15 victories and 16 defeats under Coach Wray. This includes 7 wins and 4 defeats against Yale, but 2 wins and 9 defeats at the hands of Cornell. In addition, Princeton, Annapolis, Columbia, and Cambridge, England, have triumphed over Harvard at least once in this period. As long as Wray was winning over Yale, the University authorities felt they could overlook the Cornell defeats, although realizing that there was room for improvement. Now, however, that Yale has resurrected its rowing policy, every effort must be extended to place that of the University on a par with it.

Practice under the new coaches commenced on Oct. 5, when 189 candidates for the University and 1919 crews reported. Every day for a month from seven to 20 boats were on the river. The season ended with a regatta for the several club and University crews. In the feature race between the 3 University boats on Oct. 27, Crew A was declared the winner by a margin of 6 feet. Owing to the closeness of the decision, the race was repeated on the following day over the mile and  $\frac{1}{2}$  course in the Basin, crews A, C, and B finishing in the order named, at intervals of one length. The crews were composed as follows:

Crew A — Str., C. C. Lund, '16; 7, J. Talcott, Jr., '16; 6, K. P. Culbert, '17; 5, T. E. Stebbins, '17; 4, A. Coolidge, '17; 3, H. B. Cabot, '17; 2, R. F. Herrick, Jr., '17; bow, A. Potter, '17; cox., H. L. F. Kreger, '16.

Crew B — Str., D. P. Morgan, Jr., '16; 7, H. A. Quimby, 2d, '18; 6, A. W. Pope, '18;



5, W. Richardson, '17; 4, J. M. Franklin, '18; 3, D. L. Moody, '18; 2, R. R. Brown, '17; bow, F. W. Buak, '16; cox., A. A. Cameron, '17.

*Crew C* — Str., J. C. White, 2d, '17; 7, C. Higginson, '17; 6, H. Volkman, '16; 5, J. W. Middendorf, '16; 4, L. S. Chichester, '16; 3, E. Nathan, '18; 2, H. S. Middendorf, '16; bow, F. L. Whitmarsh, '16; cox., C. L. Henderson, '17.

By making a clean sweep of the first, second, and third crew races, Smith Halls won the Slocum trophy in the Freshman interdormitory regatta. The several lower 1919 boats were coached by C. T. Abeles, '13, and B. Harwood, '15.

### Tennis.

The University tennis team scored a complete triumph in the intercollegiate matches held at Philadelphia in September. R. N. Williams, 2d, '16, defeated L. Beekman, of Princeton, in the final round and regained the singles title which he lost last year to George M. Church, of Princeton. Williams, paired with R. Harte, '17, repeated the doubles victory of last year by defeating their team-mates, G. C. Caner, '17, and L. Curtis, 2d, '16, in the final round. These victories brought the University's point total up to five, seven being necessary to gain permanent possession of the intercollegiate cup. Princeton has one point to its credit. The four University entrants in the singles, Captain Williams, G. C. Caner, '17, J. S. Pfaffman, '16, and W. Rand, 3d, '17, came through the first round undefeated. In the second round Pfaffman lost to Beekman. In the third round Caner lost to Williams, and Rand lost to Beekman.

S. M. Stellwagen, 4L., carried off the principal honors in the fall University championships, winning the singles title from R. C. Rand, '19, 6-3, 6-3, 6-8, 6-4, and, paired with R. Kennedy, uC., taking the doubles tournament from W. Rand, 3d, '17, and R. C. Rand,

'19, by the score of 4-6, 8-6, 6-2, 6-1. The Seniors won the interclass championship by defeating the Sophomores in the final round, 5 matches to 2. In the preliminaries, the Seniors eliminated the Juniors, 5 matches to 1, and the Sophomores downed 1919, 6 to 1. The members of the championship team were: R. N. Williams, 2d, W. Campbell, A. F. Doty, F. R. Devereux, A. S. Peabody, J. S. Pfaffman, and J. Wool-dredge.

### Soccer.

Four veterans only returned to start the association football season last fall. These, Captain W. W. Weld, '16, J. M. Jennings, '16, D. Moffat, '16, and O. G. Ricketson, '16, formed a bare nucleus, leaving at least 7 positions to be filled by new men. In the practice games preceding the league schedule, the team won three of its four contests. The pre-season record was:

Oct. 16. H., 7; Prospect Union, 0.  
23. Gen'l Elec., 6; H., 1.  
27. H., 2; Andover, 1.  
30. H., 4; Springfield T. S., 0.  
Nov. 6. Princeton, 3; H., 0.  
8. Columbia, 3; H., 1.

The Freshman team, captained by E. E. Lucas, of New York, lost its opening contest of the season to Prospect Union by the score of 2 to 1.

### Other Sports.

The swimming management undertook a campaign during the early fall to arouse interest in securing a good pool for the use of Harvard men. A personal canvass of a large portion of the University showed that a big majority of the students were anxious for a tank in the University itself, but were willing to use any other convenient pool at a low cost. — The Yale golf team made a clean sweep of the intercollegiate tournament at Greenwich, Conn., early

in September, capturing both the individual and team honors. In the first round of team play Harvard was defeated by Yale, 7 to 2. J. W. Hubbell, '17, won the only singles match for Harvard, while G. A. McCook, '16, and J. W. Hubbell, '17, won the other point in the foursomes. — The voluntary lacrosse practice brought out the difficulty that only three of last year's team have returned and the available new material is rather scarce. — The University gymnastic team will have an unusually long schedule this winter, including five meets and five exhibitions. Although W. Campbell, '16, S. Hall, '16, and D. Campbell, '17, are the only available

members of last year's team, there is much promising material from the class of 1918. Following is the complete schedule:

- Dec. 18. Novice meet.
- Jan. 8. Exhibition at the Cambridge Y.M.C.A.
- 15. Exhibition at the Watertown High School.
- 29. Exhibition at Andover.
- Feb. 12. Exhibition at the Boston Y.M.C.A.
- 26. Exhibition at Exeter.
- March 4. Triangular meet with Dartmouth and Technology at Cambridge.
- 11. Fourth annual intercollegiate meet at Cambridge (no Harvard men compete).
- 15. Meet with Amherst at Cambridge.
- 18. Meet with Brown at Providence.
- 25. Intercollegiate meet (place undecided).

*Dwight Harold Ingram, '16.*

## THE GRADUATES.

### HARVARD CLUBS.

#### ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS.

The business session of the Clubs opened at 10 A.M. on Aug. 20, at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, Pres. A. T. Perkins, '87, presiding. After a short review of the general work of the year by the President, reports were made by the vice-presidents of the various divisions as follows: New England by J. D. Phillips, '97; Eastern Division by A. G. Hodges, '74; Central District by A. M. Allen, '82; Western Division by Karl de Laitre, '97; Southern Division by R. B. Montgomery, '90; Southwestern Division by A. H. Morse, '01; Pacific Division by William Thomas, '73. In the report of the Pacific Division occurred the following resolution: "That the Pacific Division of the Associated Harvard Clubs believes that the right to vote for overseers of Harvard University should be extended to all holders of Harvard degrees; to all men, who,

though not holders of degrees, have had two years continuous residence as members of a Graduate School, and to all men who have had two years continuous residence as students of Harvard College, provided that such men are over thirty years of age, and are members of a Harvard Club which is affiliated with the Associated Harvard Clubs."

In speaking for the resolution T. W. Huntington, M.D. '76, gave the following reasons for considering the resolution important: "All of us who have lived out on the confines, far away from the parent institution, have been deeply impressed with the apathy of some Harvard men who are scattered about in our communities over the Pacific Coast region. We have a large number of men who are full-time graduates whom we have found it very difficult to arouse to any definite action or any great amount of interest in regard to Harvard matters. On the other hand, we have a lot of men

here, professional men and otherwise, mining men and men engaged in business, who have had but a brief experience in Harvard, who have come from Harvard fully impressed with the opportunities which she affords, and they come here with an inspiration which does not seem to attach to the men who have enjoyed greater facilities and greater blessings from Harvard. I know of no force more potent among a body of men like us than the extending of the franchise to every man who has sufficient inspiration from Harvard to acknowledge that he has received a blessing at her hands." After some discussion, pro and con, it was decided to postpone consideration of the resolution to a later date. F. H. Gade, '93, then presented a report of activities, necessarily very limited, in the European district. The report of the Secretary, C. Bard, '01, summarized in the last issue of the *Magazine*, was then presented and accepted. The report of the treasurer, P. W. Herrick, '04, was presented and placed on file. Roger Pierce, '04, next presented a report of the Committee on Service to the University.

In the afternoon there was a second business session of the Association. This meeting was largely taken up with a discussion of the reports of the Committee on Service to the University and of the Secretary. Certain amendments in the constitution of the Associated Clubs were also voted, an important one being that hereafter the committee to nominate officers be made up of all past presidents of the Association, this insuring a body fully conversant with the needs of the Association and of the constituent clubs, and insuring also continuity in policy. There was finally discussion as to whether the various clubs in the Association should be instructed to take active part in all matters of

political and civic improvement. The resolution was lost on the ground that its passage would appear to outsiders as a statement that Harvard Clubs were intending officially to take part in politics.

At the business session at Muir Woods the following were nominated and elected officers for the succeeding year: Pres., Thomas Lamont, '92, of New York; sec., E. M. Grossman, '96, of St. Louis; treas., G. C. Kimball, '00, of Pittsburg; Vice-Presidents: New England Division, E. A. Harriman, '88, of New Haven, Conn.; Eastern Division, H. L. Clark, '87, of Philadelphia; Southern Division, David Fentress, LL.B. '99, of Memphis, Tenn.; Southwestern Division, H. A. Leekley, '96, of Muskogee, Okla.; Central Division, P. W. Herrick, '04, Cleveland, O.; Western Division, A. T. Smith, '87, Omaha, Neb.; Pacific Division, William Thomas, '73, of San Francisco, Cal.; Foreign Division, J. H. Hyde, '98, of Paris. Proposals were then made as to the meeting place for next year, and T. W. Slocum, '90, and Minot Simons, '91, two former presidents of the Associated Clubs, led Mr. Lamont to the chair.

The banquet was held at the Palace Hotel on the evening of Aug. 21, William Thomas, '73, toastmaster, and A. J. Lowrey, '13, cheer leader. Horace Davis, '49, welcomed the delegates to San Francisco and spoke of the growing influence of Harvard on the Pacific Coast. Bishop William Lawrence, '71, representing President Lowell, spoke of affairs in Cambridge and of the work of the University along all lines. There were short speeches also by Minot Simons, '91, A. T. Perkins, '87, the retiring president, T. W. Lamont, '92, the new president, and by Rev. P. R. Frothingham, '86. The dinner ended with the singing of *Fair Harvard*.

There were 389 registered at the meet-

ing, Horace Davis, '49, being the oldest, and H. M. Williams, '20, the youngest. There were present men from 29 States and from Hawaii, Japan, Italy, and Norway.

#### NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION.

The seventh annual meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs was held in Springfield on Saturday, Oct. 9, under the auspices of the Connecticut Valley Harvard Club. It was attended by about 100 men. The business meeting was held at 10 A.M. at the Country Club. The report of the Secretary, H. F. Clarke, '05, emphasized the fact that the Federation could, by advice and encouragement, aid each club to do its particular work in the most efficient manner, and strongly urged the local clubs to appoint as members of committees men who would be really active workers. Reports were presented by the following committees: Relations with the University, J. D. Phillips, '97, chairman, discussing the possibilities of an Alumni Day at Cambridge; Relations with Secondary Schools, Luther Atwood, '83, chairman, containing suggestions bearing on the very important question of greater and more cordial coöperation between the University and the schools; Nominations for Overseers, C. T. Billings, '84, chairman, touching on possible extension of the franchise; Organization, H. L. Belisle, '96, chairman; Prizes, J. S. Ford, '94, chairman; Scholarships, S. W. Phillips, '95, chairman; Coöperation with the Alumni Association, J. G. Blaine, Jr., '11, chairman. It was stated that the following clubs in the Federation are supporting scholarships in the University: Newton, 1, \$150; Haverhill, 2, one of \$125, another of a smaller amount; Fall River, 1, \$300; Lowell, 2, \$150 each; Boston, 5, \$200 each; Law-

rence, 1, \$200; Hingham, 1, \$100; New Bedford, 1, \$250; Newburyport, 1, \$150; Connecticut Valley, 1, \$200; Connecticut, 1, \$100; Worcester, 1, \$200; New Hampshire, 1, \$150; Vermont, 1, \$150; Lynn, 1, \$100. Report was made that the Federation Scholarships for the year had been awarded to C. P. Fuller, of Mansfield, and to Frederick Nosworthy, of Hampton, Conn., R. E. Neal, of Lynn, being alternate.

The annual dinner was held at 7 o'clock at the Hotel Kimball, George Wigglesworth, '74, President of the Federation, acting as toastmaster. On the table was a mass of crimson roses sent by the Yale Alumni Association of Western Massachusetts. The speakers were H. G. Chapin, '82, of Springfield, President of the Connecticut Valley Harvard Club; T. W. Lamont, '92, of New York, President of the Associated Harvard Clubs, who told of the San Francisco meeting; Eliot Wadsworth, '98, who spoke of his experiences during his trip in Europe as representative of the Rockefeller Foundation for the purposes of securing relief for the destitute Poles; and President Lowell, who talked of entrance examinations and current University affairs. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles W. Eliot, '53, Cambridge; vice-president, Howard Elliott, '81, Boston; secretary, Hermann F. Clarke, '05, Boston; treasurer, Martin A. Taylor, '89, Haverhill; honorary vice-presidents, A. Lawrence Lowell, '77, Cambridge; Ralph W. Ellis, '79, Springfield; Henry M. Rogers, '62, Boston; Hubert G. Wilbur, '86, Fall River; William B. C. Stickney, '65, Vermont; Everett J. Lake, '92, Connecticut; Rev. Charles T. Billings, '84, Lowell; Joseph S. Ford, '94, Exeter, N.H.; Howard Corning, '90, Bangor, Me.; Austen F. Riggs, '98, Berkshire.

## BOSTON.

On Sept. 9 Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, spoke on "Experiences with the Harvard Unit in France." During October an illustrated talk on "Modern Field Artillery" was given by Capt. Marlborough Churchill, '00, Captain Field Artillery, U.S.A.; an illustrated talk on the American Ambulance work in France, by Dallas D. L. McGrew, '03; an informal talk by Eliot Wadsworth, '98, on his recent trip to Europe as a member of the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation. On Oct. 22 a meeting was held in Harvard Hall to hear a presentation of problems and programs of national preparedness for military emergencies. The guests of the evening were Major-General Leonard Wood, U.S.A., President Lowell, and General Charles H. Cole, Adjutant-General M.V.M. Before the meeting the following members of the Club gave a dinner to General Wood in the large private dining-room on the second floor of the Clubhouse: G. G. Bacon, '08, G. H. Balch, '12, Edward Bowditch, Jr., '03, R. W. Boyden, '85, T. S. Bradlee, '90, Allston Burr, '89, I. Tucker Burr, '79, H. W. Estey, D.M.D., '97, J. W. Farley, '95, L. A. Frothingham, '93, Warwick Greene, '01, H. S. Grew, '96, Capt. R. K. Hale, '02, J. W. Hollowell, '01, N. P. Hollowell, '97, R. F. Herrick, '90, F. L. Higginson, Jr., '00, Major H. L. Higginson, ['55], Benjamin Joy, '05, James Lawrence, '01, Bishop William Lawrence, '71, Capt. C. T. Lovering, Jr., '01, John Lowell, '77, F. S. Mead, '87, R. B. Merriman, '96, G. B. Morrison, '83, Odin Roberts, '86, Capt. C. M. Rotch, '01, Major J. H. Sherburne, '99, F. S. Sturgis, '75, P. W. Thomson, '02, Eliot Wadsworth, '98, Barrett Wendell, Jr., '01, George Wigglesworth, '74.

There were also present at the dinner as guests: Senator Weeks, Hon. George von L. Meyer, '79, F. R. Coudert, Pres. McLaurin, of M.I.T., Commander James P. Parker, Walton Green, '05, Jasper Whiting, and Guy Murchie, '95.

Three new squash courts are in process of construction over the present courts.

P. W. Thomson, '02, Sec.

## NEW YORK CITY.

The Harvard Club of New York City celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary and at the same time dedicated the new addition to the Clubhouse on Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1915. A full account of this occasion is given elsewhere in this number of the *Magazine*.

On Friday, Nov. 12, for the first time since the construction of the addition, the Club was thrown open to ladies, and a reception or Ladies' Day was held in the afternoon. A large number of the members took this opportunity of showing the Club to their families and friends.

On the evening of Nov. 12, John S. Reed, '10, who has just returned from the Balkans, Constantinople, and Russia, where he has been since last March as a war correspondent, and who from August, 1914, to January, 1915, was with the English, French, and German armies on the Western Front, gave a talk on his experiences on the Western Front and on the Balkan Situation. Later moving pictures were shown of the Harvard party on the *Finland* and of the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in San Francisco last August.

The Club had three special trains to Princeton on Nov. 6, and a special train to Cambridge and return for the Yale Game on Nov. 20.

Langdon P. Marvin, '98, Sec.

## NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

\*.\* The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

\*.\* It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

\*.\* Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

1850.

DR. H. R. STORER, *Sec.*,  
Newport, R.I.

Francis Charles Foster died at his home in Cambridge Oct. 24, 1915. He was born in Boston March 17, 1829, the son of Leonard and Lydia (Gaubert) Foster. At seven years of age he was sent to Mr. Charles Green's school at Jamaica Plain, and subsequently attended the Derry (N.H.) Academy and Mr. David Leach's school at Roxbury, where he fitted for Harvard. He graduated in 1850, and had a part in the Commencement exercises. He also received a certificate recommending him as qualified to fill the position of instructor in Greek. For three years after graduating he lived in Philadelphia, and from 1854 to 1856 traveled in Europe. In 1858 he entered the Harvard Law School, remaining a year, and in 1860 was admitted to the Suffolk Bar. In 1879, 1885, and 1892, Mr. Foster again visited Europe. Closely identified with the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, Mr. Foster had held, among other offices, that of senior warden of Christ Church, Cambridge, during many years. He was at one time or

other connected with the Margaret Coffin Prayerbook Society, Episcopal Charitable Association, Trustees of Donations, Society for Widows and Orphans, and for three years was a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese. He had been a trustee and member of the executive committee of St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, vice-president and trustee of the Cambridge Hospital, trustee and life member of the Cambridge Home for Aged People, and a director in several business organizations. At the time of his death he was the oldest trustee in age and length of service of St. Mark's School, Southborough, trustee of Mt. Auburn Cemetery, and a member of the following bodies: Hasty Pudding Club, Harvard Union (life), Massachusetts Horticultural Society (life), New England Historic Genealogical Society (life), Boston Y.M.C.A. (life), Episcopalian Club, Bunker Hill Monument Association, and Post 56, G.A.R., of Cambridge (associate). He married at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 24, 1857, Marion, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Louisa (Farnum) Padelford. Mrs. Foster, with a daughter, Mrs. C. Börs Isdahl, and a son, Francis Apthorp Foster [c 1891-92], survives him. An elder son, Leonard, died in 1884; he was a member of the Class of 1881, but did not take the degree. To the above notes furnished by the family, the Secretary must add a word. Foster's personality, as a youth and even in old age, was peculiarly attractive. He was so unconscious of this, with no trace whatever of self-appreciation, that it added to the charm. He was very gracious, generous, wholehearted, and, while showing no desire of commendation therefor, a very public-spirited man. This is shown by

his many affiliations with the cities of Boston and Cambridge, and with his church. His affection for his classmates was especially strong. In an interview at his beautiful summer home at Wood's Holl, after many years of separation and but a few days before his death, a brief hour was spent in recalling College days and the then intimates who had long and prematurely left us. Though his general strength was failing, he seemed then able to outlive us all, and it is hard to realize that he too has joined the dear absentees. To the five who remain, one of whom is now so feeble that it has not been thought wise to inform him of this death or that of Robinson who left but a little earlier, Foster's memory will be of a friend who lived and died as a Harvard graduate should, *devotus Christo et Ecclesie*.

1852.

DR. D. W. CHEEVER, *Acting Sec.*,  
557 Boylston St., Boston.

William Robert Ware died in Milton June 9, 1915; he was born at Cambridge May 27, 1832. He was the son of Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., and Mary Lovell (Pickard) Ware. For many years members of his family had been connected with Harvard College. He was descended on his mother's side from the first master of the Boston Latin School. Repeated illnesses weakened his childhood and rendered him at school unable to develop himself in athletics. At nine years of age he went to Hopkins's School, Cambridge. In 1843 he was sent to Milton Academy. In 1846, when fourteen years of age, he was sent to England, the voyage consuming thirty days; he remained there four months. His health was restored, and his innate

taste for architecture was fostered. In 1847 he went to the Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered Harvard College in 1848. His gentle and genial character was appreciated by his college class. At graduation he had a Latin oration. He now became a private tutor in New York; and in 1854 entered the Scientific School in Cambridge. He remained there two years and received the degree of S.B. He then entered the office of Edward C. Cabot, architect. In 1860 he entered into partnership with Mr. Henry Van Brunt, and began his professional career as an architect. In this connection he designed the plans of many important buildings in Boston, and his firm erected Memorial Hall, Cambridge, and the Ether Monument, Public Garden, Boston. In 1865 he became Professor of Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1881 Professor of Architecture at Columbia University, N.Y. He became Professor Emeritus at Columbia in 1903. In 1896 he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard. — Edward King Buttrick, born Jan. 23, 1831, son of Ephraim Buttrick and Mary King, who was the daughter of a Revolutionary refugee and lived at Halifax, N.S., died at South Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 12, 1915, at the age of 84. He was fitted for College by Gideon F. Thayer, and was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1852. He entered the Law School in 1852, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. After graduation he formed a partnership with H. L. Hazelton. In June, 1855, he sailed for Europe on account of hemorrhage of the lungs. He returned in Jan., 1856, and renewed the practice of the law. In July of the same year, on account of another hemorrhage, he gave up

the law and traveled in the West. In 1857 he entered the lumber business in La Crosse, Wis. In 1858 and 1859 he lost two mills by fire. In 1862 he entered the U.S. Army service, and recruited a company. He was made captain of Co. H, 31st Wis. Infantry, and joined the Army of the Cumberland. In Sept., 1863, he was left at Columbus, Ky., with remittent fever. In Dec., 1863, he rejoined his regiment, and in 1864 was appointed aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. A. Baird. Sept. 20, 1866, he married Mary, daughter of Amos Sawyer, of Milwaukee, Wis. Of this union there were born in 1868 a daughter, and in 1869 a son.

#### 1853.

At the head of the *Transcript's* column of Class announcements for last June stood the severely simple lines, so familiar through the last half-century, stating that a designated room would be open on Commencement Day for the Class of 1853, and signed by Secretary Shaw. But when Commencement Day came, the Secretary was unable to appear. The faithful old servitor was at the room with his modest spread. While, until 1915, Shaw had been unfailing at his post, having accepted it in 1863 in something of the spirit of a religious devotee, and while, of late years, it was not unusual to muster a dozen classmates and a son or two of members of the Class, and in one instance a grandson, in 1915 but one member found his way to the room to taste what must have seemed like "funeral baked meats," — and to commune alone with silent memories of the past. — Samuel Savage Shaw, lifelong Class Secretary of 1853, born at 49 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Oct. 16,

1833, died there Sept. 24, 1915. He was the youngest child of Lemuel Shaw, the great Chief Justice of Massachusetts. He was fitted for Harvard at the Boston Latin School, entering the school at the age of eleven, and, after passing creditably through College, and enjoying all the honors of good scholarship and of club life, spent two years at the Law School and a year in the office of Sidney Bartlett, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, in 1856. The next two years he devoted to an instructive and delightful tour of certain sections of Europe, and returned to open an office in State St., in 1858. Here, and in other law offices, he passed the last days of his life, mostly occupied with conveyancing and the care and management of trust estates. He was a man who formed strong personal attachments and, in the half-century of service as Class Secretary, endeared himself in a very exceptional way to his Harvard classmates. — Joseph Mansfield Brown, a lifelong resident of Washington, D.C., was born in Boston, Aug. 17, 1832, and died there, in the 84th year of his age, Sept. 12, 1915. No member of the Class was more generally esteemed. Of pleasing address, warm heart and quiet manner, he had established, in early years, a position of which he might well be proud. He belonged to that third of the membership of the Class of '53 who entered Harvard from the Boston Latin School with credit in 1849, and, in 1852, he was an organizer of the first inter-collegiate boat-race between Yale and Harvard, and was captain of the victorious crew which rowed on Lake Winnepesaukee in the month of August, 1852. In the Civil War he won distinguished notice from Gen. Sheridan, and from



Col. Charles R. Lowell, in whose regiment he served, as lieutenant, as captain, as major, and as brevet lieutenant-colonel. He married, after the war, Mary Virginia Royston. His army connection closed in 1872, and he had been of great service on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard, in organizing and administering the Freedman's Bureau. He had been offered, on recommendation of Gov. Andrew, a cavalier commission in the regular army. But this he declined.—**Arthur Theodore Lyman** was born in Boston in 1832, the son of George Williams and Anne (Pratt) Lyman. He was educated in private schools and by tutors, entering Harvard in 1849. When he graduated in 1853 he was one of the speakers at Commencement and the sixth in rank of the first ten in his Class. Immediately on leaving College he entered the cotton business and in this business his life has been spent. He has been at various times president, director, and trustee of very many important companies, and was known as one of the foremost manufacturers of textiles in the country. Lyman has been a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and President of the Boston Athenæum. From 1892 to 1899 he was an Overseer of Harvard College. In 1859 he married Miss Ella Lowell, of Boston. He is survived by three sons, Arthur, Herbert and Ronald, and by three daughters, the Misses Mabel and Julia Lyman and Mrs. Richard C. Cabot.

1856.

**JEREMIAH SMITH, Sec.,**  
4 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

**George Zaccheus Adams** died, at Roxbury, Aug. 19, 1915. He was the son of Charles and Nancy (Robbins)

Adams; and was born at Chelmsford, April 23, 1833. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar June 26, 1858. He practised in Boston, at first in the firm of Stevens & Adams, then by himself, and later in the firm of Adams & Blinn. In 1882 he was appointed a special justice of the Municipal Court of Boston. In 1885 he declined the offer of the position of associate justice of that court; but in 1896 he accepted an appointment to that position. He served on that bench until he resigned, on account of ill health, in 1907. In 1894 he was elected a member of the School Committee of Boston, and held that office for three years. He was married, Sept. 16, 1861, at Watertown, to Joanna Frances Davenport, daughter of Charles Davenport. He is survived by his wife and three children: Mrs. G. A. McElfresh, of Williamstown, Walter D. Adams (Harv. '97), of Boston, and Charles Z. Adams, of Newton Centre. — **Austin Flint**, who died at New York City, Sept. 22, 1915, was a member of the Class during the Freshman year. He was the son of Dr. (and Professor) Austin Flint and Anne (Skillings) Flint; and was born at Northampton, March 28, 1836. In 1857 he received the degree of M.D. from Jefferson Medical College. In the medical profession Dr. Flint had a distinguished career, as was becoming in the son of his eminent father. He published various works on professional topics, and held several professorships, including one at Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1861 to 1898. He was at one time Surgeon-General of the State of New York. Of late years he has been a prominent authority on alienism. He was married

at Ballston, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1862, to Elizabeth B. McMaster. He is survived by his wife, and four children: Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Sherman, Elliott F., and Anne Flint.

1862

ARTHUR READ, Sec.,  
27 Kilby St., Boston.

John Read, who was born in Cambridge, May 19, 1840, died there July 29, 1915. He fitted for College at the Cambridge High School and entered the Class of 1862, where he at once took high place. He was one of the crew which defeated the Yale Sophomores in 1862, and which three times more that year was victorious in prominent races. On graduation, he found himself face to face with the question confronting every member of the Class, — What can I do for the country? He entered the United States Navy as an acting assistant paymaster Nov. 7, 1862; was attached to the United States ironclad ram *Keokuk* in the attack on Charleston, of April 7, 1863, when his vessel, leading the fleet, received ninety shots in thirty minutes, many of which shots penetrated her, so that she sank. He then joined the West Gulf Squadron on the gunboat *Granite City*, blockading the coasts of Louisiana and Texas, and was in ten different engagements there. May 6, 1864, in a fight at Calcasieu Pass, La., Read was captured and confined in Texas, a prisoner of war, for seven and a half months. Dec. 19, 1864, broken in health, he was released, one of 32 survivors out of the 111 originally captured, 79 having died from neglect, exposure, and insufficient food. As soon as possible after his release, he joined the United States sloop of war *Kearsarge*, but was obliged from ill

health to resign from the service March 18, 1865. After resigning from the service, Read became a member of his father's firm of William Read & Sons, of Boston. He became a member of the Cambridge Common Council in 1881, of the Board of Aldermen in 1882-83, of the Mass. House of Representatives in 1888, and of the Senate in 1892 and 1893. He was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate. He filled many positions which indicated most clearly the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow citizens of Cambridge. He was chief marshal of the 50th anniversary celebration at Cambridge, in 1896. He was chief marshal of the naval procession of the Grand Army National Encampment held in Boston in 1904. He was a member of Post 56 of the Grand Army of the Republic, and had been vice-commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of Kearsarge Naval Veterans. For many years he served with great energy and ability as State Commissioner of the Mass. Nautical Training School and the school ships *Enterprise* and *Ranger*. He was a trustee of the National Sailors' Home. He was commander of the Mass. Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States. He was President of the Cambridge Civil Service Association, and a member of the National Council of the Civil Service Reform League of the United States. He delivered the memorial address at Harvard in 1900. He was chosen one of the electors of the Electoral College of Massachusetts in the election of President Taft in 1909, and in 1912 was elected a delegate to the National Presidential Convention in Chicago in favor of President Taft. As one of the Class

Committee for many years and treasurer of the Class, he was brought into intimate contact with the members of the Class, and their loss is only tempered by the thought that he had suffered much, and that in his death he has found rest and peace.

1863.

C. H. DENNY, Sec.,  
23 Central St., Boston.

John William Freeman, son of Jonathan and Sarah Ann (March) Freeman, was born in Glens Falls, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1842. He died at Canandaigua, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1915. At the age of six years he was moved with the rest of the family to Troy, N.Y. He fitted for college under the private instruction of Rev. Edgar Buckingham, son of the late Joseph Buckingham, of Cambridge. After graduation he studied medicine with Dr. James R. Wood, in New York City, and graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in March, 1866. He was a favorite pupil of Dr. Wood's and gave promise of ability and usefulness in his profession. However, Oct. 6, 1866, he was taken to Hartford for treatment for injury to his brain, the result of a blow on his head, but gradually grew worse and was soon hopelessly insane. He was afterwards removed to Canandaigua, N.Y., and in a hospital there he has remained for a little over 42 years. He had been losing strength for several months, and four days before his death developed broncho-pneumonia which was the chief cause of his death.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, Sec.,  
70 State St., Boston.

George Emery Littlefield was born in Boston Aug. 29, 1844, and attended

its public schools, fitting for college at the Public Latin School. For nearly two years after graduation he studied Engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School. He then took up the business of bookseller, and in 1870 established himself on Cornhill in the bookstore which was to take its place among the institutions of the city. He dealt in all sorts of works, but made a specialty of those relating to American history and genealogy. Those subjects held intense interest for him. He gathered a vast amount of information, and earned a reputation that spread throughout the country. Those collecting books for both public and private libraries sought his advice, and he was a recognized authority on Americana in England as well as in America. He published several books of value. In 1900, *Early Boston Booksellers*, and later, *Early Massachusetts Press and Early New England Schools and School Books*. In 1908 he made the necessary arrangements to secure a Massachusetts Exhibition of Colonial Books at the Jamestown Exposition, and prepared for the same a catalogue distinguished for its concise information and pleasing style. He was a member of numerous historical societies, and of the Club of Odd Volumes and the Society of Colonial Wars. In the summer of 1915 he closed his store and sold or made arrangements for the sale of all his stock of books. In order, however, not wholly to retire from business, he agreed to take charge of the genealogical department of another bookstore. He died, however, suddenly, Sept. 4, 1915. He was married in Cambridge in 1870 to Emily F. Willis, who died four weeks before him. He also survived their only child and grandchild.

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, Sec.,  
70 State St., Boston.

Paul Wentworth, born in Sandwich, N.H., Oct. 28, 1846, died at his home in Sandwich, Sept. 30, 1915. He was the son of Col. Joseph and Sarah Payson (Jones) Wentworth. The Wentworth lineage is one of the most distinguished in New Hampshire. His immediate antecedents held prominent public positions. He was descended from John, Jr. (Harv. 1768), who signed the original Articles of Confederation in 1778; was a member of both branches of the N.H. Legislature, and an active member of the Committee of Safety. John, Jr.'s, father, John, was several times Speaker of the Colonial Legislature, and was President of the first Revolutionary Convention in the State; was a judge, and was a colonel of the 2d N.H. Regiment; John was descended from William who emigrated to New England about 1636, and who is the ancestor of all the Wentworths in the United States whose origin has been traced. William was the 21st in descent from Reginald Wentworth, the Saxon, living at the time of the Norman Conquest, 1066, and whose name is written in Doomsday Book, in Norman-French, as Rynold De Wynterwade and described as the Lord of Wentworth, in the Wapentake of Strafford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Among these ancestors were several knights, the Earl of Strafford and Richard Wentworth, who in 1338 was elevated to the Bishopric of London, and made Lord High Chancellor of England in the reign of Edward III. Wentworth graduated at the head of his class at Phillips Academy at Andover, and delivered the valedictory address. At

Harvard he received a *deur* in the Sophomore year, and his Commencement Part was a dissertation on "The Vitality of Poland." His rank for the entire course was four with 86 per cent. He was a member of the Pi Eta Society and of the Phi Beta Kappa. After graduation he was admitted to the bar in 1872. He lived in Sandwich, practising law, engaging in farming, and holding various local offices, including that of chairman of the Selectmen; he was solicitor for Carroll County, N.H.; was a member of the N.H. House of Representatives; and a member of the Constitutional Convention of N.H. in 1876. He married, November 18, 1872, Miss Ellen T. Dunklee, daughter of Jacob C. and Sarah T. Dunklee, of Concord, N.H. His widow survives him, and two children, Joseph Wentworth (Dart. 1900; Harv. L.L.B. 1903), of the Boston Bar, and John Paul Wentworth (Dart. 1903), of St. Louis, Mo.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, Sec.,

719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

Several members of the Class were present at the funeral of Mrs. H. C. Lodge, as an expression of their sympathy with their classmate in his great bereavement. — The Class will observe the 45th anniversary of its graduation by a dinner at the University Club in Boston on the night before Commencement.

1874.

C. S. PENHALLOW, Sec.,

803 Sears Bldg., Boston.

John Sidney Patton died Aug. 10, 1915, in his 68th year. He was born Nov. 23, 1847, in Dysartville, N.C. In 1862, at 15 years of age, he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and took

part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where his company of 60 men was reduced to 30. He escaped without injury and did not have a single day's sickness during his service. After his discharge from the army, he started in at school, having an ambition to gain an education, and soon finding that he could have nothing from such meagre schooling as was to be had at that time in the South, he determined to go North and qualify himself for a college course. In the spring of 1867 he started on foot, with two other boys, arriving at Exeter, N.H., in the fall of 1869. During these two years and a half he supported himself by working in the fields in the summer time and attending schools in the winter, and teaching at the same time in other schools. At Exeter he supported himself sawing wood, doing chores of all kinds; from Christmas time to the end of the school year he made the beds and swept the rooms of the students in Abbott Hall for his board. He supported himself in College in the same way, and by scholarships. After two years he stepped out during the Junior year and traveled in Europe, for a rest, he said, from his hard work. He started from this country with a capital of \$90, of which \$40 went to pay his steerage passage and outfit. He spent a year abroad, walking wherever he went, — most of the time, — and the total cost of the trip was \$265, of which he received from America about \$150; the rest he earned by writing and giving English lessons in Germany. On several occasions he was entirely out of money and was hard put to it to earn any. On his return he reached Liverpool with two shillings only in his pocket, expecting that he might be there several weeks before getting a chance to

work his way back, and he was getting anxious about his fall examinations. He learned, by chance, of a lady who was sailing for America with three children, and she wanted some one to look out for them on the passage. He rushed for the steamer, leaving his luggage at the railroad station, made satisfactory arrangements, and sailed immediately for home, which he reached in time to study up and pass his examinations for the Senior year. He attended the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in Dallas, Texas, May 13, 1878. After a year there he came to Boston, where he continued in the practice of law until his death.

1875.

JUDGE W. A. REED, Sec.,  
Brockton.

John Kidson Woodward died at Hot Springs, Va., Sept. 26, 1915, of pneumonia. He had been in poor health for a long time, never having recovered from the effects of a shot through the liver received during a raid, in Nov. 1909, on the Merchant's National Bank of New Albany, Ind., of which he was president. For a time his life was despaired of, although he regained his strength to some extent after the assault upon him. He left the class during his Sophomore year, and for many years was president of the Merchants' National Bank of New Albany, Ind., until its consolidation with the 2d National Bank of that city. He was president of the New Albany Gas Light & Coke Co. and director of the Water Works and Street Railway Company, until their absorption by other interests. Feb. 27, 1889, he married at Glenview, Ky., Clementine Virginia Davis, who survives him.

1876.

E. H. HARDING, *Sec.*,

6 Beacon St., Boston.

James Edwin Cleaves, M.D., died at Medford, June 20, 1915. He was the son of Edwin W. and Abigail Littlefield (Eaton) Cleaves; born at Somerville, July 5, 1853; prepared for College at the High School, Medford; graduated with the Class and, in 1879, at the Harvard Medical School. Cleaves settled in Medford and practised there as physician and surgeon. He was a member and councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the Medford Board of Health for ten years. He was married July 18, 1882, to Emmie S. Nelson. — Frederic Henry Kidder died at Medford, Oct. 13, 1915, after a two years' illness with paralysis. He was the son of Francis H. and Julia T. Kidder; born at Medford, May 5, 1853; prepared for College at the High School, Medford. After graduation he studied law in the office of Thomas L. Wakefield and at the Boston University Law School, was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar in 1879, and practised law in Boston. He served seven years on the Medford School Board; five years as chairman of Civil Service Examiners in Medford; was a trustee of the Medford Savings Bank, and a member of the Medford Historical Society. He was married Feb. 9, 1881, to Carrie Edith Farnsworth. — Willard Knowlton Dyer, M.D., died Oct. 18, 1915, at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston. He was the son of Micah and Julia Anne (Knowlton) Dyer; born at Boston, April 21, 1852; prepared for College at Phillips Andover Academy; was given the degree of A.B. in 1889, as of 1876; attended the Harvard Medical

School for three years, and also studied in Vienna and London.

1879.

REV. EDWARD HALE, *Sec.*,

5 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

R. W. Ellis is one of the honorary vice-presidents of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs for the current year. — G. v. L. Meyer is chairman of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission of Massachusetts. — A bronze tablet placed in the new Academy Building of Phillips Academy, Exeter, N.H., bears the inscription, "In memory of Harlan Page Amen, A.M., Litt.D., seventh principal of the Phillips Exeter Academy, 1895-1913. Upbuilder of ideals and resources, teacher and leader of teachers, helper of boys to be men, modest, zealous, thorough, righteous. 'He wrought with tireless hand through crowded days like one who hastened lest the eternal sleep should steal upon him ere his work was done.' " — Frank Herbert Daniels died suddenly, from heart disease, at his home in the city of New York, Oct. 30. He was born at Charlestown Sept. 1, 1856, the son of Charles Edwin and Frances Maria (Billings) Daniels. He prepared for College at the Boston Latin School and was admitted in July, 1875. The year after his graduation he spent in Europe, traveling most of the time but remaining for four months at Hanover. On his return home in 1880 he entered the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in June, 1884, with the degrees of M.D. *cum laude*, and A.M. From July 1, 1883, to Jan. 1, 1884, he had been house physician at the Boston Lying-in Hospital. The year 1884-85 he spent at Munich, Germany, serving, by Prof. Winckel's appointment, as

assistant physician at the Frauenklinik. He returned to America in the fall of 1885, and in January, 1886, began the practice of medicine in New York. In May of the same year he was appointed physician to the outpatient department of the Manhattan Hospital, and in April, 1887, was elected senior visiting physician to the hospital and secretary of its medical board. He was also elected in 1887 curator to the city hospitals on Randall's Island, but on account of other work held this position for only a year. He was at this time one of the collaborators of the *Annual of the Medical Sciences*, published in 1888, and one of the assistants on the *Medical Times and Register*. Later in 1887 he was appointed senior visiting physician to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, and became the chairman of its medical board, positions which he held for more than twenty-five years, resigning both on Nov. 1, 1912. He was a fellow of the American Medical Association, vice-president of the American Medical Jurisprudence Society, and a member of the Manhattan Medical Society, the Greater New York Medical Association, the County Medical Society and the Medical Society of Jurisprudence, and of the Harvard Medical Society of the City of New York, of which he was president in 1903-04. He was married at Newton, May 11, 1887, to Minnie Bigelow Gay, daughter of Charles Merrick and Maria Susan Gay, who survives him. Of their two children only the elder, a daughter, is living.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec.,  
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Nat Maynard Brigham was born at Saxonville, March 8, 1856. His

father, Alfred Milo Brigham, was a soldier of the Civil War and lost his life at Petersburg, Va. His mother, Caroline (Damon) Brigham, was for several years following the war postmistress at Natick, to which place the family had removed. Brigham prepared for College at Phillips Exeter Academy and entered with the Class of '79, but graduated with the Class of '80. For four years he was a member of Bancroft's famous Varsity Crew which was never defeated by Yale. He had a tenor voice of unusually pure quality, — which made him a prominent member of the Glee Club. After graduation Brigham was first with a publishing house and then for a year in the Boston Custom House, during which time he organized the Lotus Glee Club. In 1885 he went West and was for three years at Omaha in the real-estate business. From there he went to Salt Lake City, where he was engaged in the oil business. In 1893 he was made U.S. Marshall for the Territory of Utah, to which position he was reappointed when Utah became a State, and served until 1897. He was married in 1894, at Salt Lake City, to Luella Cobb, and in 1898, on account of her ill-health, they removed to Pasadena, Cal. He was for a time traveling passenger agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad and had traveled extensively in the West, especially in Arizona and New Mexico. In 1900 he began lecturing on subjects connected with the Far West and Indian customs and this became his profession for the remainder of his life. He made his home at Wheaton, Ill., with an office in Chicago, and his lecture tours often brought him to Massachusetts and among old friends. Last spring he had removed his home

to Brookline, but while absent on a lecture tour, died suddenly, Aug. 9, 1915, of heart trouble, while boarding a train at Hamilton, O. He had been at the Commencement celebrations at Cambridge in June and to those who saw him seemed to be in excellent health and spirits. The funeral services and burial were at Natick, which he regarded as his old home. He is survived by his widow and two daughters. To the Harvard men who knew and were associated with Brigham, — and they were many and not to be distinguished by classes, — it will always be difficult to separate the impressions of that golden voice from the man himself, — sincere, pure, lovable. — **Frank Russak**, son of Benjamin and Flora (Joel) Russak, was born in New York City on April 10, 1858. He entered the University of New York at an unusually early age and graduated from that institution with honors in his seventeenth year. After travel in Europe he prepared for the Harvard examinations with a private tutor and entered with the Class of 1880. In his Sophomore year impaired health compelled him to give up the course and he went abroad again in search of health. Returning a few years later to New York he entered the banking and brokerage business, later forming a partnership with a brother under the name of Russak Brothers. He was an amateur pianist of distinction, and carried his interest in music through life. Some years ago, to start a building fund for the erection of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids in New York City, he arranged a production of the Gilbert and Sullivan Operetta *Iolanthe*, which was performed by amateurs, several of whom later became professionals, with great

success. In 1899 he was married to Marie Ellene Burnard, a well-known opera singer, and after that, having retired from business, lived most of the time abroad. He died suddenly from heart trouble Dec. 4, 1914, on the steamship *Minnetonka* crossing from England to the United States. He is survived by his widow. — **Frederick William Sharon** was born at San Francisco Aug. 2, 1857, and was the son of the late Senator William Sharon, of Nevada, and his wife Marie Anna (Maloy) Sharon. After leaving College he made his home until 1896 in San Francisco, where he was occupied with the varied interests of his family, but not engaged in any active business or profession. In that year he went to Paris, France, to live, and made that city his residence, with occasional visits to California. During the last few years, however, he has spent much time in California. His death, which occurred at San Francisco July 14, 1915, was due to a complication of diseases. Sharon was married to Louise Tevis Aug. 2, 1884, and their only child, William Tevis Sharon, died several years ago.

1881.

REV. JOHN W. SUTER, Sec.,  
Hotel Puritan, Boston.

**William Noyes** died at Boston Oct. 20, 1915. Noyes was born at Boston, Nov. 6, 1857, and entered College from F. P. Hopkinson's School. After graduation, he entered the Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1885. He specialized from the start in mental diseases. He was at the Danvers Hospital, then resident physician at the Baltimore City Lunatic Hospital, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, New York, and finally four years at the McLean, Somerville, as



assistant physician and pathologist. During these years, he was for nine months at Vienna and Berlin, returning to organize a laboratory at McLean for research in psychiatry and neurology. He was for three years at Foxboro, as assistant physician, and then for ten years Medical Superintendent of the Boston Insane Hospital, men's department, Mattapan, receiving in 1905 appointment as general superintendent of the Boston Insane Hospital. After laying down this work in 1910, he took up private practice, living in Jamaica Plain. He received an appointment at the Harvard Medical School in 1904, as instructor in mental diseases, and was a member of the American Neurological Society and other kindred associations. He married, in 1894, Lucia Maria Clapp, who survives him. There are two sons. Noyes was universally respected by his associates in his profession, and was a loyal friend, as his friends in '81 can testify.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*,  
89 State St., Boston.

Prof. G. L. Kittredge on May 20 received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Johns Hopkins. — Daniel B. Fearing's magnificent collection of over 12,000 books on Angling and Fish, the most complete library on the subject ever brought together, has been given to the College, and, next to the Widener books, was the first collection to be placed in the new Library. — C. H. Stevens, on July 1, formed the firm of C. H. & R. L. Stevens, Inc., to deal in cotton yarns, at 308 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, with a branch office in Boston. — The only living foreign member of the Class, Robert Cumming, of Glasgow,

Scotland, a successful business man and manager of a large insurance company, has always taken a keen interest and active part in military affairs, and hoped to serve at the front in the present war, but because of his age expects the British Government will assign him to some home duty. — Frederic Warren's oldest son, Guy, is a lieutenant in the English Navy and is in command of the torpedo boat destroyer *Racehorse* stationed off Dover. He was married on June 15 and was given forty-eight hours' leave of absence on that occasion. — Robert Codman, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maine, died in Boston on October 7. He was the son of Robert Codman, a prominent lawyer and man of affairs in Boston, where he was born Dec. 30, 1859, and where he received his early education at Mr. Noble's School. After his graduation he studied for three years at the Harvard Law School and received the degree of LL.B. in 1885, and became associated with his father in the practice of law and the care of trust property. Upon the death of his brother, Rev. Archibald Codman, in 1891, he decided to abandon law and study for the ministry of the Episcopal Church, of which his father and mother were devout adherents. In 1894 he became curate of All Saints' Parish at Dorchester, and in the following year rector of St. John's Church on Tremont St., Boston. On Feb. 24, 1900, he was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Maine, and there, for over fifteen years, he labored with marked success. His upright character, his executive ability, and his steadfast labor accomplished much for his diocese, and his death leaves a void that it will be difficult to fill. He was given the honorary degree of

S.T.D. by Trinity College in 1900 and by Bishop's College at Lenoxville, Canada, in 1904. Only three weeks before his death he was married at Bar Harbor to Miss Margaretta Biddle Porter, and while on his wedding journey he was stricken with severe brain trouble and removed to a Boston hospital where he died. A man of rare intellectual accomplishments and charm of manner he will be sadly missed by his Classmates, and to his diocese, where he had wrought so well, his loss will be well-nigh irreparable.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.,  
2 Joy St., Boston.

John Chandler died on Aug. 15, at Chicago, Ill. The son of John and Anna (Perkins) Chandler, he was born in Boston, April 18, 1862, and prepared for College at Chauncey Hall School, where he was in the class with Kikkawa, A. G. Weeks, and W. C. Winslow. After graduation, in September, 1883, he entered the employ of Warren & Co., steamship agents, of Boston, with whom he remained connected until 1897. Since that time he had acted as agent for various business enterprises, chiefly in the West, having his headquarters for the most part in Chicago. He was married, April 4, 1888, to Lucy Brigham Foster, who, with a son and daughter, survives him. His son, John Chandler, Jr., graduated from Yale in the Class of 1912. His daughter, Dorothy, was married, in June, 1912, to J. Sloat Fassett, Jr., of New York. — At the nineteenth meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, held at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Aug. 21, the following '83 men were present: C. M. Belshaw, G. B.

Dewson, R. B. Ennis, W. O. Edmands, M. W. Haskell, F. E. Jennison, Edward Kent, D. I. Mackie, A. W. Pollard, Osgood Putnam, and A. K. Stone. This was the largest representation from any Class down to the 1900's. Dewson, Mackie, Pollard, and Stone, with their wives, were passengers on the steamer *Finland*, which went through the Canal. Pollard went on to Japan, and writes the Secretary, on a card embellished with Japanese characters of his own construction, that he has enjoyed meeting "Our Baron Kikkawa." — Prof. C. H. Grandgent has been appointed Exchange Professor at the Sorbonne, and will devote the first half of the year to his duties there. — C. P. Perin, who returned in August after a year in India, is considering a proposition to go back to that country for a term of years and associate himself with the Tata Iron Co., which he has been instrumental in building up.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,  
70 State St., Boston.

Rev. Charles T. Billings has resigned as rector of the First Unitarian Church in Lowell, where he has been established since Sept. 18, 1896, and on Dec. 1, 1915, he will become rector of the Belmont Congregational-Unitarian Church, Belmont. — Rev. S. A. Eliot, who is a member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners, presided at the 33d Lake Mohonk Conference on the Indian and other dependent peoples, which was held in October. — Nathaniel Cushing Nash died in Boston Oct. 10, 1915, after an illness of many months. He was born in Boston April 4, 1862, the son of Nathaniel Cushing and Lucy Turner (Briggs) Nash. He pre-

pared for college at the private school of Mr. and Mrs. David Mack, Belmont, and at Mr. G. W. C. Noble's school in Boston. After graduating with the Class, he was a special student at Harvard during the academic term of 1885-86, taking a course in history and political economy. During the years 1891 and 1892 he took a course of study in botany in the Graduate School, receiving the degree of A.M. at Commencement in 1892. After that he devoted himself principally to the care of his own property, engaging also in a variety of outside interests. He always felt a keen interest in the Botanic Garden, and for many years served on the committee appointed by the Overseers to visit that institution. He served also on the Committee on Botany, acting for several years as its Chairman. He gave to the University the botanical lecture-room, which was named, in memory of his father N. C. Nash. His recreations were yachting, fishing, shooting, and hunting big game. He was an expert rifle shot and gave much attention to the sport, being a director and president of the Massachusetts Rifle Association. He was a director of the Cambridge Trust Company from the time it was founded and for several years held the position of president of the company. He had been a director at different times in a number of other corporations and was a member of many clubs, patriotic associations, and societies. He was married in Arlington, June 26, 1884, to Nellie Munro, daughter of Nehemiah Munro and Mary Elizabeth (Fiske) Fessenden. His wife and one son, Nathaniel Cushing, who was born June 19, 1885, survive him. Another son, Edward Fessenden, born March 14, 1892, died Aug. 19, 1894.

His son Nathaniel graduated at Harvard with the degree of A.B. in 1907, and from the Harvard Law School in 1911 with the degree of LL.B. He is now practising his profession in Boston.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,  
16 State St., Boston.

Hon. G. D. Cushing was defeated in the primaries by a small plurality for the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts on the Republican ticket. He presided at the Republican Convention in Boston Oct. 2. He is one of the directors of the Massachusetts Tax Association. — Two '85 men have been appointed by Secretary Daniels on the Naval Advisory Board, Prof. A. G. Webster, nominated by the American Mathematical Society, and B. B. Thayer, by the American Institute of Mining Engineers. — J. J. Storrow gave a barbecue on his grounds at Lincoln in October, the proceeds of which were devoted to several war charities. — J. B. Newhall is one of the Protective Committee of the Boston & Maine minority stockholders. — C. W. Birtwell has given up sociological work as a livelihood and associated himself with J. A. Schweinfurth, architect, 53 State St., Boston, in a business capacity. — C. G. Parker has been appointed by the New Jersey courts receiver of the Rock Island Co. of New Jersey and of the International Mercantile Marine Co. in New Jersey. — H. M. Williams is treasurer of the Judge H. H. Baker Memorial. — Col. F. S. Billings has purchased a winter residence in Milton. His legal residence continues to be at Woodstock, Vt. — O. R. Hansen has built a summer home at Bainbridge Is-

land on Puget Sound, near Seattle. — E. L. Dorr attended the Plattsburg Camp for business men in August. — R. S. Bickford has associated himself with the Nevada Winemucca Gold Mine of which V. C. Alderson is President. — A memorial of R. S. Gorham, attractively printed and bound, has been prepared and distributed among his friends.

1886.

The following changes of address should be noted: J. F. McClure, R.F.D. 39, Brookfield Center, Ct.; W. W. Bruner, 180 Perry St., Oakland, Cal.; Gilbert Tompkins, 363 Lexington Ave., New York City.; J. B. Harris, 111 Devonshire St., Boston; E. B. Jennings, 15 Lincoln St., Exeter, N.H. — There were in attendance at the San Francisco meeting of the Associated Clubs the following members of '86: W. W. Bruner, D. H. Coolidge, P. L. Campbell, P. R. Frothingham, J. H. Huddleston, E. T. Lee, G. B. Somers, W. H. Slocum. — A. A. Gleason announces a new partnership in which there are associated with him J. J. Higgins and W. M. McInnes, with offices at 60 State St., Boston. — Howard Taylor has just returned from the other side where he spent some time in France and England. — Dr. E. H. Nicholls writes as follows of his work abroad: "The so-called Harvard Surgical Unit, in reality the Second Harvard Surgical Unit, the earlier one being sent to the American Ambulance hospital, was undertaken because of a request sent from the British War Office, through Sir William Osler, with the approval of Robert Bacon, to the President of Harvard University, asking if Harvard would provide a staff for a British base hospital. A similar request was

sent to Johns Hopkins and to Columbia Universities. At a meeting held in New York in the latter part of April, with representatives from the three universities, it was agreed that the three universities would provide a staff for a British base hospital for at least six months, Harvard to take the first three months. It was delegated to me to organize Harvard's contingent. This contingent consisted of 34 medical officers and 75 nurses. The medical officers were drawn, with three exceptions, from greater Boston, and all were graduates of the Harvard Medical School, and more than half were professors or other officers of instruction in connection with the Harvard Medical School. The nurses were drawn from the training schools of eastern Massachusetts. The entire party left New York, June 27, for the three months' service, and after a delay of ten days in London for equipment, the contingent went to a British base hospital, not far from Boulogne, and was put in charge of a 1000-bed military hospital. The work was the usual army work, including about one third medical cases. The work was chiefly infected wounds and the removal of foreign bodies, mostly shrapnel. Various clinical reports will be made by the members of this party later. The work, on the whole, was very creditably performed. The Unit obtained an enviable reputation. Notable in the work was the work of the dental men, and the head dental man, with two assistants, still remains in France in charge of a central dental infirmary, to which all fractured jaw cases are sent, for so-called reconstruction work. The work was extremely interesting, not only from a clinical point of view, but from the point of human interest. Forty of

the nurses are now remaining in the same hospital. Harvard is now planning to send on another contingent to fill up the gaps of the first line, and the organization of that party is now under way." — Two days after sending in the notes above, Dr. J. H. Huddleston, secretary of the Class, died in New York City of pneumonia on Oct. 30. A notice will appear later.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, Sec.,  
344 South Station, Boston.

George Perkins Knapp was born in Bitlis, Turkey, June 13, 1863; graduated from Harvard College in 1887; from Hartford Theological Seminary in 1890; ordained to the Christian ministry and appointed missionary of the American Board in 1890; married July 2, 1890, to Miss Anna J. Hunt of Barre; served in Bitlis 1890-96, Constantinople 1896-97, Harpoot and Bitlis, 1897-1914; died in August, 1915. He leaves a wife and four children, all of whom are in this country. Knapp was 25 years a missionary in Turkey. His father and mother were missionaries before him; and all the tragic experiences through which he passed were not able to drive him from the distracted people to whom he had devoted his life. After spending six years in Bitlis, he was arrested on a wholly false charge of inciting sedition, was made a prisoner in his own house, where his enemies watched him so closely that for weeks he dared not show himself at door or window. It was intended to deport him from Turkey, but with great courage and persistence he asserted his right of having a trial at Constantinople. This brought a stay in the proceedings. For ten years from 1899 Knapp was in Harpoot, where he did much to

improve the agricultural and industrial conditions, and to relieve the oppressed people. He died in Diarbekir some time during August of this year from causes which are not yet known. But his sympathy for the Armenians and his activities in their behalf make it seem clear that in some way his death is to be connected with the atrocities which are now being perpetrated upon the Armenian people. His loyalty to the cause to which he gave himself was noble and complete.

1888.

G. L. PULSIFER, Sec.,  
412 Barrister's Hall, Boston.

Charles M. Cabot died suddenly at Beverly Sept. 5. He had not been in good health during the summer, but his condition was improving and his friends were very hopeful. Aug. 2 he had withdrawn from the firm of Moors & Cabot, of which he had long been a member. Cabot had served the Class with great skill and fidelity as Class Treasurer and as Treasurer of the Special 25th Anniversary Fund. Besides the cares of his regular business he had in recent years been able to devote much energy, perhaps too much for his own well-being, to philanthropic and charitable objects. To the general public he is perhaps best known for his successful campaign to obtain better working conditions for the employees of the U.S. Steel Corporation. — H. L. Mason has been elected president of the Cecilia Society of Boston, a long-established organization of high rank, devoted to choral music. — E. R. Thayer died Sept. 14 at Boston. It is planned to have a suitable memorial prepared by the Class at a later date. A memoir is given elsewhere in the *Magazine*.

— Charles S. Hervey is deputy controller of New York City. — W. S. Mills published in April last a book on *The Practice of Medicine*.

1890.

JOSEPH W. LUND, Sec.,  
84 State St., Boston.

Robert F. Herrick has been appointed head coach of the Harvard crews.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.,  
12 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

The Secretary has sent various communications to his classmates. Those who have not paid attention to his earnest appeals for assistance in the Class Report should do so at once. Also those who have not had their pictures taken must do so at once, otherwise the Report will be so delayed that the Secretary will not be able to fulfil his part of the agreement mentioned in his circulars dated Oct. 15 and 25. Your coöperation is absolutely necessary. — The Class Committee has added to the Boston Committee for the 25th Anniversary Fund Rev. Henry B. Washburn, and to the Middle West Committee, Murry Nelson, Jr. Arthur V. Woodworth has been appointed Chairman of Committee on Entertainment of Wives and Children of Members. — Francis G. Caffey made an address before the Alabama State Bar Association at Montgomery on the United States Cotton Futures Act. — Francis Rogers has been appointed Instructor in Singing in the Yale School of Music. — Frederick G. Morgan went to London again during the summer, but has returned to his home at Aurora, Cayuga County, N.Y. — Prof. Angelo Hall has published a

pamphlet on *Songs of Love and War*. — J. R. Finlay is a collaborator with other mining engineers in the publication of the Rules and Regulations for Metal Mines, of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, at Washington. — Regis H. Post, former Governor of Porto Rico, has been at the Plattsburg camp this summer. — John Lockwood Dodge has been giving exhibitions in bronco busting at American Falls, Idaho. — V. Sydney Rothschild has been living abroad for some time. He now represents the Big Four Packing House in Genoa, Italy, retaining his association with a stock-brokerage office in New York. — Frederick W. Burlingham has renounced his stock-brokerage office and is now established as a life insurance counselor at 821 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., Chicago. — Gibson T. Williams has been for some time in Germany. His address is The Deutsche Bank, Munich, but he is living at Oberammergau. — Rev. Henry Phipps Ross is at Rossmont, Chamcook, St. Andrews, New Brunswick. — H. J. George is with the Miscoe Spring Water Company at Mendon. — The address of Edward L. Baker is 1508 Sheridan Road, North, Lake Forest, Ill. — Members representing the Class of 1891 on the S.S. *Finland* through the Panama Canal to San Francisco for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs were Rev. Minot Simons and Andrew Oliver. At San Francisco they met Dr. William H. Allen, Nicholas Longworth, Lewis K. Morse, Alfred Sutro, Rev. James R. Jenkins, Charles W. Willard, Torrey Everett, Charles R. Detrick, and William J. Farquhar. The Secretary received a pleasant telegram from these representatives the night of the dinner. — Friends of

the late Harvey H. Baker have recently sent out a communication for subscriptions toward a fund in memory of our classmate "To Promote the Efficiency of the Juvenile Courts of Massachusetts." The purpose of this fund is, first, to publish a study of Judge Baker's life and work; second, through lectures and publications, to bring to the attention of the public the latest results of juvenile court progress, whether here or elsewhere; third, to foster and develop the work which had become such a large part of Judge Baker's life. Subscriptions may be sent to Henry M. Williams, 16 State Street, Boston. — B. A. Gould has published a book, *The War Thoughts of an Optimist*.

1892.

PROF. A. R. BENNER, Sec.,  
Andover.

T. W. Lamont was elected president of the Associated Harvard Clubs at the annual meeting in San Francisco. — The following members of the Class attended the Plattsburg Camp in August: W. W. Churchill, J. Codman, N. L. Francis, J. W. Ganson, H. T. King, P. L. Spalding, T. C. Tebbets, C. C. Walker, F. N. Watriss, A. M. White, A. Woods. — Joseph Allen was recently elected to the Common Council of White Plains, N.Y. — W. D. Orcutt's latest novel is entitled *The Bachelors* (Harper & Brothers).

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, Sec.,  
721 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

Edward Heman Carpenter died of Bright's disease at Castine, Me., Oct. 3, 1915. He was born at Chicago, March 28, 1870, the son of George Nathaniel and Agnes Anthea (Williams) Carpenter. His family, which

was of old Vermont stock, soon returned to New England, and settled in Brookline. He fitted at the high school there, and entered Harvard in 1889, as a regular member of '93. For seven years after graduation he followed his father's business in the Mass. Mutual Life Ins. Co. He took an active part in the civic and religious life of Brookline, serving on committees and holding various offices in the First Parish Church and the Republican town organization. In October of 1900, on two days' notice, he removed to Castine, to take sole ownership and management of a twine and netting factory, which he called the "Castine Line & Twine Co." Here he remained till the end of his life. He built up this business to large proportions, and sent his fishing-lines from Newfoundland to the Pacific Coast. Again he entered vigorously and helpfully into the life of his community, as secretary of the Republican town committee, superintendent of schools, president of the local board of trade, etc. He was always much interested in boys' clubs, and was president of the "Castine Fraternity" of young men. He keenly enjoyed out-of-door sports, especially tennis, and the healthy simple life of a Maine coast town. His temperament was genial and buoyant, his friends many, his work honest and well done, his avocations useful to his day and generation, and his record a credit to the Class. In January, 1895, he married Lillian Saunders Cummings, of Brookline, who, with three children, survives him. — Guy Stevens Callender died of cerebral hemorrhage Aug. 8, 1915, at Indian Neck, Conn. He was born Nov. 9, 1865, at Hart's Grove, O., whither his father, Robert Foster Callender, had removed from the old

family town of Sheffield. His mother, Ivis Winslow, was a descendant of the Winslows of Plymouth Colony. Brought up on the farm, he longed for a college training, and finally worked his way through Oberlin, graduating in 1891. Unsatisfied, he came the next year to the Harvard Graduate School, where he experienced, as he used to say, the great awakening of his life. He received the A.B. in 1894, "as of 1893"; at the same time he took the A.M. After further study he took his Ph.D., on a thesis in Economics, in 1897. Meantime he gave the courses in Political Economy at Wellesley, and from 1897 to 1900 was an instructor at Harvard, conducting a course which he himself created, in American Economic History. In the latter year he was called to Bowdoin as Professor of Political Economy, and in 1903 took up the same work at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, which proved to be his permanent post. His specialty was the American history of his subject, and in it he became the leading authority. His books and his contributions to the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* have been called condensed masterpieces. His courses for graduate students in particular were the admiration of every man who took them. His enormous fund of facts, the skill with which he presented them, the acuteness of his mental processes, his inflexible honesty and sincerity, the generosity with which he shared the fruits of his labors with his colleagues, his untiring energy and vitality, made him an ideal teacher. Though he was "a singularly detached intellectual force, pursuing truth for its own sake, never distracted by personal interest, fearing no condemnation, seeking no favor," yet he was an intensely human and

inspiring companion, full of courage and hearty good-fellowship—a manly man. In spite of increasing illness he spared himself at no point where he could aid the College, his last contribution being a large share in the plans for the new business courses at Sheffield. And thus he wore himself out in harness for his beloved work. In June, 1904, he married Harriet Rice, of Cambridge, who, with one son, survives him. — Gilbert Francis Ordway was killed by a fall while climbing Mt. Rainier in Washington, Aug. 19, 1915. He was born at Dorchester, Feb. 26, 1870, the son of George Francis and Julia Maria (Gilbert) Ordway. He fitted at the Dorchester High and entered Harvard with the Class of '94. Completing his course in three years, he joined '93 as a senior. He then studied law at Boston University, receiving his LL.B. in 1896. He entered active practice with I. R. Clark, of Boston, and later became a partner with him, under the title of Clark & Ordway. Here he continued till his death, announcing "no change" in each successive Class Report. From 1899 to 1903 he was an instructor in the Boston University Law School. During the earlier years of his practice he took part in Republican politics, as a member of the Boston City Committee and the State Committee, and also as a campaign speaker. His professional work, however, became increasingly arduous, and of late years absorbed all his time and interest. His vacations were spent in walking and mountaineering trips; he became an experienced amateur alpinist, so that his death was peculiarly unexpected and regrettable. In June, 1907, he married Gertrude S. Worthington, of Caldwell, N.J., who survives him.



1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.,

107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

Allan Bradshaw Fay died in Washington, July 5, after an operation for appendicitis. He prepared for college at the Friends' School and the High School of Washington. After obtaining the degrees of A.B. and A.M., he spent two years on a California ranch for the sake of his health, and then was appointed instructor and later Professor at Gallaudet College; in the noble profession of teaching the deaf, he won notable success. He was an efficient member of the Washington Harvard Club, serving since 1909 as Secretary of its Scholarship Committee. He was also Secretary of the Federal Schoolmen's Club and assisted his father in editing the *American Annals of the Deaf*. — The Secretary has only recently learned of the death of Elliott Baird Coues. His sister, Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, writes: "After obtaining the degree of M.D. at Bellevue and engaging for a year in general practice, he turned his attention to laboratory and pathological work. He first was drawn to the study of malaria and went to the tropics, Haiti and Santo Domingo, remaining there for several years. After two years in Vienna, he returned to New York and entered the Carnegie Research Institute. His constitution had been undermined by fevers contracted in the West Indies, though this seemed to have little effect on his tireless energy. During an outbreak of meningitis in New York nine years ago, he spent, through many weeks, eighteen hours a day, working side by side with Dr. Simon Flexner for the discovery of a meningitis serum (afterwards completed by Dr. Flexner). Under this strain his health

gave way, and he came to me in Berlin in 1905 where he was still able to do some work in the Virchow Hospital. Again he insisted on returning to New York, where, after a ravaging attack of fever that same autumn, he was obliged to abandon work. He lived in Switzerland for seven years on a *chaise longue*. It is impossible to describe the torture of those long years of inaction. He would often say that they had not been wasted, as he had thought out several lines of work, especially on cancer, for a book on which he was preparing material. After great agonies heroically supported, he passed away, on Jan. 2, 1913." — R. T. W. Moss is serving with the Allies in Serbia. — F. L. Olmsted has resigned the Charles Eliot Professorship of Landscape Architecture at Harvard. — D. A. Ellis has been appointed Lecturer on School Administration at Harvard.

1895.

CLASS COMMITTEE,

50 State St., Room 50, Boston.

The Committee appointed on Commencement Day to arrange for the election of a Class Secretary sent out notices during the last week in October calling for nominations. The Committee requested that any five members of the Class who desired to make a nomination for the Class Secretaryship send the name of their candidate, together with their own names, to W. S. Youngman, 19 Congress St., Boston, chairman of the Committee, before Dec. 1, 1915. The Committee, believing that the work of the Secretary in the next five years — particularly the preparation for the reunion of the Class on the 25th anniversary of its graduation — is likely to be onerous, recommends that an assistant secre-

tary be provided for, this assistant to be appointed by the man who is elected Class Secretary, in order to insure coöperation. As soon as practicable after the nominations are closed, this Committee will prepare a ballot to be sent to every member of the Class. The Committee will call for a postal ballot on these candidates, all ballots to be forwarded to the chairman of the Committee, at the address given above, before the date set on the ballot for the closing of the polls. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes will be declared elected. When the selection has been made, the Committee will ask the successful nominee to make his appointment for assistant secretary, and the name and address of the new Secretary and of his assistant will be sent to the Class. — A. S. Pier gives, in the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* for Oct. 6, a very vivid account of the life at the Plattsburg Camp. In addition to Pier, the following '95 men attended the August camp: R. C. Grew, E. J. Holmes, G. L. Lincoln, H. W. Smith, and J. W. Worthington. — Alonzo Rothschild, a temporary member of the Class, was accidentally drowned while bathing near his home, Brook Farm, East Foxboro, Sept. 29, 1915. He was born in New York City, Oct. 30, 1862, and after a successful career in New York as a journalist, and as editor of the *Jewelers' Weekly*, came to Harvard in 1891 to study English composition and literature. He spent one year in College, and then went to live at East Foxboro, where, up to the time of his death, he had devoted himself to writing. In addition to various articles of note, most prominent of which is a short biography of Nathan Hale, he wrote *Lincoln, Master of Men*. As was pointed out

by a speaker at our recent Vicennial Dinner, this is one of the best books yet written about Lincoln, and will long stand as a noteworthy study of those qualities of leadership which contributed so largely to Lincoln's success. A second book on Lincoln, dealing with another aspect of his character, was ready for the press at the time of Rothschild's death, and will appear later.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec.,  
30 State St., Boston.

Changes of address: F. H. Rathbun, 540 W. 122d St., New York; G. E. Smith, 38 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. — Plans are being made for the Twentieth Reunion which will occur next June. You will receive notices giving all details of the events from June 21-25, 1916. The Fifth Class Report is to be issued for this Reunion and you are requested to send promptly to the Secretary the information asked for on the special blank you will receive for this purpose.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec.,  
60 State St., Boston.

Dr. D. Cheever, surgeon on the staff of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, is to be in charge of the Second Harvard Surgical Unit which is soon to be established at one of the British Base hospitals. — C. P. Drury is serving as a member of the Special Committee on Taxation appointed by Gov. Walsh to report its findings and recommendations to the next legislature. — J. D. Phillips was recently elected treasurer of Houghton Mifflin Co. — A. W. Blakemore is a candidate for Mayor of Newton. He served several terms on the Board of Aldermen, and was chairman of the

Board during the latter years of his service. — Rev. H. E. Safford, upon completion of his leave of absence, is returning to his missionary duties at the Baptist College at Rangoon, Burma. He sailed from Seattle Oct. 19 on the steamship *Aki-Maru*. On his arrival at Yokohama he goes by rail to Kobe, then by boat to Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang; and from this last point by another steamer to Rangoon. — The Secretary has received from C. M. Weld the following pamphlets, *The Ores of Virginia*, and *The Ancient Sedimentary Iron Ores of British India*. — Please note the following changes of address: Dr. N. V. Wood, 520 Beacon St., Boston; E. Croker, 50 Congress St., Boston; W. L. Garrison, Jr., home address, 65 Sterling St., W. Newton. — The *Spokane Chronicle* of Sept. 2 contains a notice of the death of Frank Taber Bement at St. Luke's Hospital, Spokane, Wash., on Sept. 2, 1915. He was the son of John Porter and Mary Elizabeth (Taber) Bement, and was born at Waverly, Iowa, Sept. 4, 1871. Before coming to Harvard he received the degrees of B.S. and A.B. from Upper Iowa University. His connection with the Class was only during the College year 1896-97. After receiving his A.B. degree at Harvard he entered the wholesale lumber business in Spokane, and became the senior member of the Bement-Harold Lumber Co. He married Mabel Estella Newcomb Jan. 12, 1899, at Shell Rock, Ia. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.,  
Andover.

George Oakes Tobey, Jr., son of

George O. and Blanche H. (Waterman) Tobey, was born in Augusta, Me., Sept. 24, 1876, and died at Wareham, Aug. 11, 1915, as the result of appendicitis. Tobey prepared for Harvard under a private tutor and entered College in 1894 in the Class of '98. He received his degree of A.B. with the Class and then entered the Law School. He remained there for two years, but withdrew during the years 1900 and 1901. He passed the Massachusetts Bar examination in 1901; returned to the Law School that year; received his degree of LL.B. in the spring of 1902 and after graduation entered the law office of Stetson & Stetson, New Bedford, where he remained until March, 1903. In 1903 he was elected selectman to the town of Wareham for a period of three years; also overseer of the poor and assessor. In 1906 he was again elected selectman and acted as chairman for that body. Since that period he has lived in Wareham, where he practised law and became identified with the local interests. Tobey was unmarried.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,

7 Water St., Room 912, Boston.

Robert A. Leeson and Walworth Pierce have been elected directors of the New England Trust Co., Boston. — E. P. Davis has been elected vice-president of the Northwestern Trust Co., of St. Paul, Minn. — James A. Moyer has been appointed by the Massachusetts Board of Education, with the approval of the Council, director of the Department of University Extension and Correspondence Instruction. — E. B. Tewksbury has changed his address to 44 Morningside Drive, N.Y. City. — Claude C. Leitner, 10 Tremont

St., Boston, "announces removal of office from 158 Summer St. to the above address for efficiency and the installation of a telephone for your convenience." — Edwin E. Perry has moved his office to 50 Congress St., Room 716, Boston. — J. W. Farley and P. D. Haughton were among those who attended the training camp for business and professional men at Plattsburg, N.Y., in August and F. M. Alger attended one at Fort Sheridan, Mich. — Carl G. John, Jr., died March 9, 1915, at Pasadena, Cal. — George D. Dutton is treasurer of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. — Edward E. Elder has moved his law office to 60 State St., Room 607, Boston. — Henry W. Thompson has been elected a member of the council of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*.

1900.

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, Sec.,  
59 Temple Pl., Boston.

*Addresses:* E. F. Metcalf, business, 309 West Genesee St., Auburn, N.Y.; E. D. Gould, home, 1368 Commonwealth Ave., Allston; A. S. Friend, home, 120 West 86th St., New York; Capt. W. H. Armstrong, U.S.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; A. A. Benesch, home, 1106 E. 99th St., Cleveland, O.; M. Davis, home, 701 North E St., Tacoma, Wash.; F. B. Cherington, business, 115 Middle Divinity Hall, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Smith, Jr., Lincoln St., Hingham; Dr. J. T. Williams, 74 Water St., Morristown, N.J.; G. W. Walter, care of Franklin Walter, Jr., 89 Winthrop Road, Brookline; R. C. Dunning, care of Mrs. Katharine M. C. Meredith, care of American Express Co., Paris, France; E. Heard, 20 Louisburg Sq., Boston; Cecil H. Taylor, home, 616 Trumbull Ave., Detroit, Mich.;

A. F. Gotthold, home, 165 West 58th St., N.Y. City; C. S. Gilman, N. Main St., Wolfboro, N.H.; T. D. Brown, business, 5 Park Sq., Room 35, Boston. — For the last 15 years E. H. Smith has been engaged in civil engineering, including railroad, municipal, and highway engineering. His home address is 26 Vermont St. and his business address is 137½ State St., Springfield. — Oct. 4, Capt. M. Churchill gave an illustrated talk at the Harvard Club of Boston on "Modern Field Artillery." During the past summer he has been senior instructor at the joint field artillery camp at Tobyhanna, Pa. — R. W. Stone published in June Bulletin No. 612 of the United States Geological Survey, *Guide Book to Western United States; The Overland Route*. — R. D. Crane has been appointed secretary of the Board of Trade, Cambridge. — G. G. Hubbard is in the aviation branch of the English army. His address is Squadron No. 1, Royal Flying Corps, British Expeditionary Force, France. — R. J. Graves is vice-president of the Harvard Club of New Hampshire. — G. C. Kimball is treasurer of the Associated Harvard Clubs. — A. S. Gilman's health failed two years ago. In recovering it he has been engaged in farming at Saxton's River, Vt., and writes that he has become so engrossed in that pursuit of happiness that he would like to end his days milking a cow. — P. Whitney has a 20,000-acre ranch in the Sacramento Valley, Cal., where he grows everything from oranges to hay and raises everything from chickens to racehorses. He contributes occasionally to newspapers and periodicals. — E. F. Metcalf is general manager of the Columbian Rope Company, vice-president of Foster, Ross & Co., and

director of the Nat. Bank of Auburn, all of Auburn, N.Y.; also a director of the American Mutual Compensation Ins. Co., New York City, and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn. — Among the '00 men who attended the camp at Plattsburg last summer were C. D. Draper, D. G. Harris, C. Hatch, S. Forbes, J. S. Cochrane, J. L. Saltonstall, E. H. George, G. H. Mifflin, Jr., J. M. Glidden, L. Williams, R. C. Bolling, B. A. G. Fuller, T. M. Shaw, H. Tappin, and F. E. Smith, Jr. — J. S. Minary is with the Louisville Ry. Co., Louisville, Ky. — F. Wyman, '2d, organized in 1914 the Andrew Kerr Co., which is engaged in growing clams at Plymouth. — R. B. Bedford is manager of the eastern branch of the Clarage Fan Co., Singer Bldg., N.Y. City. — W. G. Mortland is president of the Mortland Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. — E. H. Moeller is an architect with offices at 392 Pearl St., Buffalo, N.Y. His home address is 136 Hodge Ave. — H. K. Boutwell has been appointed assistant in bacteriology and F. B. Talbot instructor in pediatrics at the Harvard Medical School for one year from Sept. 1, 1915. — F. H. Simonds has recently published *The Great War; The Second Phase*. (N.Y., Mitchell Kennerley, 1915.) — J. S. Cochrane was in charge of the squad of the American Ambulance Corps at St. Pol until his resignation last spring. — R. W. Stebbins had temporary charge of one of the squads in the Dunkirk section of the American Ambulance. — H. B. Stanton also is working in one of the branches of the American Ambulance Corps in Paris. — J. D. Barney has been appointed assistant in genito-urinary surgery at the Harvard Medical School for one year from Sept. 1,

1915. — **Frederick Hall Beals** died at Newark, N.J., Oct. 16. After graduating he taught science in Worcester for two years and then returned to Harvard and took graduate work in physics, receiving an A.M. in 1903. He went West and taught physics in Los Angeles, Cal., for six years, three of them as a professor in Occidental College. In 1909 he came East, taught for a time in Plainfield and for the last four years in Newark. Beals wrote for scientific journals and was keenly interested in the improvement of physics teaching throughout the country.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.,

14 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

The following changes of address should be noted: Capt. Brainerd Taylor is now located at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I.; H. S. Hyde is living at 43 Dwight St., Brookline; N. T. Weitzel is in Frankfort, Ky.; DeLancey P. White is now located in White Building, Utica, N.Y.; J. F. Briggs, 263 Pleasant St., New Bedford; Vanderveer Custis, 4746 18th Ave., Seattle, Wash.; H. C. Small, 1111 E. 75th St. Terrace, Kansas City, Mo.; Chas. R. Small, 38 Crescent St., Cambridge; A. P. Young, 294 Ashmont St., Dorchester; D. C. Williams, Culpeper, Va.; C. H. Wyman, 1627 Tremont St., Denver, Col. — Our Class Tree, an elm, has been planted in the Yard about halfway between University and Harvard Halls. — W. L. Cropley, formerly a member of the firm of Messrs. Markoe, Morgan & Whitney, is now associated with Messrs. White, Weld & Co., 14 Wall St., N.Y. City. — Seven members of the Class attended the military instruction camp at Plattsburg from

Sept. 6 to Oct. 10. One of the drill masters was 1st Lieut. H. T. Bull, who is one of the Class representatives in the regular army. — Addresses are wanted for the following: Rev. Wayne Heyser Bowers, Frank Ellsworth Elliott, Dwight Durkee Evans, John Chapman Hilles Fitz, George Rupe Ford, Robert Chester Goodale, Ferdinand Hörstmann, Robert Hayne Leavell, Owen Orville Miller, Cecil Albert Moore, Philip Hooper Moore, William Bleecker Newlin, Silas Frank Poole, Philip Lawrence Whitney. — W. H. Laverack, who is in business in Buffalo and has rarely returned to Cambridge since graduation, was one of the Class to appear for the Yale Game on Nov. 20.

## 1902.

B. WENDELL, JR., *Sec.*,  
44 State St., Boston.

The following changes of address should be noted: J. Oakley Carson, Mahin Advertising Agency, Monroe Building, Chicago, Ill., residence, Hinsdale, Ill.; George Oliver Carpenter, Jr., 1226 Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo. — C. P. Kendall, who has been principal of the Oliver Ames High School in North Easton, has been made the head of Howard Seminary, a school for girls in West Bridgewater. — H. C. Thorndike has been appointed a special justice of the Brockton police court.

## 1903.

ROGER ERNST, *Sec.*,  
48 Robeson St., Jamaica Plain.

Charles Robert Cross, Jr., died Oct. 9, 1915, at the military hospital at Dinard, France, as a result of injuries received by the overturning of an automobile in which he was carrying supplies to the hospital for the

American Distribution Service. Cross was born in Boston, June 17, 1881. His father, Prof. Charles R. Cross, has been for many years Professor of Physics at Mass. Institute of Technology. His mother, Marianna Pike, came from an old Newburyport family. He received his education for College at Noble & Greenough's School, Boston, and entered College in the autumn of 1899 with the Class of 1903. He received his A.B. degree in due course, then attended the Harvard Law School for three years, taking his LL.B. there in 1906. He then took a year's work at the Mass. Institute of Technology, having the intention of taking up patent law as his specialty. He never carried out this idea, however, but went at once into the office of Boyden, Palfrey, Bradlee & Twombly, general law practitioners in Boston. He stayed in their office until the summer of 1913, when he decided either to start in practice independently or to go into business. He went for several months on a hunting trip in the Canadian Northwest, then spent the next winter without occupation. He went again in the spring of 1914 on a long trip hunting big game in the Canadian Northwest. Shortly after his return to the East in January, 1915, he went to France with the idea of doing some useful work for the Allied cause. For several weeks he drove an automobile ambulance in the American Ambulance Service at Dunkirk, France. He then offered his services to Dr. Richard P. Strong, head of the American Sanitary Commission in Serbia, and went by way of Austria-Hungary to Nish, where for several months he assisted the Commission in the executive features of its work. About July 1, 1915, he returned to Paris and engaged actively

in the work of the American Distribution Service in distributing supplies of all kinds to some 700 military hospitals throughout France. It was while engaged in this valuable work that he met his untimely death. Although Cross made the law his profession, his greatest interest in life was in facing the dangers and excitements of strenuous outdoor sport. During his college course, he became an expert mountaineer, in the course of his four summers climbing most of the difficult Swiss peaks. This side of his life cannot be described more poetically than he has written of it himself in the *Decennial Report*: "During the first four years after leaving the Law School I hunted for many months in the Northwest; I saw a summer pass and a fall while I traveled the woods and mountains of the upper Stickeen and the head-waters of the Mackenzie in search of bear and moose and sheep; a spring came and a summer went as I wandered among the snowy cloud-shrouded peaks of the Alaska peninsula, trailing the great brown bear in his haunts by the Behring Sea; and again as I followed the bear and the white sheep of the North over the ragged mountains of the Kenai, the fall days grew short and the winter's snows drove down. And in the last three years, even since I perforce have become closely bound to the city and a lawyer's work therein, still my red god has led me each fall for a few weeks to the marshes and barrens of Newfoundland, where the caribou yet move ghost-like among the woods and through the fogs driving low across the open, and where, as in Saltatha's country of the musk ox, 'the lakes are sometimes misty and sometimes blue and the loons cry often.'" — D. D. L. McGrew, who returned in July after

six months' service with the American Ambulance Corps in France, gave at the Class Round Table Dinner at the Boston Harvard Club in October a most interesting description of his experiences and observations of the conduct of the war in Alsace. — The following 1903 men attended either the August or the September business men's military training camp at Plattsburg, N.Y.: E. DeT. Bechtel, Edward Bowditch, Jr., A. F. Breed, W. A. Chadbourne, Grenville Clark, E. J. D. Coxe, Oswald Chew, R. Derby, Roger Ernst, H. H. Flagg, Matthew Hale, W. L. Hanavan, William James, D. K. Jay, J. A. Knowles, H. Krumbhaar, A. Lawson, R. W. Magrane, C. E. McGlensey, V. C. Mather, R. W. Page, H. L. Riker, R. K. Safford, P. Sayward, A. H. Schefer, T. Stokes, W. N. Taylor, and W. Tuckerman. — F. M. Barton is teaching at the Fessenden School, West Newton. — A. S. Beatman's address after Oct. 1, 1915, will be 1455 Undercliff Ave., New York. — J. H. Hall's address is High Bridge, N.J. — W. W. Jones, 825 E. 2d So. St., Salt Lake City, Utah, is Plant Pathologist and Smoke Expert for the American Smelting and Refining Company at its plant near Salt Lake City. — M. S. Keith, Jr., is in the employ of the Natick Box Company, manufacturers of paper boxes, Natick. — C. G. Loring, who was recently married in London to the daughter of Ambassador Page, will make his home at 8 Otis Pl., Boston, after Oct. 1, 1915. — C. H. Outland's address is care of American Express Company, Paris, France. — J. L. White has been appointed assistant to the general superintendent of transportation of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company at Wilmington, N.C.

1904.

PATSON DANA, Sec.,  
513 Barristers' Hall, Boston.

A Class luncheon and football party was held Oct. 30 at the City Club. After the luncheon several members of the Class attended the Harvard-Penn. State game in a body. — Carl W. Blossom, who was married in Detroit in April, is now living in Cleveland, O. — T. H. Ellis is serving as a lieutenant in the English army. When last heard from he was with the 8th Royal North Lancashire Regiment at the Dardanelles.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, Sec.,  
25 Broad St., New York.

Walter S. Hertzog is teaching at the Hollywood High School, Los Angeles, Cal. His address is 318 North Maryland Ave., Glendale, Los Angeles County, Cal. — G. D. Scholl has resigned his position as copper metallurgist with the Experimental Department of Phelps, Dodge & Co., to accept the position of constructing and erecting engineer for Walter E. Lumina, distillation and chemical engineer, Boston. His Boston address will be 88 Broad St. — Alfred W. Smith's address has been changed from Newmarket, N.H., to Vergennes, Vt., where he is Superintendent of Schools. — George D. Gribble writes to the Secretary for the first time in ten years. His account of his experiences will be of interest to the many men in his Class who have not heard of him since 1905: "When I left Harvard and America in 1905 it was to go to Munich, where I was immatriculated in the Philosophical Faculty of the University, but did not remain long, as I had to return to England, where I worked for a while in Reuter's of-

fice. From there, after another visit to Germany, I migrated to Paris, where I lived on and off for the next seven years, engaged in newspaper, dramatic, and literary work generally. My abode was somewhere in the Latin quarter and later on the topmost pinnacle of the 'Butte' (Montmartre). In Paris I saw little of the Anglo-American set, though I made periodical appearances on the right bank. I met a few classmates, studying at the Beaux-Arts, and also other Harvard men. In Paris I was present at the inauguration of the Harvard Club (of Paris) which took place at a dinner given by Ambassador Bacon at the U.S. Embassy. After my marriage in Paris, I went with my wife to Switzerland and Italy, where we stayed for a few months, going from there to Munich. In Munich we lived for a few months, returning again to Paris where our daughter was born. In 1913 we were again in Munich, where we remained till the outbreak of the war. We managed, fortunately, to get across the Swiss frontier just before England declared war on Germany, or else I should have shared the fate of my compatriots and have been interned. From Switzerland we again went to Italy, this time to Florence, where we settled in a picturesque abode on the heights of San Miniato and here we are still at the present writing (Aug., 1915). For the present it seems impossible to make further projects as long as we are in the throes of Armageddon. (*Note.* I have offered my services to the War Office, so far without success.) In concluding, I should like to state if it is not out of place, that to me as an Englishman, it has been a proud satisfaction to know the stand my American *Alma Mater* has taken with regard to the



war. It has sensibly added to the debt of gratitude I shall always feel to Harvard and the Class of 1905. Publications: *Rubarijat des Omar Chajjam* (German rendering of Fitzgerald's *Rubaiyat*: Insel Verlag, Leipzig, 1907); *Arabesques* (collection of verses in two languages, printed privately); and *The Master Works of Richard Wagner*: Everett, London, 1913." — J. L. Rogers's address is 64 Howard Parkway, New Rochelle, N.Y. — Wm. E. H. Neiler, rector of St. Paul's Church, Kittanning, Pa., died in Trenton, N.J., Aug. 20, 1915. After graduation Neiler took post-graduate work and also taught English at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tenn. He was for one year, 1908-09, rector of a church in Pittsburgh, and since that time has been continuously in Kittanning.

1906.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, Sec.,

111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

L. A. Andros's address is 597 Terrace Rd., Portland, Or. — J. O. Bailey is assistant attorney-general of the State of Oregon; address, Salem, Or. — S. K. Becker's address is University Club, Bridgeport, Conn. — G. R. J. Boggs's business address is 85 Devonshire St., Boston. — E. H. Bonelli's business address is 60 State St., Boston. — G. F. H. Bowers's business address is 18 Walnut St., Worcester. — R. W. Brown's permanent address is 710 Barrister's Hall, Boston. — Philip Castleman's address is in care of Boston Board of Health. — P. W. L. Cox's address is 300 Woods Rd., Solvay, N.Y. — H. E. Ditmars's address is 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. — C. B. Dyar's address is in care of U.S. Embassy, Wilhelmplatz, Berlin, Germany. — H. E. Eaton's

address is 97 Exchange St., Portland, Me. — W. B. Esselen's address is R.F.D. 37, Medfield. — M. N. Fay's address is 707 New York Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill. — J. O. Foss's address is 226 Bay State Rd., Boston. — E. Fraser-Campbell is with Burro Mountain Copper Co., Tyrone, New Mex. — E. D. Gardner's address is 7 No. Orchard St., New Bedford. — E. B. Ginsburg's address is 576 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. — W. G. Graves's business address is 606 Capital Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. — F. H. Grey's address is Gramatan Court Apts., Bronxville, N.Y. — M. C. Gutman's address is 14 Wall St., New York, N.Y. — R. L. Hale is instructor in economics in Columbia University; home address, 12 East 85th St., New York, N.Y. — C. B. Hibbard's address is 30 Church St., New York, N.Y. — R. W. Hughes's address is 367 Harvard St., Cambridge. — C. M. Kelley's address is P.O. Box 119, Westminster. — R. G. Kellogg's address is 340 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. — S. I. Langmaid's address is 530 McLeod Ave., Missoula, Mont. — M. McBurney's address is 83 Pine St., New York, N.Y. — D. Macomber's address is 76 Prince St., West Newton. — L. J. de G. deMilhau's address is 1022 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. — J. J. Mollowney's address is in care of State Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pa. — J. T. Mulroy's address is 50 Bow St., Somerville. — C. L. Pitkin's address is 4 West Cedar St., Boston. — C. H. Poor, Jr.'s address is 15 Beacon St., Boston. — D. T. Pottinger's address is 44 Martin St., Cambridge. — C. R. Reed's address is Amherst. — W. G. Reed's address is Bureau of Farm Management, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. — A. N. Reggio's address is

Beverly Farms. — G. E. Richardson's business address is 159 Devonshire St., Boston; home address, 7 Moron St., Lynn. — A. W. Soule's residence address is 1070 Beacon St., Brookline. — R. E. Sperry's address is care of The Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. — H. L. Terhune's business address is now care of Hallgarten & Co., 5 Nassau St., New York, N.Y. — Rev. E. K. Thurlow's address is Wuhu, China. — C. B. Walsh's address is 35 W. 64th St., New York, N.Y. — T. W. Watkins's address is South High School, Youngstown, O. — P. J. Whitehill's address is 307 Parkway, Utica, N.Y. — R. H. M. Wilcox's address is 112 Washington Ave., Winthrop. — E. Wilder, Jr.'s address is 55 Wall St., New York, N.Y. — A. W. Williams's address is care of Chief Surgeon, U.S. Army, Manila, P.I. — R. H. Williams's address is Tyrone, New Mex. — H. L. Williford's address is 5488 East End Ave., Chicago, Ill. — C. P. Wood is assistant professor of music at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. — Our classmate, Arthur Campbell Blagden, died at Burlington, Vt., on Sept. 8, 1915, after undergoing a serious operation. In his death we have lost one of the strongest and truest men in the Class. His interest in its affairs was unfailing and he could always be counted upon to devote thought and labor to them. Probably no man in the Class enjoyed such unanimous respect and affection. As an organization we shall sorely miss his leadership and sound judgment; and for us personally there cannot be repaired the loss of the sense of strength that came merely from knowing that there was among us Arthur Blagden with his stubborn principles of right and honor. Blagden was born at New York, April

22, 1884. His parents were Samuel Phillips and Julia Goodman (Clark) Blagden. He prepared for College at Groton School, where he was a prefect. In College he kept good books about him and read them. He studied hard, for exercise played football on the Second Eleven, ran, boxed and played squash; he represented the University in an intercollegiate debate and was a member of the Porcellian, Sphinx, and Hasty Pudding Clubs, the Institute of 1770 and the Signet Society. His judgment upon undergraduate affairs was much sought and had great weight because, although in our day counsels were often divided, everybody had faith in Blagden. He was elected Class Orator for the Commencement Exercises. In 1909 he graduated from the Law School, where he had been a leading member of his class and an editor of the Law Review, and began practice in New York in the office of Messrs. Cary & Robinson. The firm subsequently was changed to Cary & Carroll, and in due course Blagden became a member of it. In politics he was a republican until 1912, when he became a progressive. He always considered it a duty to take an active part in politics, and this he did to the extent permitted by the exigencies of an absorbing professional practice and a growing family. It was characteristic of Blagden's high sense of public duty in general that the last act of his life was attendance at the military training camp at Plattsburg, N.Y. He was a trustee of the Brearley School, to which he devoted much time, and a member of the Racquet and Tennis and Harvard Clubs of New York. On June 22, 1908, Blagden was married to Lydia Lawrence Mason Jones by whom and their three little girls he is survived.

1907.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Sec.,  
2 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

H. H. Fay is a member of the firm of Frank Hill Smith, of Dayton, O., designers and builders of reinforced concrete structures, and has opened an office for the firm at 50 Congress St., Boston. — Du B. Beale is practising law at 31 Nassau St., New York. — F. H. Lahee's address is 42 Concord Ave., Cambridge. — Arthur J. Walsh is now in the Philadelphia office of the *Saturday Evening Post*. His home address is 8 Church Road, Ardmore, Pa. — P. S. Fiske is associated with the Henry Paper Co. of Lincoln, N.H. His permanent address is 33 Grove St., Winchester. — F. M. Gunther is second secretary to the American Embassy, London, Eng.

1908.

GUY EMERSON, Sec.,  
80 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

The Class learned with unusual regret of the death of George Stetson Taylor in London, on Oct. 19, as a result of an operation. Not only was he particularly popular in the Class because of his character and personality, but the work he had done up to this time made it more than probable that he would have been one of the most successful men in the Class from the point of view of constructive achievement. He was born at Orange, N.J., May 22, 1886. He graduated from the Newark Academy, entering Harvard in 1904. Throughout his college career he took part in the class activities with enthusiasm and energy. After graduation he went into the contracting business, obtaining a job as common laborer with the O'Rourke Engineering Company. He attracted the attention of his superiors, and

after a series of promotions, qualified himself to take a position with the T. Crimmins Contracting Company in connection with work on the Erie Barge Canal. When his section of the work was completed he received an offer from the T. A. Gillespie Company, and, after a considerable experience with them, went into business for himself. His private venture was progressing satisfactorily when the war broke out and put a stop to all new contracting work. In the fall of 1914 Taylor sailed for Europe with the determination of offering his services to the Red Cross. His first work was done at Dieppe, where a hospital was being opened. A larger opportunity offering in another hospital, under the auspices of the French Government, at Yvetôt, he entered the service of this institution in Dec. 1914, and shortly thereafter came to the United States to explain the work to persons of influence in the United States and to collect funds for the hospital. He continued in this work until Sept. 1915, when he went to London and married an English girl, Miss Hilda Dancocks, at Haycroft, Surrey, on Sept. 30. In the meantime he had received an offer from his old employers, the T. A. Gillespie Company, and was about to return to America to accept the position when he died in London. — Rudolph Altrocchi has accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of Romance Languages in the University of Chicago. — George Ball has come to New York. He is in the forwarding department of the United Fruit Company at 17 Battery Place, and expects to remain in New York permanently. — With the addition of Gordon Glass to the group of 1908 men in New York last winter, two of the three Class

Marshals are now in this city, and we are looking forward to a considerable number of celebrations during the year. — Barr Comstock has moved his law offices to 601-605 India Bldg., 84 State St., Boston. — Gordon Glass is now connected with the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, 115 Broadway, N.Y. — John Lodge is connected with the engineering firm of Sanderson & Porter, 52 William St., N.Y. — Orville Rogers, after spending considerable time in France with the "Harvard Unit," which took charge of one of the four services of the American Ambulance Hospital from April 1 to July 1, has now returned to Boston, where he has received an appointment in the Mass. General Hospital. — C. W. Short, Jr., has opened an office at 33 West 42d St., for the practice of architecture. — Paul Woodman has just returned from an extended trip to South America for his firm, the Bowers Rubber Works of San Francisco. He is to be married very shortly, and will probably represent the company either in Philadelphia or Pittsburg. — The following 1908 men attended the first training camp at Plattsburg: Butt, Goddard, Park, Derby, Wood, Ellis, Cruger, Grinnell, Grant, Gilder, Moore, Brown, King, White, Prince, Carter, Rockwell, Howe, Howes, Langstaff, Homans, Vance, and Fahnestock.

## 1909.

F. A. HARDING, Sec.,  
52 Fulton St., Boston.

John C. Bills, Jr., who is among the "lost men" in the Class Report, has since July been engaged in special legal work with the Department of Justice, San Juan, Porto Rico. — Paul Hayes is a chemist with the

Graton & Knight Company, tanners, Worcester. His home is at 8 Browning Ave., Dorchester. — A. S. Olmstead, 2d, is practising law in Philadelphia, Room 700, West End Trust Bldg. — Warren F. Whittier is now engaged in agricultural work at Marshall, Ark. — The address of Arthur S. Dockham is now 264 7th St., Coulton, Cal. — O. G. Wood and D. M. Osborne have both been made vice-presidents of the Merchants' National Bank of Boston. — William G. King is now vice-president of the Electric Sign Service Co., 425 24th St., Ogden, Utah. — Edward S. Allen is an instructor in the Colleges of Engineering & Architecture, Ann Arbor, Mich. He has just returned from Germany, and was married on Aug. 9 to Miss Minnie Müller-Liebenwalde in Berlin. — C. F. Rausch is with Fiske & Co., 25 Arch St., Boston. — E. C. Cowdin, 2d, and Norman Prince are both in the Aviation Corps of the French army and have recently been decorated for distinguished service. — H. S. Waite is engaged in engineering work in London and expects to move to France before long. — Raymond A. Sapp died June 2, 1915, at his home in Wyant, Ill. He was greatly interested in agriculture, and had become a leader in a movement for improving farm lands in that part of the State. — In addition to a number of extra copies of the Sexennial Report, the Secretary now has a number of copies of the First Report issued in May, 1910, and has secured the balance of the Class Albums published in Senior year. These he will gladly send to those who want them. — Information concerning the whereabouts of the following men, whom the Secretary is unable to locate, will be appreciated: H. F. Albee, E. A. An-

draws, A. B. Cleaveland, C. DeL. Dederick, I. H. Fairfield, F. I. Laing, B. D. Lewis, J. E. McGillicuddy, W. C. Parmely.

1910.

C. C. LITTLE, Sec.,  
Cottage St., Brookline.

The following changes of address have been reported: E. L. Derby, Jr., Iahpeming, Mich.; E. E. Robbins, Jr., 101 School St., New Bedford; J. F. Day, 2006 N. St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Marcus H. Dall, Samarcand, N.C.; H. C. Jelleson, 2019 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Nield, Box 77, Shreveport, La.; L. Vold, Univ. of N. Dakota, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; L. F. Whitney, Houghton Co., Electric Light Co., Calumet, Mich.; A. F. Elwell, 2054 E. 115th St., Cleveland, O.; W. S. Roberts, Clarkesville, Ga.; E. V. M. Long, 1544 Vanar St., Wichita, Kan.; H. Y. Masten, Hotel Florence, San Diego, Cal.; W. Rohler, Boston City Hospital, Boston; A. R. Teachout, Jr., 13889 Terrace Rd., E. Cleveland, O.; J. B. Sumner, University Club, Ithaca, N.Y.; L. A. Sussdorf, Flushing, N.Y.; G. W. Kinkaddon, Tulsa, Okla.; B. B. Early, 311 Trust Bldg., Rockford, Ill.; F. W. Tomkins, Jr., Valle Crucis, N.C. — The starting gun of the Sexennial Campaign has recently been fired in the shape of a notice asking for preliminary information and announcing a dinner of the Class, given at the invitation of the New York members of the Class. This dinner was held at the New York Harvard Club on Friday, Nov. 5, the night preceding the Princeton game. A considerable delegation attended from Boston to encourage the effort made by our New York classmates. The committees for the Sexennial have also been ap-

pointed. The General Committee consists of G. P. Gardner, Jr., chairman; R. Haydock, S. T. Hicks, R. Amory, L. M. Little, and C. C. Little. Sub-committees are on finance, amusement, dinner, publicity and printing, and transportation. On these committees, which will be added to from time to time, are G. G. Browne, E. K. Merrihew, G. C. Prince, M. Prince, J. E. Thayer, Jr., G. S. West, H. Nawn, P. W. Carter, G. Crosbie. — It is planned to hold a preparatory dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston, Jan. 15. Every one should make a special effort to attend this dinner. It is to be an occasion of especial interest and importance, as it marks our first chance of the year to get together and to greet our New York hosts who are planning to pay us a return visit. If notices of these events fail to reach you it is because your correct address is not in the Secretary's hands; a matter which you alone can remedy. — W. E. Soule has been appointed registrar of the alumni of Exeter; he will also assist in the mathematics department of the School. — Louis Goldburg has been appointed third assistant U.S. District Attorney in Boston.

1911.

J. A. SWEETSER, Sec.,  
37 Warren St., Brookline.

*Notice to Class:* The Secretary wishes to urge all men in the Class, who can possibly afford it, to take out twenty-year endowment life-insurance policies for the benefit of the Class. As you all know, this is the method which has been adopted to raise at least \$100,000 by our Twenty-Fifth Anniversary, which fund is to be turned over to the College at that time. Tuckerman and Corcoran, of

the insurance firm of O'Brien & Russell, 8 Water St., Boston, have been appointed to undertake this work, and have obtained to date about \$40,000 worth of policies. There has been some criticism of this plan, but we know of no other better one by which the fund can be raised, and we therefore feel that it is the duty of all men, for whom it is financially possible, to support it. One man may take out a \$1000 policy or a \$500 policy alone, or two or more men may take out a policy together. All details may be obtained from Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., or Michael Corcoran at 8 Water St., Boston, if you have not already received circulars from them. This is a Class work being undertaken for the benefit of the College, and as such should certainly be worthy of your loyal support. — A son, William Louis Jolly, was born to Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Dee on Feb. 24, 1914. — A daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Barnes Aug. 3, 1915. — C. K. Cobb, Jr., is in Buenos Aires for his firm, Farnsworth and Stevenson, wool merchants.

## 1912.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH, Sec.  
23 Claverly Hall, Cambridge.

The engagement of G. E. Akerson, of Minneapolis, and Miss Harriet Blake, Wellesley '14, of Omaha, has been announced. — C. F. Brooks is instructor in geography at Yale University, and collaborator of the U.S. Dept. of agriculture. His present address is 82 Linden St., New Haven, Conn. — T. J. Campbell is head coach of the Bowdoin football team, Lewiston, Me. — C. D. Clifton has been chosen conductor of the Cecilia Society of Boston. — Word has come of the death of H. W. Farnsworth

while fighting in France as a member of the Foreign Legion. — The engagement of T. Frothingham, Jr., and Miss Eleanor Fabyan, of Boston, has been announced. — F. C. Gray is with Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, 60 State St., Boston. — S. S. Hanks, after a year's study at Cambridge, has returned to Washington, where he is working in the Department of State. — John Hoar is with the legal department of the Boston Elevated Railway Co., 101 Milk St., Boston. — F. D. Huntington is with Choate, Hall & Stewart, 30 State St., Boston. — B. Morrison announces his association with his brother, Henry I. Morrison under the name of Morrison & Morrison, with offices at Rooms 1024-1027 Kimball Bldg., 18 Tremont St., Boston, where he will engage in the general practice of the law. — R. Murray, formerly assistant advertising manager of the American Optical Co., is now with the W. R. McLain Co., advertising agents, W. Washington Sq., Philadelphia. His address is 1226 S. Wilton St., W. Philadelphia, Pa. — D. P. Ramsey is working in the law office of his father, Fletcher Ramsey, 6 Beacon St., Boston. — L. W. Sapinsky gives his present address as 817 E. 9th St., New Albany, Ind. — R. Weston is with Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter, 161 Devonshire St., Boston. — R. S. Williams is with Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, 53 State St., Boston.

## 1913.

WALTER TUFTS, JR., Sec.,  
100 Summer St., Boston.

Herman G. Brock, formerly with the Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co., Boston, is now commercial agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S. Dept. of Com-

merce, Room 409 Custom House, New York City. — Carroll J. Duggan, of the sales department of the Aluminum Company of America, is now at their Philadelphia office, 1315 Penn. Building. — F. Raymond Churchill is in the sales department of the Library Bureau, 43 Federal Street, Boston. — John F. Stambaugh is operating an onion and hemp farm at McGuffey, O. His post-office address is Ada, O. — Harold P. Alsop died in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 10, 1914. — James Biggar is with the Esmond Mills, Esmond, R.I. His permanent address is 18 Windemere Road, Dorchester. — H. Gordon Smith, M.B.A. '14, formerly with the Regal Shoe Company, is now in the executive office of the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, O. His permanent address is 1141 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N.Y. — Winthrop A. Hamlin has been engaged, during the past year, on case investigation in connection with unemployment in Pittsfield, and the Tailors' Relief Committee in Boston. Since April he has been executive secretary of the Boston Central Council of Civic Organization, 47 City Hall, Boston. He remains a resident of the South End House, 20 Union Park, Boston. — A son, Edward D'Arcy Loud, was born April 20, to Grover C. Loud and Eva (Blake) Loud, of Norwich, Vt. Loud will continue as instructor in English at Dartmouth College next year. — Richard A. Hull, M.B.A., is with Miller & Wolfer, manufacturers of women's shoes, Chelsea. His address is 54 Clark Avenue. — A son, Sidney Vincent, was born Oct. 30, to Arthur Francis and Martha (France) Francis of New Bedford. — S. A. Eliot, Jr., has been appointed director of the Little Theatre Society of Indiana.

1914.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec.,  
99 Bay State Road, Boston.

Francis Palfrey Motley died at sea Oct. 4, 1915. — The Class baby was born to C. P. Curtis, Jr., and Edith Roelker Curtis, June 16, 1915, at 8.30 A.M. — H. S. Morse has been appointed assistant to the director of the Business Department of Loomis Institute, at Windsor, Conn. — Winthrop Faulkner has returned from traveling in So. America and is now working with Brown & Adams, wool merchants, Summer St., Boston; his address is 16 Church St., Cambridge. — G. Evans Hubbard has just returned from The Hague, Holland, where for the past year he has been an assistant in the American Legation with duties of a Second Secretary. He is now in the law school at the University of Pennsylvania; his address is "The Essex," 34th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. — Ed. Curtis has been working for the American Relief Commission in Belgium, first as an automobile courier, and then as a secretary of the Brussels branch. — Logan Fox is in the University of Pennsylvania Law School. — Z. T. J. Zee is now an instructor at Hankai School, Tientsin, China; his address is as above. — A. L. Jackson is executive secretary of the Wabash Ave. Dept. of the Y.M.C.A. of Chicago; his address is 3763 Wabash Ave., Chicago. — F. Sargent is in the Royal Union Mutual Life Ins. Co. Its agency, which is also his address, is 1524-26 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. — Pitman Potter is back in Cambridge for another year of graduate work towards his Ph.D. — E. L. Hackes is teaching modern languages at the Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vt. — F. J.

O'Brien is no longer selling ammonia, but is with the N.Y. Life Ins. Co. He is coaching the 2nd Varsity football team. — R. T. P. Storer is coaching Varsity football. He is still with Stone & Webster, Boston. — Glenn Saxon is coaching Freshman football. He is in charge of Standish Hall, one of the Freshman dormitories. — W. B. D. Dana is in the Engineering Dept. of the Mass. Inst. of Tech. — J. P. Brown has returned from his ambulance work in France and is in the Harvard Law School. — Chas. Crombie is in an architect's office in Boston. — H. Brickley is taking another year in modern languages in the Harvard Graduate School. — A. S. Harris is in the Business School studying railroads. He worked for the N.Y., N.H. and H.R.R. as an agent this summer. — D. Hale is driving an ambulance in France. — F. S. Clark, Jr., is with the Nat. Machine & Shoe Co., 250 A St., So. Boston. His permanent address is No. Billerica. — F. H. Canaday is with the Husband & Thomas advertising Co., Chicago. His Chicago address is 438 Belden Ave. — N. S. Cooke is in the export dept. of W. R. Grace & Co., N.Y. City. His present headquarters are at the Am. Tube Works, Somerville. — W. L. McLean is teaching at Dorchester High School, Boston. His address is 59 Dracut St., Dorchester. — W. J. Sidis is a fellow in mathematics (teaching) at Rice Inst., Houston, Texas. — Irving Pichell is directing the dramatic art department of the St. Paul Institute, in St. Paul, Minn.

1915.

M. J. LOGAN, Sec.,  
Ridgely Hall, Cambridge.

K. Apollonio is with the National

Cash Register Co., and is at present at Wilkesbarre, Pa. — H. S. Ballou, Jr., is with N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, Boston. His home address is 139 Winthrop Road, Brookline. — Leon M. Farrin is principal of the High and Grammar School, Niantic, Conn. — R. B. Foye is with the John A. Frye Shoe Co. His business and home address is Marlboro. — S. Nowel Griffith is with Lee, Higginson & Co., Rookery Bldg., Chicago. His home address is La Grange, Ill. — R. T. Kelley is with the Aluminum Co. of America, New Kensington, Pa. His home address is 541 5th Ave., New Kensington, Pa. — J. T. Lanman is with the Walworth Mfg. Co., So. Boston. His home address is 9 Farrar St., Cambridge. — P. M. Rice is with the New Rand Co., No. Tonawanda, N.Y. His address is 100 Christiana St., No. Tonawanda, N.Y. — T. E. Murphy is also with the New Rand Co., 205 Bryant St., No. Tonawanda, N.Y. This company has just been incorporated and Murphy has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the concern. — R. R. Smith is teaching mathematics at the Central High School, Springfield. — W. O. Taylor is with Wellington, Sears & Co., dry goods, 93 Franklin St., Boston. His home address is 1735 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. — W. H. Trumbull, Jr., is with the Russell Mills Co. His home address is 5 Summer St., Salem. — F. J. Bradley, Jr., is with the National Shawmut Bank, Boston. — S. L. French is with W. H. McElwain Co., Manchester, N.H. His address is Room 404 Y.M.C.A., Manchester, N.H. — H. R. Hardwick is coaching football at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. His address is Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md. — M. B. Phillips is with the First National Bank of



Boston. — H. G. MacLure is with Blodgett & Co., bankers, 60 State St., Boston. — A. B. Bruce is teaching in Phillips Academy, Andover. — S. O. Sears and T. M. Sloan are teaching in Milton Academy.

#### NON-ACADEMIC.

C. J. Smith, D.M.D. '15, has been for the summer in Labrador, where he has been assisting Sir W. T. Grenfell, k '09, in his splendid medical work among the Esquimaux.

W. H. Ringer, g '08-09, has been appointed head of the English department in the Auburn, N.Y., High School.

E. C. Wilm, g '11-12, has been elected an associate professor of philosophy in Boston University. He has taught philosophy in Wells College, Aurora, N.Y., and comes to Boston from Bryn Mawr.

W. H. Devine, M.D. '83, has been appointed director of school physicians, nurses, and military drill in the Boston schools. During the Spanish War Dr. Devine acted as army physician and has been surgeon-general of the M.V.M. He will now direct the work of about forty physicians in the schools.

R. T. Woodruff, LL.B. '10, who has been practising law in Lynn since his graduation, has formed a partnership with Mr. Barney of that city, and will continue his practice under the firm name of Barney and Woodruff.

C. E. Estabrook, D.M.D. '83, who has of late years been an itinerant dentist, has recently died of tuberculosis in the Salvation Army Home in Jacksonville, Fla.

William Watson, S.B. '57, died in Boston Sept. 30. He was one of those instrumental in founding the Mass. Institute of Technology, and from 1865 to 1873 was professor of mechanical engineering and descriptive geometry in

that School. He was one of the international jury at the Paris Exposition and was highly regarded in the scientific circles of Paris. He has published many technical works and was a member of several American scientific organizations.

D. DeC. Donovan, l '10-12, has been appointed by Gov. Walsh as clerk of the Second District Court of Plymouth County.

Prof. C. H. Wing, S.B. '70, died in Brighton on Sept. 13, in his 80th year. He became a professor in Cornell in 1870 and after four years there accepted a position in Technology where he remained ten years. During the last years of his life he had been making a special study of the habits and customs of the mountain people of the South.

R. G. Huling, A.M. '97, died at his home in Marshfield on Sept. 11, at the age of 67. He had been at different times principal of the Fitchburg and the New Bedford High Schools. In 1899 he lectured in Harvard on the management and organization of schools. He was an examiner at Boston University and a trustee of Brown.

Judge James R. Dunbar, l '73-74, died in Brookline on Aug. 20. Judge Dunbar was born in Pittsfield in 1847. He was educated in the public schools of that city and was graduated from Williams College with the Class of '71. After a year in the Harvard Law School he continued his study in a private office and was admitted to practice in 1874. He lived and worked in Westfield where his activity in politics secured his election to the state senate in 1885. In 1888 he was appointed a justice of the Superior Court and served the people well in that capacity for ten years, when he resigned and formed a partnership with C. S. Rackemann, l '79-81, and Felix Rackemann, l '82-83, for the practice of law

in Boston. He was known as one of the foremost lawyers of the State and was, throughout his life, one of the leaders of the Republican party.

The Chicago Association of Credit Men has undertaken a campaign for the improvement of accounting methods in the retail shops of Chicago. It is using the Harvard system of accounts and will work in close coöperation with the Harvard Bureau of Business Research. This is another practical instance of the national value of the Graduate School of Business Administration, a School which is rapidly coming to hold an important place in the economic life of the Country.

J. A. Moyer, S.B. '99, has been appointed by Gov. Walsh as director of the Massachusetts department of university extension and correspondence instruction. He comes to his new work from the Pennsylvania State College, where he has been professor of mechanical engineering as well as director of the engineering extension division.

Judson A. Crane, LL.B. '09, has been appointed a professor in the George Washington Law School to fill the vacancy caused by the temporary absence of Prof. Ferson. Since his graduation he has practised and taught law, and last year took post-graduate work in the Harvard Law School.

Dr. H. B. Gray, M.D. '02, has been appointed superintendent and physician of the Washingtonian Home in Boston.

F. H. Koch, A.M. '09, who is a professor in the University of North Dakota, is giving a course in play-writing similar to that given in Harvard. Prof. Baker was the pioneer in this work of dramatic writing and his influence is widely acknowledged. More are taking up the work now in response to the demand for plays, the war having very nearly stopped the annual importation of new plays from abroad.

James K. Dawes, LL.B. '64, who died in Washington on Oct. 17, was graduated from Lafayette College at the age of 17 and from the Harvard Law School at 20. After graduation he practised law in Pennsylvania and was associated in the publication of the *Easton Free Press*. In 1871 he was appointed postmaster at Easton, and held office during five administrations. In 1890 he was appointed statistician for the 11th census and remained with the census bureau until after the publication of the 12th census. For the past ten years he has been connected with the Post-Office Department in Washington.

The work in the subject of transportation which is being done in the Graduate School of Business Administration bids fair to become one of the most important phases of the activities of that nationally valuable school. The value of this particular work was recognized last June when certain men gave \$125,000 to found a professorship to be called the James J. Hill Professorship. This was an eminently suitable name, since Mr. Hill was not only one of the pioneers in American railroading but has always kept high standards and has been foremost in developing all legitimate lines of railroad progress. Mr. Hill has now himself added an equal sum to the endowment because he so clearly realizes the purpose and the present value of the work which is being accomplished. The next issue of the *Magazine* will discuss this whole matter at greater length.

Dr. Emmons, Secretary of the Medical Alumni Association, has recently published, through the Harvard University Press, a most interesting pamphlet on the Profession of Medicine. It consists of letters from a large number of graduates of the Medical School discussing the preparation for the career of a doctor and the problems which a

doctor has to meet in his profession. It should certainly be of interest to all medical men and indeed to all who are concerned with the problems of professional training. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained for 25 cents, from the Publication Office of the University.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

\*.\* To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

In January will be published the first issue of a new quarterly, *The Military Historian and Economist*. The editors are to be Prof. R. M. Johnston, of the Department of History, and Capt. A. L. Conger, '94, who is director of the historical seminary at the Army Service School at Ft. Leavenworth. At a time when Americans are beginning to understand that this country can no longer live an isolated life, but that we are, for better or for worse, involved in the keen trade competition of the whole world, that as a result, however pacific may be our intentions, we must always have the possibility of war before us, such a magazine should have a wide appeal. Prof. Johnston's reputation as a military historian is established and he may be depended upon to make the new quarterly an authoritative statement of the best and latest theories of military practice, history, and economics. Graduates realize altogether too little how much the various Harvard publications, conducted by Harvard men, mean in the extension of the scholarly reputation of the University, and this last venture, in a quite new field, will be a real addition.

In the August issue of the *Minnesota History Bulletin* Solon J. Buck, Ph.D. '11, gives an interesting account of the very useful activities of the Wisconsin Historical Society which was organized in 1849 and now has its own building containing a library of 375,000 books and pamphlets.

Gen. G. W. Goethals, LL.D. '12, described in the Little Lectures, delivered in Princeton in 1915, the history of the difficulties and the successes of those who had charge of the construction of the Panama Canal. Under the title *Government of the Canal Zone*, these lectures have been published in book form by the Princeton University Press. In this book supporters of democracy at all costs will be so impressed by the wicked aristocracy of the Canal Government that they will forget the magnificent work accomplished, and those who believe that government should be regulated to meet special conditions will find triumphant confirmation of their doctrine. The reviewer in the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* discovers that it is "a like circumstance that explains the success of the war despotisms that at present govern England, France, and Germany." Some might go so far as to wish that the "war despotism" of England were more like that of the Canal Zone — at least as measured in terms of success.

In the *Hibbert Journal* for October C. F. Thwing, '76, President of Western Reserve University, has an article on "The Effect of the European War on Higher Learning in America." It is made up largely of quotations from various teachers about the effect of the war on their particular subjects. As a whole it fails to give any real picture because it is yet far too soon to know, for example, whether the war will increase or diminish the number of students of Ger-

man or French or Economics. The effect of the war on our colleges ought to be a stimulation of the interest of students in all subjects because the tremendous and tragic reality of it should be the death of mental inertia. The sad truth seems to be, however, that the average student is little moved; he still finds the sporting section of the morning paper more interesting than the front page. President Thwing always has something worth while to say; he is splendidly idealistic in what he himself says here; but the War is too human a matter to measure in terms of enrolment in courses.

In the same issue of the *Hibbert Journal* Lord Bryce, LL.D. '07, has an article entitled "Facts and Questions before Us," the address which he delivered as President of the British Academy. It is a remarkable non-partisan summing-up of the memorable facts of the great war, written with dignity, charity, and great wisdom. As Lord Bryce says, it is meant as an indication to the historians of the future of what people of today are thinking of the non-controversial aspects of the conflict.

Two new volumes in Macmillan's series of *True Stories of Great Americans* have been recently published. These are *William Penn*, by R. S. Holland, '00, and *Benjamin Franklin*, by E. L. Dudley, '00. This series is intended primarily for children and is not meant to add to our knowledge of the people discussed. The two volumes in question are, however, distinctly worth while. They give the stories of their respective heroes simply, clearly, and interestingly. Mr. Holland has already written several books for children and knows the language to adopt. Mr. Dudley has done his harder work perhaps with even more success, and it was harder work because, in writing the story of a man so

very well known as is Franklin it is difficult to avoid the utterly obvious and commonplace. The author shows his appreciation of the child by going into detail, — in the story of the kite, for example, — and that children delight in detail is evidenced by their continued love of such writings as the *Franconia Stories*.

The Harvard University Press has just published the third edition of A. C. Potter's *Descriptive and Historical Notes* on the Library of the University. It is a pamphlet which should be in the hands of every graduate because it covers illuminatingly almost all phases of the Library, including its history, the new building, and a very full description of the various special collections which constitute its greatness. There are many graduates who want to know what is in the Library and how they can give to the Library in the most useful way. Mr. Potter's pamphlet is very suggestive. It may be obtained by application to the library.

*Essays for College Men, Second Series* (Henry Holt & Co., 1915), chosen by Norman Foerster, '10, F. A. Manchester, and Karl Young, Ph.D., '07, includes notable essays by men who represent the best thought which academic training has been able to produce — Emerson, Huxley, Cardinal Newman, Charles William Eliot, and William James. The volume introduces the college student, who on the average reads neither broadly nor intensively, to a wide range of subjects in the field of liberal thought. The last two essays in particular are worth reading, "War," by Emerson, and "The Moral Equivalent of War," by James, since they were written by men who had not then experienced the conflict which is now consuming the energy of Europe.

In simple, direct words, suited to an

audience of laymen, Prof. Murray, in his latest book, *The Stoic Philosophy*, the Conway Memorial Lecture, delivered March 15, 1915 (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915), discusses the greatest system of thought of the Greeks and Romans in the centuries just preceding the coming of Christianity. Before all things it was a practical philosophy, peculiarly applicable to present problems of life, because then, as now, it was "a time when landmarks had collapsed, and human life was left, as it seemed, without a guide." Prof. Murray approaches the subject as a psychologist, rather than as an historian or philosopher.

*Pamphlets Received: The Lawyer as Amicus Curiae*, by Rome G Brown, '84, Chicago, 1915, is an address delivered to the graduating class of the John Marshall Law School, a summary of the duties and the privileges of a lawyer to his clients and to his country. *Report of the Committee to Oppose Judicial Recall*, presented to the American Bar Association, Aug. 17, 1915, gives a statement of the work done to prevent the enactment of this odious recall measure, the demand for which seems rapidly to be dying out. *The Provision for Historical Studies at Oxford*, by John L. Myres, Wyckham Professor of Ancient History (Oxford University Press, 1s.) is an open letter to Prof. H. Morae Stephens, Litt.D. '09, giving, in a most interesting fashion, an account of the opportunities for historical study in Oxford, and throwing out many suggestions which might to advantage be adopted in our American universities. *Oxford University Roll of Service, 1914-1915* (Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1915, \$ .70): the splendid roll of those Oxford men, graduates and undergraduates who have already responded to the call of their country. The lists are

arranged under the separate Colleges, with date of matriculation, and also as a complete University roster. It seems as though all Oxford must be in the ranks — except those who have already fallen. The Roll is in itself sufficient refutation to those Americans who still sneer at the response of England's best manhood to the call of duty. Oxford has responded as we believe Harvard would respond to a similar call.

#### SHORT REVIEWS.

*The High Priestess*, by Robert Grant, '73, New York: Charles Scribners' Sons, 1915.

Judge Grant's *High Priestess* is one of those rare books which may long survive. In terms of masterly simplicity, in a style throughout so admirable as never to obscure meaning nor to distract attention to itself, it sets forth a phase of life so characteristically American that, quite apart from its human interest and its interest as literature, the book may fairly be deemed a lasting document concerning social history. To recount the story, or to dwell on the separate characters, which make one's memory of it all seem like a memory of actual life, this is not the moment.

The main question with which the book deals, — that of feminism, as the cant phrase now goes, — is not peculiarly American. At least until the tremendous facts of the world-tragedy still at its height forced the graver attention of all civilization to dwell rather on things that are than on things that might be, there was restlessness everywhere among women, good and bad. There was impatience of their past condition, there was honest as well as malignant effort towards what seemed to some of us a utopian future, wherein the fundamental facts of sex might be ignored by the pure, and indulged by

those whom custom still permits us to describe in less respectful language. Judge Grant has always been a sound social moralist; in temper, however, even though not revolutionarily radical, he has been apt to sympathize with those who believe the bonds of tradition shackling. This makes all the more remarkable the candid precision of his story.

For the atmosphere of it is such as really exists in our country, and has never quite existed anywhere else. In a region still native, yet so far removed from the narrow sea-board fringe of the original colonies that the roots of life have not yet pushed deep in the soil, — in a region where individuals can still seem to themselves independent, — he sets forth the course of feminist aspiration. The pervasive purity of feeling so deeply characteristic of New England literature fills the atmosphere in which his characters confront the problems of what they believe reality. There is irony in the book, if you will; intentionally or not, there is a pathos which sweetens and surmounts this. Nothing has ever more fearlessly set forth the dangers, but nothing has ever more surely implied the hopes which still lurk beneath the frothy surface of our national inexperience.

*The Case of the American Drama*, by Thomas H. Dickinson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1915.

This is a thoughtful and interesting book. Caring greatly for the theatre as a living art, Prof. Dickinson writes of "The New Theatre in the Light of History," a rapid examination of the fate of our own New Theatre in New York, of the history of the *Comédie Française*, the rise of the national theatres in Germany, etc. He is hopeful but rather vague as to what the conditions stud-

ied by him offer as to the probable future of an American national theatre. In "The Social Sanction of Dramatic Art" and "The Present Situation of the Stage in America," he is often keen and suggestive, but occasionally a somewhat academic trick of phrase blurs his meaning. It is not the individual, highly interested in the theatre, who needs to be stimulated by such a book as this, but the man in the street. Will he derive much from passages like this? "Society is more than the sum of its individuals: so drama is more than the sum of individual messages. For it is soon discovered that under the force of society there open up to view great orbits of truth never plumbed by the telescope of individuality" (pp. 53, 54). In "The Theatre in the Open" and in "Festivals and Pageantry" Prof. Dickinson is clear and helpful throughout. He urges that open-air theatres in this country should be individual and adapted to the immediate conditions surrounding them, not copies or slight modifications of open-air theatres abroad. He tries, and helpfully, to distinguish Pageantry from some of its allied forms, and insists on certain fundamentals if pageantry is to take any high position artistically. In "The Promise of an American Drama," feeling the stirrings of the times, he makes a reader feel his own belief that out of all our commercialization of dramatic art and confusion of standards may come a drama worthy of the best in us. A thoughtful book to be read thoughtfully.

*The Scholia on the Aves of Aristophanes*, by John Williams White. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1915.

This work is the second notable contribution to classical scholarship and criticism made by Prof. White in the last three years, following closely on his

*Verses of Greek Comedy*, published in 1912. Both works, as was explained in a review of the first in the *Graduates' Magazine*, are in the nature of preliminary studies to the author's projected edition of Aristophanes, now happily well under way; but the important character of their contents, the accuracy and solidity of the learning revealed in them, and the clarity of style with which the facts are set before the reader raise the works to the rank of independent treatises, quite apart from their relation to the plays soon to be published.

The Scholia embody for us today the remains of Alexandrian scholarship, and their extent in the case of a play, so interesting in itself and so often read, is cause for congratulation. It is, indeed, fortunate that an age of learning, provided with materials and apparatus long since lost, should have succeeded the great period of classical production. The remains of Alexandrian erudition, though meagre when compared with the commentaries and treatises which once existed, provide a wealth of detail regarding the history of the Athenian stage, so that we know rather more about the personal careers of the great Greek playwrights than about most of the Elizabethans, including Shakspeare. In Prof. White's work we have a new edition of these Scholia, based upon a fresh and thorough examination of all the manuscripts of the poet containing scholia to the *Birds*. The work embraces this new text, below which, on the same page, is to be found an accurate collation of variant readings, accompanied by a critical commentary by the editor.

It is needless to point out the capital importance of this work for the elucidation of a play which many regard as Aristophanes's best — a play which has been read by many Harvard classes in

Pres. Felton's edition. But the general reader, who may possibly think that the book concerns only the advanced student, will here find the first comprehensive and trustworthy account, in English, of the method of Alexandrian criticism and the part it played in the transmission to posterity of the Classics. Heretofore the material for such a history could be found only in scattered remarks of scholars who from time to time have published the papyrus fragments which best illustrated the nature of an ancient book. All this is now utilized, and the result is a connected and eminently readable chapter which no one who is interested in the history of literature can afford to neglect.

*Thomas Carlyle: How to Know Him*, by Prof. Bliss Perry. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1915.

In *Thomas Carlyle: How to Know Him*, Prof. Perry interprets vividly the attitude of this great Victorian toward society. Despondent and denunciatory as Carlyle's words were, more often destructive rather than constructive, they struck so deep into the evils of his day, that we do well to look back upon him with critical understanding. This book is not so much a biography as an interpretation of Carlyle. The man's books were so intensely personal, revealing completely his theory of human life and conduct, that Prof. Perry's aim is to exhibit, as far as possible in Carlyle's own words, the working of his mind. But before Carlyle begins to speak, Prof. Perry prepares the way with sympathy and warm regard, dwelling little upon his difficult style and bitter tongue, much, in illuminating estimates, on the strength and fearlessness of his books. We are impelled, in this time of social unrest, when the covering of false security is being stripped from us, to turn

again to his words. We feel a keener appreciation for one who was too sincere a believer in humanity to be satisfied with less than the truth; we need his message. Simply, vividly, affectionately, the struggles of his youth, his unsystematic education, his spiritual conflicts, his refusal to lower his intellectual standards, his literary theory and its application are made clear. Then, in his own incomparable words, Carlyle completes the picture. Prof. Perry suggests a new purpose for the biographer: "to invite a new generation of hurried and preoccupied Americans to look back steadily and wisely upon a great figure, and to study that figure in the light of Carlyle's own varied and stimulating and magnificent utterances."

*Shelburne Essays, IX, Aristocracy and Justice*, by Paul Elmer More, A.M. '93. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1915.

The eight preceding volumes of *Shelburne Essays* have been made up almost exclusively of discussions of various literary topics. They have never been merely this, however, as Mr. More has always felt free to use his subject as a text from which to deduce his trenchant criticisms of life — exactly, it may be said, as the great poets or novelists on whom he has written have made their own writings a criticism of life. In this ninth volume the method is reversed. The estimate of life, the criticism of existing conditions, is direct, and the great figures of the past are used to illustrate the new text. Mr. More has always been a classicist in literature, an apostle of the claims of reason and will, which result in orderliness of thought, as against the emotional drifting of the romanticists, which leads finally nowhere, unless it be to the mad-house. He is also a classicist in his outlook on life. He

holds fast to the lessons of history; he believes in discipline, in the righteousness of authority when it is exercised by a "natural aristocracy." He recognizes the strength and the value of tradition; and, above all, he "believes fiercely" in liberty. But he does not believe in mob-rule; he is contemptuous of the assertion of the eternal righteousness of the whim of the majority; he knows that progress will come only through the true uplift of the masses by the chosen few, not by the much-preached but nevertheless visionary leaven in the masses themselves. He by no means despairs of democracy, but he has the courage which few have to say, "The cure of democracy is not *more* democracy, but *better* democracy." The book cuts vigorously at the cant of the times. It faces facts, and insists on keeping facts separate from emotional theories. One can imagine that the average politician, on reading the book, would be very angry — except that the average politician is so accustomed to his sham world that it appears true to him, and the world of fact, set against the imperishable background of history, appears only as a bad and dangerous dream. *Aristocracy and Justice* is a book which cannot be neglected whether one agrees with it or not.

*The Second Partition of Poland*, by R. H. Lord, '06, Instructor in History. Harvard Historical Studies, XIII. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1915.

Up to the present time the most important account of the Second partition of Poland has been that given in Seybel's History, merely a very small part of a very large book. There has been no special work on the subject in any European language. Mr. Lord has studied extensively in the archives of



Vienna and Moscow, the two places where there is most material, and has also gone through the records in other European cities. The result is that he has produced a very scholarly and important book which can never be superseded and will of necessity be the standard authority on the complicated and interesting subject. It is, of course, not a book for popular reading, as it goes into minute detail, but is one which can never be neglected by historians. The style is clear and direct, unfolding with precision the whole wretched story. There are full notes and a good bibliography.

*Play in Education.* By Joseph Lee. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

*How Men are Made* would be a title by no means inappropriate, according to modern fashion in titles, for Mr. Lee's remarkable discussion of the forces which build a human being. What he has written is a philosophy of human development, a treatise on human nature as it declares itself during the period of growth. He interprets life from a new angle by presenting the clearest and most illuminating account ever so far presented of the springs of action which compel a normal child to become a man. The familiar claim of the publisher's advertisement, however exaggerated in such a notice as this it may appear, is in this case actually an understatement: "No one interested in this subject can afford to miss it." It is nearer the truth to say that no one can afford to miss it who is interested in any subject at all in which the nature and destiny of man are objects of concern.

The book is immeasurably more important than a manual of play or a scientific monograph on the instincts. Mr. Lee disclaims any attempt to draw

practical conclusions; but a clear, profound, and vital theory carries its own consequences. The theory is none the less true because it is expounded in a style with something of the knife-like thrust of Emerson, but with greater continuity and the advantage of an unobtrusive but delightful whimsicality of statement. The complaint that the book is not scientific is like the accusation that an artist is less accurate than a camera.

To paint the child and show him father to the man is perhaps inevitably to paint the super-child. Mr. Lee knows individual children in plenty; he is never abstract for lack of illustration: but the eager parent who sees his offspring in a new halo of meaning because he has read *Play in Education* may be fated to disappointment when his youngster fails to exemplify at every stage the full power of "the achieving instincts." These moving forces of all humanizing activity, play or work (of which Mr. Lee finds seven, the instincts of hunting, fighting, curiosity, creation, rhythm, nurture, and team-play), are not incarnated in equal balance and vigor in every child. This fact Mr. Lee knows very well, and in his chapter on *The Dislocation of Civilized Life* he shows in part why it is so; but he does not give to individual differences all the emphasis they deserve. As William James's gardener remarked, "The difference between one man and another may not be very great, but it's often the most important thing about 'em."

It is possible also that Mr. Lee has not done justice to the only means of salvation granted to a half-made man — rational purpose. We can, after all, take hold of ourselves and make some kind of a life out of such scraps of endowment and raveled ends of development as we happen to have at hand —

if only we have won some insight into the meaning of our own poor existences. Mr. Lee has made a great and illuminating contribution to that end; wherefore it may be pardonable in him not to insist that the truth which he has so helped to reveal shall make us free. Freedom itself, as the ever-present puzzle of all thinking about man, Mr. Lee has not attempted to ignore. But he is interested primarily in the working of those divinities within us which shape our mortal ends; and into the problems of religion and the possibilities of regeneration he is not concerned to go. At the edge of the field which he has so admirably cleared stands a forest the shadows of which are perhaps heavier and more ancient than those he has so well dispelled.

*Some Problems in Market Distribution.*

By Arthur Wilkinson Shaw. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1915.

Mr. Shaw maintains that the basic ill in business is the fact that while business men have concentrated upon the problems of production, they have not given any thought to distribution and its problems. Distribution, the process of adjusting goods to the wants of the consumer, involves "physical supply" and "demand creation" as forces, with middlemen, salesmen, and advertising as the agents. These last three exist, side by side; the problem for each distributor is when and how to combine them.

Originally the middleman exercised five functions. Three of these — sharing the risk, transporting the goods, and financing the producer — have today been preempted by the insurance, transportation, and banking companies. Two alone remain to him — the selling and the re-sorting and re-shipping.

Nevertheless, he is demanding and receiving, perhaps unconsciously, payment for all the original five, which has meant an excess tax on the ultimate consumer. Mr. Shaw suggests that the solution of this difficulty will probably be a new middleman, whose profits will come from a more rapid turnover of goods with reduced compensation per unit. It is the distributor's function to bring an article before the public in such a manner as to satisfy fully its conscious or subconscious needs. He who thus aids in the refinement and satisfaction of human wants is a social benefactor. Yet as long as waste exists, this accurate satisfaction is impossible, resulting in a continuing social loss. To lessen waste in distribution both the student, with his "scientific research methods," and the business man, with his problems and experience, must coöperate to create a body of organized knowledge. This is a brief and inadequate summary of the views of Mr. Shaw, the editor of "System." As a successful business manager he has himself put his theories into actual operation. He does not pretend to be able to cure prevalent business ills, nor to solve, once and for all, the problems of distribution. He has merely undertaken the introductory analysis essential to an ultimate solution.

*Bibliography of Municipal Government.*

By Prof. W. B. Munro, *g* '99. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1915.

Prof. Munro has given us a volume of valuable references for municipal research. The preface reveals the mode of procedure he adopted in compilation. He endeavors to cover a variety of materials, not only for the general reader, but for the special student and exhaustive seeker as well. Most attention is paid to municipal affairs in America, as

European materials no longer occupy that position of interest they once held. Only recent publications are included and emphasis is placed upon materials appearing within the last five years. Furthermore only readily accessible materials are presented, thus eliminating much of the delay and trouble attendant upon the investigation of obscure and inaccessible sources. The criteria followed in determining the amount of space to be devoted to each topic have not been the writer's own prejudices, but the amount of public interest each topic has aroused and the relative importance of the function in municipal affairs. The book aims to be comprehensive but not exhaustive, and since it contains five thousand references the worker in municipal matters can well conceive what a bulky volume would have resulted had Professor Munro been less discriminating. The volume has nine chapters and a minutely detailed index. General works on municipal affairs, political machinery and direct legislation, municipal organization, city planning and public improvements, public utilities, sanitation and public health, public safety, education and general betterment, and municipal finance are each presented in turn. For each reference the pagination is given, as well as brief summaries of all that have come under the writer's personal attention. All titles not so treated are supported by the authority of the many experts who assisted Professor Munro in his work. The book as a whole promises to bridge the gap between municipal affairs of today and those of fifteen years ago when the last comprehensive compilation was made. It should satisfy a much felt need. This is one of the Harvard publications which will be very widely used and will therefore be good for the University.

*The Writings of John Quincy Adams.* Vol. v. Edited by Worthington C. Ford, h '07. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1915.

The fifth volume of *The Writings of John Quincy Adams* is, in some respects, the most interesting which Mr. Worthington C. Ford, h '07, has edited. It covers the years 1814-16 when Adams was in St. Petersburg and at Ghent, where he helped to negotiate the treaty of peace. In addition to his revelations about the diplomatic work in which he was directly engaged, there are many allusions to the historical events and personages of that time. His comments on Napoleon, after both the first and second abdication, on English policy, on the general condition of European civilization, and on our American situation, are always weighty and often penetrating. His insistence, for example, that the United States must uphold right and honor, though it be defeated in ten wars, ought to be read today by every American who trembles lest, by upholding right and honor now, we may irritate arrogant aliens. This volume must confirm the impression made by its predecessors that John Quincy Adams had the soundest and most varied training of any of our American diplomats in the first century of the Republic, and no other, except possibly Jefferson, had such wide intellectual interests. His letters, although primarily those of a statesman, are lightened by anecdotes and personal touches. Mr. Ford has done his editorial work with his customary completeness.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

\*All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

*The Modern Study of Literature*, by Richard Green Moulton, Professor of Literary Theory and Interpretation in Chicago University.

Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1915. Cloth, \$2.50.

*Essays for College Men, Second Series.* Chosen by Norman Foerster. '10. F. A. Manchester, and Karl Young, Ph.D. '07. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1915. Cloth, \$1.50.

*The Tin-Plate Industry*, by Donald Earl Dunbar, '13. Hart, Schaffner & Marx Prize Essay in Economics. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915. Cloth, \$1.00.

*The Stoic Philosophy*, by Gilbert Murray. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915. Cloth, \$75.

*Browning Studies*, by Vernon C. Harrington, '96-'97. Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1915. Cloth, \$1.50 net.

*The Training for the Effective Life*, by Charles W. Eliot, '53. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915. Cloth, \$35.

*The High Priestess*, by Robert Grant, '73. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915. Cloth, \$1.35.

*The Case of the American Drama*, by Thomas H. Dickinson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915. Cloth, \$1.50.

*The Aims and Defects of College Education*, by F. P. Boewell, Ph.D. '04. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915. Cloth, \$80.

*Human Motives*, by James Jackson Putnam, '66, M.D. '70. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1915. Cloth, \$1.00.

*Carlyle, How to Know Him*, by Bliss Perry, Professor of English. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1915. Cloth, \$1.25.

*Isabel of Castile and the Making of the Spanish Nation, 1461-1604*, by Irene L. Plunket. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915. Cloth, illustrated, \$2.50.

*The Stewardship of Faith*, by Prof. Kirsopp Lake. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915. Cloth, \$1.50.

*William Penn*, by Rupert S. Holland, '00. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1915. Cloth, \$50.

*Benjamin Franklin*, by E. Lawrence Dudley, '00. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1915. Cloth, \$50.

*Aristocracy and Justice*, Shelburne Essays, ix, by Paul Elmer More, A.M. '93. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915. Cloth, \$1.25.

*A Bibliography of Municipal Government in the United States*, by Prof. W. B. Munro, Ph.D. '00. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1915. Cloth, \$2.50.

*National Floodmarks. Week by Week Observations on American Life as seen by Collier's.* Edited by Mark Sullivan, '00. New York: George H. Doran Co., 1915. Cloth, \$1.50.

*Commentary to the Germanic Laws and Documents*, by Prof. Leo Wiener. Cambridge: The Harvard University Press, 1915. Cloth, \$3.25.

*The Second Partition of Poland*, by R. H. Lord, '06. Cambridge: The Harvard University Press, 1915. Cloth, \$2.25.

*English Field Systems*, by H. L. Gray, '08. Cambridge: The Harvard University Press, 1915. Cloth, \$2.75.

*The Poetry of Giacomo da Lentino*, by E. F. Langley, A.M. '00. Cambridge: The Harvard University Press, 1915. Cloth, \$1.50.

*The Evolution of the English Corn Market*, by N. S. B. Graa, Ph.D. '12. Cambridge: The Harvard University Press, 1915. Cloth, \$2.50.

*An Abridgement of the Indian Affairs*, contained in four folio volumes, transacted in the Colony of New York, from the year 1678 to the year 1761. Edited by Prof. C. H. Mollwain, A.M. '03. Cambridge: The Harvard University Press, 1915. Cloth, \$2.50.

*The New Hudson Shakespeare. School Edition.* Boston: Ginn & Co., n.d. 9 vols. Cloth, \$30 per vol.

*The Life of John Hay*, by W. R. Thayer, '81. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915. 2 vols. Cloth, \$5.00.

*The Boy Scouts of Snow-Shoe Lodge*, by R. S. Holland, '00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1915. Cloth, \$1.25.

*The House that Was, and Other Poems*, by Benjamin R. C. Low, LL.B. '05. New York: John Lane Co., 1915. Boards, \$1.25.

*The Log of a Noncombatant*, by Horace Green, '08. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915. Cloth, \$1.25.

*Plane Analytic Geometry*, by Prof. Maxime Böcher, '88. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1915. Cloth, \$1.60.

## MARRIAGES.

\* \* It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1878. Herman Frank Vickery to (Mrs.) Anna Louise Howe, at Brookline, Aug. 14, 1915.

1882. Robert Codman to Margaretta Biddle Porter, at Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 16, 1915.

1883. Charles Mortimer Belshaw to Maud Eleanor Chase, at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1, 1915.

1883. Arthur Clark Denniston to Leal Mary Boorman, at Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 5, 1915.

1886. Henry Edward Fraser to Jean Marion Humphrey, at Boston, Sept. 2, 1915.

- [1887.] Joseph Samuel Ward Thoron to Louisa Chapin Hooper, at Boston, Oct. 2, 1915.
- [1893.] Ernest Lincoln Manning to Lillian Blanche Quincy, at Rutland, Vt., Aug. 21, 1915.
1894. William Read Buckminster to (Mrs.) Mary A. E. Buckminster, at Utica, N.Y., Aug. 29, 1915.
1894. Harold Wellington Horne to Anna Garfield Davis, at Weston, Sept. 9, 1915.
1894. Charles Lewis Lawrence to Viola Knowles Backus, at Boston, Aug. 15, 1915.
1894. John Randall Nichols to Belle L. MacIntyre, at Boston, June 26, 1915.
1894. Thomas Edwards Sherwin to Emily Blodgett, at Lincoln, Sept. 15, 1915.
1897. Horace Binney to Harriet Cunningham, at Hubbardston, Sept. 18, 1915.
1898. Alexander Hamilton Rice to (Mrs.) Eleanor Elkins Widener, at Boston, Oct. 7, 1915.
- [1898.] William Stackpole to Florence Helen Williams, at New York, Sept. 25, 1915.
1900. Carl Shepard Oakman to Harriet Brooks, at San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 20, 1915.
- [1900.] Cecil Hamelin Taylor to Myrta Camille Garland, at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 3, 1915.
- [1900.] Parker Whitney to Louise Carpenter, at San Francisco, Cal., May 14, 1915.
1901. Richard Bishop to Alice Rosamond Corcoran, at Brighton, Sept. 16, 1915.
1903. Augustus Samuel Beatman to Frances Elizabeth Wimmer, at Minden, Neb., July 29, 1915.
1903. Charles Whitney Gilkey to Geraldine Gunsaulus Brown, at Hinsdale, Ill., July 23, 1915.
1903. William Charles McDermott to Anna Cecelia Cavanagh, at Dorchester, Oct. 12, 1915.
1903. Gardner Brown Perry to Eleanor Frances Twining, at Troy, N.Y., Sept. 25, 1915.
1903. James Sherman Pitkin to Annie Lawrence De Forest, at New Haven, Conn., June 19, 1915.
1905. Samuel Martin Dorrance to Sarah Weed, at Noroton, Ct., Aug. 4, 1915.
1905. George Fullerton Evans to Clara Denison Ripley, at Dorchester, Aug. 19, 1915.
- [1905.] George Dunning Gribble to Yvette Louise Gaucheron, at Paris, France, 1912.
1905. Edward Chambers Sperry to Eleanor Marguerite Oersen, at New York, Sept. 1, 1915.
1905. Charles Weil to Ida Mae Beekman, at Boston, Sept. 11, 1915.
1907. Arthur Coleman Comey to Eugenia Louise Jackson, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 2, 1915.
1907. Frank Foster Dodge to Anne Atwood, at Stonington, Conn., Sept. 8, 1915.
1907. Ernest James Hall to Alice Clara Poole, at Brockton, July 28, 1915.
1908. John George Breslin to Evelyn Taber, at Dorchester, Oct. 6, 1915.
1908. Sidney Webster Fish to Olga Wiborg, at East Hampton, L.I., Sept. 18, 1915.
1908. Herman Arthur Mintz to Esther M. Gordon, at Dorchester, Oct. 11, 1915.
1908. George Stetson Taylor to Hilda Dancocks, at Haycroft, Surrey, Eng., Sept. 30, 1915.
1909. Edward Switzer Allen to Minnie

- Müller-Liebenwalde, at Berlin, Germany, Aug. 9, 1915.
1900. Lemuel Bannister to Mary Munroe Faxon, at Quincy, June 28, 1915.
1900. John Tappan Beach to Edith Mildred Knowlton, at Auburn-dale, Oct. 4, 1915.
1900. William Bullard Durant to Barbara Leighton, at Turners Falls, Oct. 15, 1915.
1900. Grover Charles Good to Nona Clements, at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 12, 1915.
1900. Horace Gray to Katherine Meeker, at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16, 1915.
- [1909.] Sterne Morse to Mary Isabelle Weber, at Columbus, O., Aug. 13, 1915.
1909. Gardner Swan to Mary Warner Penhallow, at Jamaica Plain, Nov. 6, 1915.
1910. Luther Mitchell Ferguson to Edith Gray, at Brookline, Aug. 10, 1915.
1910. Harlin Albert Sexton to Ora Mae Howes, at West Springfield, Aug. 18, 1915.
- [1910.] William Levi White to Nancy Bunton Kimball, at Boston, Oct. 17, 1915.
1911. John Joseph Carey to Josephine Marie Hodgkinson, at Boston, Oct. 10, 1915.
1911. Julian Locke d'Este to Katherine Littell Woodhull, at New York, Oct. 28, 1915.
1911. Alfred Putnam Lowell to Catherine Hayward Bowles, at Boston, Oct. 16, 1915.
- [1911.] Lawrence McKee Miller to Frances Tileston Breese, at Southampton, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1915.
1914. Morgan Belmont to Margaret Frances Andrews, at Newport, R.I., Aug. 14, 1915.
1914. Griscom Bettle to Dorothy Ball, at Boston, Oct. 2, 1915.
1914. William Humphreys Coolidge to Eleanor Cole, at Wenham, Sept. 8, 1915.
1914. Morgan Glover Day to Ruth Van Buren Hugo, at Boston, Oct. 2, 1915.
1914. Theodore Baldwin Pitman to Doris Jean Bliss, at Boston, Oct. 5, 1915.
1914. Roscoe Lambert West to Edith Frances Richardson, at Millis, Sept. 2, 1915.
1915. Albert Sprague Coolidge to Margaret Stewart Coit, at Lenox, Sept. 22, 1915.
1915. Lionel de Jersey Harvard to May Barker, at London, Eng., Sept. 11, 1915.
1915. William Moulton Marston to Sadie Elizabeth Holloway, at Arlington, Sept. 16, 1915.
- [1916.] Andrew Johnson Richard Helmus to Florence Andrews, at Chicopee, Sept. 15, 1915.
- S.B. 1903. John Prince Hazen Perry to Adele Augustine Lloyd, at New York City, Sept. 14, 1915.
- S.B. 1903. Frederick Ellis Rice to Florence Morrison, at St. Louis, Mo., June 8, 1915.
- S.B. 1907. George David Cutler to Jessie Barr Wright, at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 20, 1915.
- S.B. 1913. William Henry Capen to Julia Raymond Schmalz, at Newton, Sept. 14, 1915.
- A.M. 1914. Paul Sumner Nickerson to Edith M. Macomber, at Bennington, Vt., Sept. 1, 1915.
- Ph.D. 1913. John Van Horne to Margaret Varney, at Chelsea, Sept. 14, 1915.
- M.L.A. 1914. Herbert Wardwell Blaney to Charlotte Greene, at Lowell, Aug. 15, 1915.

- LL.B. 1906. Rowland Johnson Hastings to Eunice Weeks Leach, at North Brookfield, Aug. 16, 1915.
- L.S. 1905-1908. Charles Callahan McCarthy to Anna Crispina Connolly, at Beverly, Oct. 14, 1915.
- LL.B. 1909. Edgar Avery Marden to M. Carita Patten, at Cambridge, Sept. 8, 1915.
- LL.B. 1912. Frederick Aloysius Carroll to Mary Madeline Sheehan, at Dorchester, Sept. 22, 1915.
- LL.B. 1912. Louis Sherman Headley to Sylvia Knight, at Brighton, Sept. 18, 1915.
- LL.B. 1913. Leslie Eugene McCuen to Ruth Carver Forbes, at Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1915.
- M.D. 1909. Martin Heydemann to Lillian Adelaide Pelonsky, at Boston, Oct. 6, 1915.
- M.D. 1911. Frank Algar Duston to Rachel E. Perkins, at Springfield, Oct. 16, 1915.
- M.D. 1913. Roger Paul Dawson to Marguerite A. Long, at Brookline, Oct. 20, 1915.
- D.M.D. 1910. Walter James Whelan to Anna F. Mulvey, at Mattapan, Sept. 9, 1915.
1853. Joseph Mansfield Brown, b. 17 Aug., 1831, at Boston; d. at Washington, D.C., 12 Sept., 1915.
1853. Arthur Theodore Lyman, b. 8 Dec., 1832, at Boston; d. at Waltham, 24 Oct., 1915.
1853. Samuel Savage Shaw, LL.B., b. 16 Oct., 1833, at Boston; d. at Boston, 24 Sept., 1915.
1855. Willard Flagg Bliss, b. 29 Nov. 1829; d. at Leesburg, Va., 8 Oct., 1915.
1856. George Zaccheus Adams, b. 23 Apr., 1833, at Chelmsford; d. at Roxbury, 19 Aug., 1915.
1857. John Davis Long, LL.D., b. 27 Oct., 1838, at Buckfield, Me.; d. at Hingham, 28 Aug., 1915.
1858. Joseph Alden Shaw, b. 4 Jan., 1836, at Athol; d. at Worcester, 22 May, 1915.
1862. Arthur Reed, b. 13 Aug., 1841, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 18 Oct., 1915.
1863. John William Freeman, b. 7 Oct., 1842, at Glens Falls, N.Y.; d. at Canandaigua, N.Y., 23 Sept., 1915.
1869. William Seal Windle, b. 6 Sept., 1846, at Fairville, Pa.; d. at West Chester, Pa., 22 Oct., 1915.
1874. John Sidney Patton, LL.B., b. 24 Nov., 1847, at Dysartville, N.C.; d. at Morganton, N.C., 10 Aug., 1915.
1874. Frank Eldridge Randall, b. 22 June, 1851, at De Ruyter, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 15 Sept., 1915.
1876. Willard Knowlton Dyer, b. 21 Apr., 1852, at Boston; d. at Boston, 17 Oct., 1915.
1876. Frederic Henry Kidder, b. 5 May, 1853, at Medford; d. at Medford, 13 Oct., 1915.

## NECROLOGY.

AUGUST 1 to OCTOBER 31, 1915.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

*Prepared by the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.*

Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue, Widener Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

## Graduates.

*The College.*

1850. Francis Charles Foster, b. 17 Mar., 1829, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 24 Oct., 1915.

1878. Caleb Emery Gowen, b. 27 Nov., 1855, at Roxbury; d. at Cleveland, O., 8 Jan., 1914.
1879. George Frederick Cook, b. 3 Nov., 1856, at Brookline; d. at Mt. Clemens, Mich., 14 June, 1915.
1879. Frank Herbert Daniels, M.D. and A.M., b. 1 Sept., 1856, at Charlestown; d. at New York, N.Y., 30 Oct., 1915.
1880. Nat Maynard Brigham, b. 8 Mar., 1856, at Saxonville; d. at Hamilton, O., 9 Aug., 1915.
1881. William Noyes, M.D., b. 6 Nov., 1857, at Boston; d. at Jamaica Plain, 20 Oct., 1915.
1882. Robert Codman, LL.B., b. 30 Dec., 1859, at Boston; d. at Boston, 7 Oct., 1915.
1883. John Chandler, b. 18 Apr., 1862, at Boston; d. at Chicago, Ill., 15 Aug., 1915.
1884. Nathaniel Cushing Nash, A.M., b. 4 Apr., 1862, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 10 Oct., 1915.
1885. Charles Heath Atkinson, b. 2 July, 1862, at Brookline; d. at Brattleboro, Vt., 19 July, 1915.
1886. John Henry Huddleston, M.D. and A.M., b. 11 July, 1864, at Boston; d. at New York, N.Y., 30 Oct., 1915.
1887. George Perkins Knapp, b. 13 June, 1863, at Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey; d. at Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey, about 10 Aug., 1915.
1888. Charles Mills Cabot, b. 12 Apr., 1866, at Brookline; d. at Beverly, 5 Sept., 1915.
1888. Ezra Ripley Thayer, LL.B. and A.M., b. 21 Feb., 1866, at Milton; d. at Boston, 14 Sept., 1915.
1893. Guy Stevens Callender, A.M., Ph.D., b. 9 Nov., 1865, at Harts Grove, O.; d. at New Haven, Conn., 8 Aug., 1915.
1893. Edward Heman Carpenter, b. 28 Mar., 1870, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at Castine, Me., 2 Oct., 1915.
1893. Gilbert Francis Ordway, b. 5 Apr., 1869, at Dorchester; d. at Tacoma, Wash., 19 Aug., 1915.
1897. Frank Taber Bement, b. 14 Sept., 1871, at Waverly, Ia.; d. at Spokane, Wash., 2 Sept., 1915.
1898. George Oakes Tobey, LL.B., b. 24 Sept., 1876, at Augusta, Me.; d. at Wareham, 11 Aug., 1915.
1898. Allen Wallace, b. 13 Feb., 1876, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Rome, Italy, 22 June, 1914.
1900. Frederick Hall Beals, b. 23 Nov., 1873, at Mt. Vision, N.Y.; d. at Newark, N.J., 17 Oct., 1915.
1903. Charles Robert Cross, LL.B., b. 17 July, 1881, at Roxbury; d. at Dinard, France, 8 Oct., 1915.
1905. William Ernest Hyde Neiler, b. 22 Feb., 1879, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Trenton, N.J., 20 Aug., 1915.
1906. Arthur Campbell Blagden, LL.B., b. 22 Apr., 1884, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Burlington, Vt., 8 Sept., 1915.
1908. George Stetson Taylor, b. 22 May, 1886, at Orange, N.J.; d. at London, England, 19 Oct., 1915.
1910. Jay Spalti Myers, LL.B., b. 7 Nov., 1887, at Pleasantville, Ia.; d. near Denver, Colo., 29 Aug., 1915.
1912. Henry Weston Farnsworth, b. 7 Aug., 1890, at Dedham; died in France, 29 Sept., 1915.

*Scientific School.*

1857. William Watson, S.B., 1858, b. 19 Jan., 1834, at Nantucket; d. at Boston, 30 Sept., 1915.
1862. Frederic Ward Putnam, b. 16 Apr., 1839, at Salem; d. at Cambridge, 14 Aug., 1915.
1870. Charles Hallet Wing, b. 5 Aug.,



1836, at Boston; d. at Brighton,  
13 Sept., 1915.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

1897. Ray Greene Huling, A.M., b. 15  
Oct., 1847, at Providence, R.I.;  
d. at Marshfield, 4 Sept., 1915.  
1908. John Hamilton Blair, Ph.D., b.  
26 July, 1880, at Ithaca, N.Y.; d.  
at Cortland, N.Y., 7 Sept., 1915.

*Bussey Institution.*

1901. Oglesby Paul, b. 28 Sept., 1778,  
at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Bos-  
ton, 5 Oct., 1915.

*Medical School.*

1867. David Hunt, b. 21 June, 1845, at  
Providence, R.I.; d. at Detroit,  
Mich., 15 Sept., 1915.  
1872. Archibald Keightly Carruthers,  
b. 25 Oct., 1835, at Liverpool,  
Eng.; d. at Stow, Mass., 9 May,  
1914.  
1891. Herbert Eugene Knowlton, b. 28  
Feb., 1866, at Belfast, Me.; d. at  
San Diego, Cal., 23 Oct., 1915.  
1903. John Joseph Hector McAllister,  
b. 3 Mar., 1877, at Waltham; d.  
at New Bedford, 16 Apr., 1915.

*Dental School.*

1885. Charles Eugene Estabrook, b. 6  
Dec., 1856, at Brewer, Me.; d. at  
Jacksonville, Fla., 16 Sept., 1915.

*Law School.*

1854. Louis Shissler, b. 30 June, 1823, at  
Wilmington, Del.; d. at Chicago,  
Ill., 13 Sept., 1915.  
1856. William Jarvis Boardman, b. 15  
Apr., 1832, at Boardman, O.; d. at  
Washington, D.C., 2 Aug., 1915.  
1856. William Charles Thompson, b.  
25 Sept., 1832, at Plymouth,  
N.H.; d. at Pepperell, 7 June,  
1915.

**Temporary Members.**

*The College.*

1848. Coddington Billings Farnsworth,  
b. 9 Sept., 1829; d. at Norwich,  
Conn., 5 May, 1897.  
1856. Austin Flint, b. 28 Mar., 1836, at  
Northampton; d. at New York,  
N.Y., 22 Sept., 1915.  
1857. William Newhall Eayra, d. at  
Cranford, N.J., 13 Oct., 1915.  
1875. John Kidson Woodward, b. 2  
Nov., 1853, at New Albany, Ind.;  
d. at Warm Springs, Va., in 1915.  
1878. Nicolas Penniman Bond, b. 27  
Sept., 1855, at Baltimore, Md.;  
d. at Blue Ridge Summit, Md.,  
21 June, 1915.  
1878. Charles Richard Briggs, b. 7  
Aug., 1855, at Boston; d. at Bos-  
ton, 14 Sept., 1915.  
1882. Edward Freeman Welles, b. 11  
Apr., 1860, at Marietta, O.; d.  
near Juanita Station, Mexico, 13  
Aug., 1915.  
1888. Frank Clinton Roby, b. 21 May,  
1865, at Decatur, Ill.; d. at Jack-  
sonville, Ill., 24 June, 1914.  
1891. (Special) Alonzo Rothschild, b.  
30 Oct., 1862, at New York, N.Y.;  
d. at East Foxboro, 29 Sept.,  
1915.  
1909. Raymond Andrew Sapp, b. 7  
Oct., 1883, at Wyandot, Ill.; d. at  
Springvalley, Ill., 2 June, 1915.  
1911. Harold Marion-Crawford, b. 1  
Feb., 1888, at Sorrento, Italy; d.  
at Givenchy, Italy, in 1915.  
1914. Francis Palfrey Motley, b. 8 Dec.,  
1890, at Boston; d. at sea, be-  
tween Boston and Portland, Me.,  
4 Oct., 1915.

*Scientific School.*

1857. Henry Hunt, b. 25 Oct., 1836, at  
Abington; d. at Boston, 26 July,  
1915.  
1859. William A Flagg, b. at Bloom-

ington, Ill.; died in Missouri several years ago.

1863. Samuel Bartlett Shapleigh, b. 3 Feb., 1844, at Lowell; d. at Allston, 13 Aug., 1915.

1868. Joshua Hale, b. 8 May, 1869, at Boston; d. at Newburyport, 15 June, 1915.

1891. Walter Gassett, b. 8 Oct., 1855; d. at Yokohama, Japan, 18 July, 1915.

#### *Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

1876. Nathan Frederick Merrill, b. at Charlestown; d. at Burlington, Vt., 26 Oct., 1915.

1896. James Mahoney, b. 9 May, 1862, at Hardwick; d. at Colorado Springs, Colo., 4 Sept., 1915.

#### *Medical School.*

1847. Alexander R. Holmes, b. 26 July, 1826, at New Bedford; d. at Canton, 11 Nov., 1894.

1881. John Merrick Bemis, b. in 1860, at Worcester; d. at Worcester, 22 Sept., 1915.

#### *Veterinary School.*

1887. William David Farnum, b. 8 Jan., 1857, at Charles City, Ia.; d. at Rockland, Me., 5 July, 1897.

#### *Law School.*

1866. Marquis Fayette Dickinson, b. 16 Jan., 1840, at Amherst; d. at Amherst, 18 Sept., 1915.

1871. Jonah Turner Brakeley, b. 10 Jan., 1847; d. at Lahaway Plantations, near Bordentown, N.J., 24 Aug., 1915.

1871. John Olin Moore, b. 25 March, 1847, at Indianapolis, Ind.; d. at Albuquerque, New Mexico, 16 Aug., 1911.

1873. James Robert Dunbar, b. 23 Dec.,

1847, at Pittsfield; d. at Brookline, 20 Aug., 1915.

1880. Frank West Rollins, b. 24 Feb., 1860, at Concord, N.H.; d. at Boston, 27 Oct., 1915.

1886. John Charles Adams, b. 19 Jan., 1862, at Oakland, Cal.; d. at Oakland, Cal., 8 Nov., 1913.

1906. Martin Ambrose Driscoll, d. at Suffern, N.Y., Oct., 1915.

#### *Non-Graduate Officers.*

Alfred Mason Amadon, *Assistant in Otology*, 1907-1914; b. 21 May, 1867, at North Adams; d. at Saranac Lake, N.Y., 6 Mar., 1915.

Henry Grosvenor Carey, *Instructor in Singing*, 1878-1879; *Instructor in Vocal Music*, 1879-1883; b. 4 Dec., 1829, at Lempster, N.H.; d. at West Newton, 4 Apr., 1905.

Robert Earl Swigart, *Lecturer (Graduate School of Medicine)*, 1914-1915; d. at New York, N.Y., 23 June, 1915.

#### UNIVERSITY NOTES.

After several years of distinguished service as adviser to the King of Siam, J. I. Westengard this summer resigned his position to become Bemis professor of international law in Harvard. Before he left Siam the King conferred on him the Order of the White Elephant, first class, the highest honor in the gift of the Siamese Government, and usually reserved for members of royal families.

Austin W. Scott, LL.B. '09, has been appointed Acting Dean of the Law School. He is a graduate of Rutgers College, was for a year Dean of the University of Iowa Law School, and for the last two years has been an assistant professor in the Harvard Law School. Arthur D. Hill, '90, is giving Dean Thayer's course in Evidence, and C. A.

McLain, '12, who was last year an assistant in Government, is giving the lectures in Torts.

An extraordinary and very interesting change has come about in the Medical School during the past few years, especially since the standard of admission was raised. This change has to do with the parts of the country from which the School draws its students, and the figures show that it has become, in consequence, national instead of local in its service. The first table shows the districts from which students have been drawn at intervals of five years; the second shows the total registration and the numbers from Massachusetts during the last six years.

## I

	Mass.	Other N.E. States	Outside N.E.
1898-99.....	406	70	56
1904-05.....	199	38	44
1909-10.....	150	42	87
1914-15.....	123	47	151

## II

	Mass.	Total.
1909-10.....	150	279
1910-11.....	136	286
1911-12.....	115	275
1912-13.....	119	290
1913-14.....	121	310
1914-15.....	123	321

On the evening of Oct. 20 was observed in Sanders Theatre the centenary of Richard H. Dana, author of *Two Years Before the Mast*. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Cambridge Historical Society. Bishop Lawrence presided. Prof. Bliss Perry spoke of Dana as a man of letters; Mr. Moorfield Storey, '66, discussed Dana's

anti-slavery work; and Joseph H. Choate, '52, gave a general appreciation of Dana both as a writer and as a public citizen of fine worth to the state and to the nation.

The performance in the Harvard Stadium, on the evening of June 4, of Wagner's music drama *Siegfried*, was an occasion replete with absolutely novel features, both as to quantity and quality. Certainly never before had a Wagnerian opera been presented to an audience of over 20,000 people. With so many unusual features to be considered and adjusted, the vast space of the auditorium, — about two thirds of the entire Stadium, — the greatly enlarged orchestra, the preserving of balance between voices and orchestra, the adaptation in scenic effect, the uncertain New England climate, it would not be true to assert that the performance was one of ideal perfection. Certain of the conditions absolutely prohibited that; but it is true that no one who was present could fail to be convinced of the great care and skilful thought which had been devoted to the undertaking, nor of the artistic sincerity and fervor with which the forces, both vocal and instrumental, presented this marvelous work. As usual there were many after the event who could tell exactly how everything might have been better done, and criticism was divided into the three well-known classes, — intelligent and fair, needlessly carping, and merely futile. Every one agreed that the singing was wonderful, the voices by reason of their purity, sonority, and the faultless enunciation of the singers, carrying even to the farthest limits of the auditorium. The writer, who speaks from a personal memory of many superb performances of this work, both on the Continent and at the Metropolitan, is happy to testify that he never heard it

sung so perfectly, nor with such inspired fervor. As to the instrumental portions, the performance would seem to settle once for all that the only satisfactory instrumental medium for out-of-door performances is a combination of wood-wind and brass instruments. The peculiar quality of stringed tone and its subtle *nuances* are lost without the resonance of walls and floors. The numerous pageants and open-air pantomimes which are becoming so frequent are fast adopting this theory. But as some slight solace to those comparatively few who assert that they could not hear a note of the orchestral portions we must remember that the weather conditions on that night were unusually trying and could not have been foreseen on what Lowell calls "a rare day in June." There was a rather strong breeze blowing and the air was so charged with dampness that after an hour's playing the strings of the violins and the fingers of the musicians were so damp that power and brilliancy were out of the question. That the intonation was, on the whole, so faultless was nothing short of a miracle and proves the devotion which the players gave to their task. The conductor, Mr. Hertz, conducted *con amore*, and every one was convinced of his eloquent conception of the drama, however short of his intentions was the actual result. The occasion was certainly a great inspiration to many musical students and music-lovers in this neighborhood, in that, for the first time, the door was opened to them of the wonders of the Wagnerian realm;—for notwithstanding the many beauties enshrined in the operatic literature of other countries, there is more uplifting thought and sustained fire in a typical Wagnerian opera than in all other operas put together. To set at rest certain reckless criticism it should be stated

officially that the proceeds of the performance, after the deduction of necessary running expenses, were given to the Universal Red Cross Society and *not* to any particular national branch therein. Special thanks are due to Mr. Alexander Steinert, of Boston, for unstinted generosity in his efforts in behalf of the cause of music and the pleasure and enlightenment of the public.—*W. R. S.* '87.

#### NOTES ON THE QUINQUENNIAL

The Quinquennial Catalogue is an endless source of information about Harvard matters. It may be studied from a hundred different points of view, each of value for the history of the College and indeed of the nation. So well has the immense work of preparing the Catalogue been done, moreover, that it is possible to draw inferences with little chance that the evidence will prove unreliable. Fortunately many graduates have realized this and have been sufficiently interested to send to the *Magazine* the results of their study. They vary from the merest notes to the more serious articles printed below. But some of the notes are also interesting. One graduate, for example, writes, "I have often thought that the usefulness of the Quinquennial would be much increased if there could be inserted some indication of relationship among graduates—of the same surname at least. The simplest relation, that of father to son, can easily be shown in the index by setting opposite the son's name the father's year of graduation; and this can be extended to cases where only the grandfather, an uncle, or a brother was a graduate, by prefixing *g*, *u*, or *b* to the date." It is certain that such an innovation would be very interesting, but whether it would be possible, or whether it really belongs in the Quin-

quennial, is another matter. Another graduate writes as follows: "What have been the requisities for the degree of Bachelor of Arts? What are they? and what ought they to be? These are large questions; few there be that can profess to answer them; nor would those few answer alike; but perhaps all would agree on one qualification as needful for a candidate, namely, that he should exist. Yet the Quinquennial teaches us that this is not required in practice. John Adams received (or at least was granted) in 1873 his degree of A.B. as of the Class of 1823, having meantime died in 1826. There are at least two other like cases in the Classes of 1860 and 1865 respectively; and there may be many more. Does the custom of conferring degrees on ghosts extend to all, and particularly to honorary degrees? If not, why not? And if so, should not the College enlarge its list of posthumous honors? The reasonable claims of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Jonathan Edwards, and Paul Jones have been too long neglected. Surely the rule for academic distinctions should be *Præsentis tibi maturos largimur honores*."

*A History of the Quinquennial Catalogues.*

E. L. WHITNEY, '85.

Unlike most books which pass through successive editions there is nothing in the current Quinquennial Catalogue to show what the number of the edition is. The Quinquennial was not known by its present name until 1890, simultaneously with its appearance in English. The covers of former editions bear the simple title of *Catalogus Universitatis Harvardiana*, while the title-page locates the university in "Cantabrigiæ," which in earlier catalogues is in "Nov-Anglorum," and in "Repubblica Massachusettensi" from the close of the Revolu-

tionary War until 1860, when "Civitate" was substituted for "Republica."

The first Catalogue, a copy of which appears as a frontispiece in the edition under review, was printed in the year 1674, and from 1682 successive editions appeared triennially as broadsides. In these lists the names of the graduates were printed under the year in which they received their A.B., with "Mr." opposite those who had received the master's degree, and a \* beside those who had died. The names of "distinguished civil and military characters" were printed in small capitals and those who had held any position in the College, either as fellow or professor, were so designated. The names were printed, not in alphabetical order, but according to the social position the students were supposed to occupy at the time of entering College.

The first octavo edition was issued in 1776. For a half-century the Catalogue remained unchanged, aside from the addition of a list of instructors which was begun early in the 19th century. By natural growth, the 32 pages of the 1776 edition expanded to 80 pages in 1827. All the names were placed in one general chronological list, the names of clergymen being printed in italics. The departments were not segregated. Furthermore, until 1830, the names of graduates of the medical and law departments who were not graduates of the College, the graduates of other colleges who held the *ad eundem* degree from Harvard, and those on whom honorary degrees had been conferred, were not placed under the year in which the degree was received, but under the year they would probably have graduated from the College had they attended that department. For instance, the names of Benjamin Franklin and of George Washington, each of whom received the honorary

degree of LL.D., the former in 1753, and the latter in 1776, are placed under the years 1724 and 1749 respectively, the years in which each reached the age of 18, which was the average age of College students at graduation in those days.

According to the Catalogue issued in 1803, the first one of the last century, the total number of graduates at that date was 3819, of whom 1588, or 42 per cent, were living; 1184, or 31 per cent, were ordained clergymen. The Library contained 13,000 volumes. The teaching force consisted of ten men: six professors and four tutors, all holders of Harvard degrees. One tutor taught Latin, a second Greek, a third philosophy, and the fourth geography, geometry, natural philosophy, and astronomy. One professor taught theology, one English and Oriental languages, and one mathematics and natural philosophy. The other three professors taught medicine. What would be said today of a medical school manned by three professors and a college with three professors and four tutors!

In 1830, the form of the Catalogue underwent a great change. It was divided into three parts, each separately pagged. The first part contained a list of officers of government and instruction, grouped in almost exactly the same manner as are the names on pages 7 to 21 of the Catalogue just issued. The second part in 74 pages contained a list of graduates by departments, the A.B.'s coming first, followed by the holders of honorary, medical, and law degrees in the order named. The third section was a 4-column 28-page index of all graduates arranged alphabetically by years, exactly as in the present edition. This threefold division, each with its separate pagination, was retained as long as the Catalogue was printed in Latin.

In 1890, parts one and two were pagged continuously, and in the present edition, for the first time, the book is considered as an entirety.

Successive editions have undergone no material change in size and general arrangement of the page, the differences between them consisting mainly of a rearrangement of contents and such added information as the various editors thought desirable of insertion.

From 1842 through 1880, the Triennial Catalogue was edited by John Langdon Sibley. He followed the form as he found it and he left it but little changed. The dates of death of graduates began to be inserted in 1845. The number of learned societies in which graduates were members slowly increased. The number of educational institutions from which Harvard men had received degrees and in which they held professorial appointments constantly increased. The names of the graduates of the Theological School appeared first in the Catalogue for 1851, but the practice there adopted of having the list include the names of all graduates of the School, whether or not also graduates of the College, was not adopted in the law, medical, and honorary lists until 1872.

With the accession to the presidency of Dr. Eliot and the opening of new departments and the general rearrangement of work in the University came a change in the order of contents of the Catalogue, and almost every succeeding edition has contained some change in order or the insertion of new kinds of degrees.

Since the change to a Quinquennial in 1880, five different hands have edited it. Each has endeavored to add something new to the Catalogue, with the result that its size had become such as to cause the present editor to realize the need of pruning it. The information con-

tained in each additional volume has greatly increased the value of the book, but the frequent change of editors, each with his own ideals, has permitted many inconsistencies to creep in, resulting in a certain lack of uniformity when the volume is considered in its entirety.

*Honors noted in the Quinquennial Catalogue.*

E. C. PICKERING, s '65.

A number of important changes have been made in preparing the Quinquennial Catalogue of 1915. Among others, new rules have been adopted as regards the honors to be recognized. A brief discussion of this matter, in the Catalogue of 1910, will be found in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, September, 1910. A list was first prepared of all those to whom more than ten lines had been assigned from 1636 to 1914. An abridgment of this list is given in Table I. It was formed by omitting all cases in which

the number of lines was fifteen, or less. The successive columns give the letters designating the degree, the year in which it was conferred, the name of the candidate, and the number of lines in the Catalogues of 1910 and 1915, respectively. The honors recognized may be divided into collegiate degrees, positions held, and membership in selected societies. Evidently, the space occupied by the second of these classes should not be used as a test. Accordingly, the numbers of degrees and societies are given in the fifth and sixth columns. The last column indicates the nature of the man's work, C denoting a college president; L, a literary man; N, a naturalist; P, a physicist (used in the broad sense); S, a statesman. A large part of these graduates of the College and Scientific School later received honorary degrees. Their names then appear twice in the table. An asterisk is used to indicate that the man is dead.

TABLE I.

Degree	Year	Name	1910	1915	Deg.	Soc.	Cl.
A.B.	1811	*Everett, E.	18	18	8	9	S
"	1817	*Bancroft, G.	22	21	8	9	L
"	1831	*Motley, J. M.	19	16	9	6	L
"	1838	*Lowell, J. R.	15	17	9	5	L
"	1844	*Dalton, J. C.	13	16	4	2	N
"	1844	*Gould, B. A.	21	16	5	9	P
"	1851	*Goodwin, W. W.	20	17	11	5	L
"	1852	Choate, J. H.	18	17	15	3	S
"	1853	Eliot, C. W.	18	22	13	9	C
"	1855	*Agassiz, A.	46	26	7	16	N
"	1861	Sawyer, W. C.	9	16	4	16	L
"	1877	Lowell, A. L.	9	17	15	6	C
"	1880	Roosevelt, T.	17	21	18	4	S
"	1886	Richards, T. W.	16	21	15	5	P
S.B.	1857	*Agassiz, A.	46	26	7	16	N
"	1858	*Newcomb, S.	54	42	18	19	P
"	1861	Langley, J. W.	8	16	3	19	P
"	1862	Putnam, F. W.	25	16	3	6	N
"	1865	Pickering, E. C.	25	25	10	11	P
"	1869	Davis, W. M.	25	17	7	6	N
A.M.	1753	*Franklin, B.	18	17	5	6	S
"	1874	Wadsworth, M. E.	12	16	4	6	N
M.D.	1833	*Flint, A.	9	17	3	1	N

TABLE I, *continued.*

Degree	Year	Name	1910	1915	Deg.	Soc.	Cl.
M.D.	1863	Goodale, G. L.	15	16	8	3	N
"	1869	*James, W.	18	17	9	6	N
LL.D.	1787	*Jefferson, T.	10	17	6	4	S
"	1835	*Everett, E.	18	18	8	9	S
"	1843	*Bancroft, G.	22	21	8	9	L
"	1848	*Agassiz, L.	27	23	5	16	N
"	1860	*Motley, J. L.	19	16	9	6	L
"	1871	*Marquis, Ripon.	13	16	3	4	S
"	1875	*Gray, A.	32	22	9	11	N
"	1876	*Gilman, D. C.	17	18	11	3	C
"	1876	*Whitney, W. D.	26	21	10	10	L
"	1878	*Marquis, Dufferin.	16	16	11	6	S
"	1883	*Walker, F. A.	21	18	12	7	C
"	1884	*Lowell, J. R.	15	17	9	5	L
"	1884	*Newcomb, S.	54	42	18	19	P
"	1885	*Agassiz, A.	46	26	7	16	N
"	1885	*Gould, B. A.	21	16	5	9	P
"	1886	*Dana, J. D.	27	22	6	14	N
"	1886	*Hall, J.	23	19	7	8	N
"	1886	*Langley, S. P.	22	17	8	5	P
"	1888	Choate, J. H.	18	17	15	3	S
"	1888	*Gibbs, W.	16	16	8	4	P
"	1889	Patton, F. L.	15	22	10	1	C
"	1891	*Goodwin, W. W.	20	17	11	5	L
"	1893	Retzius, G.	40	23	8	14	N
"	1900	Welch, W. H.	14	17	10	4	N
"	1901	*van't Hoff, J. H.	37	23	7	17	P
"	1901	*v. Holleben, C. L. T. W.	17	18	2	8	S
"	1901	Pritchett, H. S.	17	17	14	2	C
"	1902	Roosevelt, T.	17	21	18	4	S
"	1903	*James, W.	18	17	9	6	N
"	1903	Pickering, E. C.	25	25	10	11	P
"	1904	Osler, W.	16	20	14	3	N
"	1905	Angell, J. B.	19	24	14	4	C
"	1905	Taft, W. H.	13	20	14	1	S
"	1906	Barlow, T.	12	16	12	4	N
"	1907	Bryce, J.	32	42	28	12	S
"	1907	Root, E.	12	20	17	2	S
"	1907	Wilson, W.	16	24	15	3	S
"	1908	Van Hise, C. R.	14	20	9	4	C
"	1909	Butler, N. M.	16	23	19	3	C
"	1909	Eliot, C. W.	18	22	13	9	C
"	1909	Judson, H. P.	11	16	9	3	C
"	1909	Peterson, W.	11	17	19	7	L
"	1909	Remsen, I.	13	18	9	3	C
"	1909	Schurman, J. G.	14	18	10	1	C
"	1910	MacLaurin, R. C.	14	16	8	2	C
S.T.D.	1909	*Brown, F.	12	16	11	9	L
Litt.D.	1909	Meyer, E.	16	18	6	7	S
S.D.	1910	Richards, T. W.	16	21	15	5	P



Additional degrees were awarded to Gray, A.M. (Hon.) 1844; Agassiz, A., S.B. 1862; Pickering, A.M. (Hon.) 1880; Bryce, Litt.D. 1909; Eliot, M.D. (Hon.) 1909.

If no change had been made in the honors recognized in the Catalogue, the number of lines would remain unchanged for the dead, and would, in general, increase for the living. The increase for all the statesmen, college presidents, and physicians amounts, on the average, to four lines in each class. For the literary men there is no change, while there is a decrease of five lines in those devoting themselves to the physical and natural sciences. In the first of these two classes, there are four astronomers and three

chemists, but no mathematicians, physicists, or engineers, eminent enough to be included in the table.

The honors attained by graduates in the different departments of the University are shown in Table II. The successive columns give the degree, the department, the period, the number receiving the degree, the number having 11 to 15, 16 to 20, more than 20 lines, all combined, and the ratio to the latter, of the total number of graduates. The successful life of the Lawrence Scientific School lasted from 1851 to 1880. The second line gives the corresponding period of the College. The fourth line relates to the degrees A.M., Ph.D., and S.D. attained after examination.

TABLE II.

Degree	Department	Period	Number	11-15	16-20	>20	All	Ratio
A.B.	College	1636-1914	22447	39	9	5	53	423
"	"	1851-1880	3472	25	4	4	33	105
S.B.	Scientific School	1851-1880	229	12	3	3	18	13
Ph.D. etc.	College	1869-1914	3927	11	1	3	12	327
M.D.	Medical School	1788-1914	5238	1	3	3	4	1322
LL.B.	Law School	1820-1914	5654	5	3	3	5	1131
S.T.B.	Divinity School	1817-1914	652	2	3	3	2	326
LL.D. etc.	University	1692-1914	874	94	31	18	143	6

Few honors were awarded during the early years of the College. A large portion of the total number graduated in recent years and are still too young to have attained distinction. A comparison of the second and third lines shows that the proportion of graduates of the Scientific School who attained distinction was eight times as great as the corresponding proportion for the College. The leader in the Scientific School is Newcomb, 42 lines, with A. Agassiz, second, 26 lines. Agassiz also graduated from the College and is the leader, but his distinction does not come from his work there. Accordingly, Eliot, 22 lines,

becomes the real leader. In the three older professional schools, the number of eminent men is suspiciously small. The leaders in the Medical School are Flint and James, with 17 lines. In the Law School, Ordronaux leads with 14 lines, and in the Divinity School, Wilson and Huntington, with 11 lines.

The candidates who have received honorary degrees stand on a different basis. They are selected for their eminence from the entire world, and naturally their honors are very great. Their leaders are Bryce and Newcomb, with 42 lines each, followed by Retzius and van't Hoff, with 28 lines.

The condition that a candidate must be present is a serious restriction in the list of those receiving honorary degrees. If a university, after careful consideration, would each year award one degree to the man regarded as the most eminent in the world, a very remarkable list would eventually be formed. This would also, in the future, have great value as indicating contemporaneous judgment regarding living men. In astronomy, this method has proved very successful in the award of the Bruce Medal, and in the election of honorary members by the American Astronomical Society.

All of the Presidents of Harvard College have been selected from its own graduates, with the exception of the first two, Dunster and Chauncey. Their number is 22, their average term, 13 years. The longest terms are Eliot, 40 years, and Holyoke, 33 years.

Three of the Presidents of the United States, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Theodore Roosevelt, are graduates of the College, and have received honorary degrees. These have also been awarded to Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Grant, Taft, and Wilson. Among other eminent men who have received honorary degrees, but are not included in Table I, may be mentioned Lafayette, Hamilton, Webster, Clay, Lyell, Henry, Longfellow, Sumner, Scott, Emerson, and Carlyle. Among eminent Americans who have not received an honorary degree, may be mentioned Lincoln, Sherman, Fulton, Irving, Edwards, Morse, Rumford, and Morton.

The change in the rules regarding the honors to be included in the Catalogue has in a measure corrected the defect mentioned in my former article, namely, that literary men did not receive as much recognition as scientific men. In some

cases, the change has been an unfortunate one. For instance, the record of A. Agassiz has been reduced by 20 lines, from 46 to 26. Two of the most highly prized positions for a scientific man in the United States are omitted. They are the positions of Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Accordingly, Henry appears only as "Prof. Nat. Philos., Coll. N.J." and Bache as "Prof. Nat. Philos. and Chem., Univ. Pa." Some positions might be abbreviated, as "Prof. Didactic and Polemic Theol. Presbyterian Theol. Sem. Chicago," and "Prof. Relations Philos. and Sci. to the Christian Religion, Princeton Theol. Sem." Prominence is generally given to political positions as "Memb. Joint Comm. U.S. and Gt. Britain on Canadian Fisheries" and "Chairman Deep Waterways Comm. U.S. and Canada," while Washington's principal title has the undignified abbreviation "President U.S."

#### JOHN CLINTON GRAY.

P. B. OLNEY, '64.

John Clinton Gray, LL.B., '66, LL.D., '13, was born in New York Dec. 4, 1843, and died at Newport, R.I., June 28, 1915. His father, John Alexander Clinton Gray, was for many years a prominent and much respected merchant in New York City. The son, John Clinton Gray, in early youth attended school at Geneva, Switzerland, and, on returning to New York, entered the University of the City of New York, and graduated there in 1864, receiving the degree of A.B. Thereafter he took a course in civil law in the University of Berlin, and then entered the Harvard Law School in 1865, taking the degree of LL.B. in 1866.

Soon after leaving the Law School, he

entered upon the general practice of the law in the city of New York, forming a partnership with the late J. Alfred Davenport, '66, under the firm name of Gray & Davenport. Afterwards, Edward C. Perkins, '79, became a member of the firm, the style of the firm becoming Gray, Davenport & Perkins.

The firms of Gray & Davenport and of Gray, Davenport & Perkins engaged in the general practice of the law, attaining a well-deserved success in the profession.

In January, 1888, Gray was appointed a judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rapallo. In the fall of 1888 he was elected a judge of that court for the full term of fourteen years, and in 1902 he was reelected for a second term. He served as judge of the Court of Appeals from 1888 to the end of the year 1913, when he was retired by the age limit prescribed by the Constitution of the State. Thus he served as judge of the highest court of the State of New York for the period of more than twenty-five years.

Judge Gray's career on the bench of the court fully met the high expectations of his many friends. His opinions, contained in some 100 volumes of the Reports of the court during his term of service, cover questions arising in criminal law, commercial law, equity, the law of wills and trusts, real-estate law, corporation law, — in fact, questions arising in all departments of jurisprudence.

These opinions show that he approached the decision of cases submitted with an open mind, and that he spared no effort or labor in the thorough investigation and examination of a given case; and having ascertained the facts, he then applied the rules of law and prin-

ciples of justice to its decision. His opinions further show judicial ability of a high order and wide learning in the various branches of the law. Their conclusions are convincing in their logic, and, withal, expressed in clear and forcible English.

These high qualifications and attainments of Judge Gray made him an ornament to the bench, and justly commanded the high respect and the entire confidence of the bar. His deportment on the bench at all times was marked by dignity and unfailing courtesy. He listened patiently and attentively to the argument of counsel, and when, occasionally, he asked a question, it was plain that his object was not to interrupt, but to obtain further light upon some point, or to call the attention of counsel to a possibly different view of the question involved. It is a satisfaction to know that the long and faithful service to the public of Judge Gray was appreciated by the people of his native State, who twice elected him a judge of their highest court.

Judge Gray's private life was in all respects admirable. He was a good and loyal friend, a genial companion, and a devoted husband and father. His sudden death, at a time when there was a reasonable expectation of years of further usefulness, was a great shock to his many friends and his devoted family.

#### JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL

HON. J. B. MCPHERSON,  
*U. S. Circuit Judge, Philadelphia.*

James Tyndale Mitchell was born in the town of Belleville, Illinois, in November, 1834. He belonged to a Virginia family, but his immediate ancestors had left that State two years before because their views on the subject of slavery were out of harmony with the opinions

generally prevailing in the South. His grandfather was a prominent Whig and a personal friend of Henry Clay. The grandson was sent to Philadelphia in 1841, where he was instructed under private tutelage and in the public schools. He completed the high-school course in 1852, and was graduated with honors at Harvard in 1855. Among the members of his class were Phillips Brooks, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Gen. Francis C. Barlow, and others of distinction. Returning to Philadelphia he entered the office of George W. Biddle, then a leader of the Pennsylvania Bar, and also attended law lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. In November, 1857, he was admitted to the bar, and not long afterwards became an assistant to the city solicitor, and served in that position for several years. While his success in private practice was not exceptional, his admirable qualities both personal and professional soon brought him friends and reputation, and in 1871 at the early age of 37 he was elected to the bench of the District Court, a busy and much respected tribunal, where he performed his duty most acceptably for several years. The courts of Philadelphia were reorganized not long after 1873, and he was then transferred to the common pleas, this being a court of general original jurisdiction, corresponding to the Supreme Court of New York, or the Superior court of Massachusetts. He sat in the Common Pleas for 12 or 13 years, growing continually in the confidence of the bar and the community, and in 1888 was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In this position he served until 1909, presiding as chief justice during the last few years. Upon his retirement at the expiration of his term he was chosen by his former associates in the court as the titular prothonotary, or clerk, of the ap-

pellate courts of Pennsylvania, and he retained this position until his death on July 4, 1915.

Chief Justice Mitchell was always much interested in the study of the law as a science. For many years he was prominent on the editorial staff of the *American Law Register*, an old and widely read law journal, and frequently contributed studious and valuable articles to that periodical. He had also a close association with *Weekly Notes of Cases*, a series of Pennsylvania reports that holds a prominent place in the legal history of that State. Even after he went upon the bench he found time to contribute to the literature of his profession. Either before or afterward, he helped to revise *Troubat and Halp's* (Penna.) *Practice*, — the standard work on that subject, — and brought out an edition of *Williams on Real Property* with American notes. He also wrote a *History of the District Court*, and a classic *Manual on Motions and Rules*, giving much other labor to a *Digest of Pennsylvania Reports*, which he was never able to finish. His most important contribution to the law, however, is to be found in his opinions. These are characterized by remarkable clearness and vigor, and are written in a style so attractive as to be readily understood by laymen as well as by lawyers. As an appellate judge he did great public service by bringing order into subjects which had become involved by apparently conflicting decisions. As an illustration, an important act of the legislature relating to accidental injuries in railroad yards had given rise to a great number of suits through the uncertain way in which the act had been construed in the earlier cases. Judge Mitchell reviewed all of the cases, classified and distinguished them in one of his greatest opinions, and thereafter there was no more litigation on the

subject, to the great advantage of the public and of the suitors.

He was one of the first members of the Union League of Philadelphia — a patriotic organization that dates from the early years of the Civil War, and is still (while now social in character as well) one of the most important and influential Republican societies of the country. He always had a fondness for historical studies, and for many years presided over the council of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In 1901 Harvard honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws, and for several years he was an Overseer of the University. He was a discriminating collector of prints, mainly of portraits, but his large collection was dispersed several years before his death.

In many respects he was a notable personage. His mind was unusually vigorous, his thought was lucid, his gift of clear expression was exceptional, and as a natural result his views upon any subject were likely to be convictions. He had read widely and judiciously, and a genuine literary quality informed everything that came from his pen. Although he had but few intimates and lived a rather reserved life, he was fond of society and his conversation was always a delight. He was highly regarded for his character and attainments by all who knew him or knew of him, and the jubilee of his admission to the bar — which was celebrated in November, 1907 — was a remarkable occasion, both for the number and distinguished character of the participants, and for the note of genuine respect and admiration that prevailed, mingled as it was with a much warmer feeling due to his unfailing courtesy and kindness.

He never married, and for many years was a familiar figure at one of the prominent Philadelphia clubs.

## WAR NOTES.

### *The Second Harvard Unit.*

The Second Harvard Unit for service in the War Zone under the British Government has been recruited, and sailed on the steamship *Noordam*, of the Holland-American line, from New York on Nov. 16. It was originally the wish of Sir William Osler, Regius Professor in Medicine in Oxford University, that some of the American Medical Schools might send contingents to take charge of British War Hospitals, and his idea was eagerly seconded by Prof. Harvey Cushing and Robert Bacon, with whom he conferred in England. From this sprang the First Harvard Unit, which was dispatched under the leadership of Dr. Edward H. Nichols last June, and performed a tour of three months' duty at a British base hospital "somewhere in France," and by the conspicuous excellence of its work commended itself highly to the authorities. A tentative arrangement had been made, whereby the Harvard Unit should be succeeded by contingents recruited from Johns Hopkins and Columbia, each to serve for three months, but the British War Office, finding it an expensive luxury to pay the expenses of and equip so many men for so brief a period, decided that they could not accept the services of the other contingents unless they paid their own expenses; this finally resulted in the enterprise being given up.

At this juncture a friend of Harvard came forward with an offer of enough money to send a Second Harvard Unit, if this could be raised. The present Unit, therefore, has been recruited for service for six months, with the understanding, however, that some substitutions will have to be made for men who cannot stay for more than three months, the extra expense thus entailed not being

assessed upon the British Government.

The Unit consists of 30 men and 36 nurses under the leadership of Dr. David Cheever, '97, M.D. 1901, a member of the faculty of the Harvard Medical School. The personnel is composed largely of Harvard men, although several others institutions are represented. Undoubtedly the most notable and interesting recruit is Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, who has enthusiastically volunteered to accompany the Unit, and will probably serve as next in command to Dr. Cheever and give the Unit the benefit of his great experience both in administrative and in surgical matters. It will probably be impossible for Dr. Grenfell to remain for the whole length of time of the Unit's service. The business affairs of the Unit have been in the hands of Herbert H. White, '93, former Grad. Treasurer of Athletics, who has volunteered his services without compensation and will accompany the Unit abroad.

The contingent goes under a clause of the Geneva Convention, which allows a neutral country to send sanitary or medical officers to one of the belligerents without their sacrificing their neutrality, provided that the belligerent shall notify the enemy of their coming. No conditions will be made to the British Government as to the destination of the Unit, but it is probable that it will be sent for service to a base hospital in France, very likely the same one which was manned by the preceding group. Possibly, however, the exigencies of the campaign in the Balkan States or Dardanelles may make its presence in the Mediterranean area of more value.

*Harvard Dentists in the War Zone.*

EUGENE H. SMITH,  
*Dean of the Dental School.*

On the 26th of last June there sailed

with the Harvard Surgical Unit, in charge of Prof. E. H. Nichols, of the Harvard Medical School, three dentists from the Harvard Dental School. These dentists were Dr. V. H. Kazanjian, the head of the Prosthetic Technique Laboratory of the Harvard Dental School, and Dr. Ferdinand Brigham and Dr. Frank H. Cushman, recent graduates. After their arrival in England, they were made lieutenants in the Royal Army Medical Corps of Great Britain and immediately sent to a field hospital in France. Before leaving for the war zone Dr. Kazanjian had already made a reputation for himself in the treatment of the surgery of the jaws. He had treated successfully in the school clinic, for several years, a great number of complicated, multiple injuries of the jaws, and was therefore eminently fitted to deal with the many terrible jaw injuries received by the soldiers in the trenches. His work along this line in the field hospital in France has astonished and greatly impressed the entire surgical corps. To give the reader some clear impression of the nature of some of these terrible injuries that Dr. Kazanjian and his associates are called upon to treat, I will quote from various letters recently received:

Dr. Brigham writes: "One thing about our surgical work makes it noticeably more difficult than civilian work and that is the mutilation or injury to the face or head that often accompanies the fractured jaws. At present the hospital is carrying more patients here than at any time previous, and as far as I know, the American Ambulance at Paris is the only place in Europe or England where surgical cases such as we have can be as well treated. We naturally call our cases fractured jaws, but as a matter of fact there usually goes with this condition a mutilation of the face, nose, head,

throat, etc., which can easily result in a bad deformity for life. The authorities here realize that if Dr. Kazanjian will stay, countless men can be saved from mutilation and even death by giving him full swing and concentrating jaw cases under his care."

Dr. Cushman writes: "Dr. Kazanjian's surgical work has been something out of the ordinary to most of the medical men, and the other Sunday, when we took three of our cases to a clinic of medical men from all about here, his exhibit excited more interest than any of the others. We have rather an interesting jaw case in the ward now, transferred from another hospital a week ago. One might say that the man had a shell all to himself, for he has a wound in his forearm, another in the upper arm, another piece of shell burrowed through his cheek and fractured one side of his mandible between the bicusps and molars, and the larger piece entirely took away one side of his face, including the eye, nose, antrum, and that side of the maxilla. It surely is remarkable to see how the man's spirits rose as the wound cleaned up from its frightfully septic condition. When he came in, about all he could do was to lie there on his bed and moan, but the other morning I was very much surprised, indeed, to go into the ward to dress his wounds and have him ask if he might get up and go out doors. That seems to be much the way with them all. As they become more comfortable their wonderful courage comes back to them. I had the good fortune to go with Dr. Faulkner and Dr. Kazanjian to an Indian hospital the other morning to see a Hindu whose mandible from molar around to molar on the other side was completely gone, together with all the tissues from his mouth, clear to his hyoid bone. He was a terrible sight, and nothing can be done

for him, for it is too far for Dr. Kazanjian to visit him there, and they were unable to spare a man of his own caste to come with him here."

In a very recent letter received from Dr. Kazanjian, he says: "We are doing a distinct work that was needed very badly, and I am sorry to say it will have to be discontinued at our departure, as there are very few who are able to practise surgery of the jaws. Meanwhile, the great offensive movement has started at the western front and the wounded are coming very rapidly and our wards are crowded with these fractured jaw cases."

These quotations confirm the favorable reports from the medical men of the Unit, in regard to the importance of the work of Dr. Kazanjian and his associates. Indeed, so important has it become that the medical authorities of Great Britain recently cabled to President Lowell for a leave of absence for Dr. Kazanjian, in order that he might continue his good work. This President Lowell has granted, and we are given to understand that Great Britain will build and equip a dental hospital for Dr. Kazanjian, giving him full charge of the same, and making it a centre to which, from the various field hospitals, complicated cases of fractured jaws may be sent for treatment.

It is, indeed, a source of great pride and satisfaction that the Harvard Dental School is able to furnish such competent men for this humane and important service.

#### *Red Cross Work in Serbia.*

DR. G. C. SHATTUCK, '01.

I have been asked to write about the work of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission in Serbia, and in particular to tell something of what was done by the Harvard men connected

with this Commission. It should be understood that no member of the Commission, except Dr. Strong, knows exactly what was done by other members of the Commission or can form a comprehensive idea of the work as a whole. Therefore, I shall make a few general statements about the work, and then proceed to describe some of the things which I saw myself.

Dr. Strong was the first member of the Commission to arrive in Serbia. In April, a few days after his arrival, he organized an International Health Commission, the orders of which could be promptly enforced in all parts of Serbia. The formation of such a Commission was extremely important for many reasons, and particularly to coordinate the work of the Serbian authorities, and of the British, the French, the Russians, and the Americans, all of whom were represented on the Board. Dr. Strong, as director, traveled constantly in order that he might have personal knowledge of the situation in all parts of Serbia; and he instituted sanitary work in Montenegro as well as in Serbia.

The American Red Cross Sanitary Commission was financed jointly by the Red Cross and by the Rockefeller Foundation. A group of ten men, including Drs. F. B. Grinnell and A. W. Sellards, of the Harvard Medical School, and myself, sailed from New York on April 3 and met Dr. Strong in Skoplje, or Uskub, as the town was called by the Turks, early in May. Meanwhile, Dr. Strong had gathered up several American doctors in Serbia and had taken with him Mr. C. R. Cross from Paris. Mr. Cross was a member of the Class of 1903 and later graduated from the Law School. He offered to help in any way that he could. He traveled for a time with Dr. Strong, then went to Montene-

gro with Dr. Grinnell, and afterwards returned to Paris, where he was killed in an automobile accident. For nearly a year before his death Mr. Cross was in Europe working constantly with energy and devotion to duty.

The first contingent of members of the Commission was followed by a second group of twenty or more which arrived toward the end of June, and several of these were Harvard graduates. The Commission included men of various attainments. There were sanitary engineers, public health physicians, sanitary inspectors, many of whom had been trained under Gen. Gorgas at Panama, and there were practising physicians, and laboratory experts, a bacteriologist, and a water examiner.

Dr. Grinnell was soon sent by Dr. Strong to take charge of the work in Montenegro. Dr. Zinsser, of Columbia, was to study typhus from the bacteriological point of view, Dr. Sellards was to undertake other laboratory work, and it was my privilege to study typhus fever from the clinical standpoint. We agreed to work together so far as possible, and having found in the Paget Hospital in Skoplje a favorable opportunity for beginning work without delay, accepted the invitation of the British physician in charge to join the staff of that hospital.

The buildings known as the Paget Hospital, or "Shesta Reserma Bolnitsa" (6th Reserve Hospital), were used formerly for the Military Academy and for barracks. They are situated on elevated, rolling ground about a mile from the town of Skoplje in the midst of a most beautiful and fertile valley bounded to north and south by rugged hills and dominated on the west by snow-capped mountains.

I had charge of two wards of 45 beds each, most of them occupied by typhus



patients in various stages of the disease. Near the hospital were some large stables used as a prison-camp for Austrian soldiers. Nearly all the prisoners had had typhus, and a very large proportion had died of it. They were allowed to go freely about the hospital grounds, and many of them served as orderlies in the wards. Being immune to typhus from having had the disease, it was not necessary to take precautions to protect them.

There was a considerable nursing staff of English sisters, and a few Serbian women worked in the wards. In order to protect themselves from the body louse which commonly transmits typhus, the sisters wore a one-piece garment of white linen which buttoned across the shoulders and over this a blouse of the same material hanging to the knees. The hair was carefully covered, the sleeves were held close to the arms by elastic bands, and, in order that there should be no opening at the ankle, the legs of the garments were prolonged into coverings for the feet. Over these the sisters wore Turkish slippers or high leather boots according to the weather. I urged the sisters in my wards to wear rubber gloves in order to protect their wrists more completely, and to wear a strip of gauze across the nose and mouth as a mask, because I thought there was danger of contracting typhus through the air as a result of the coughing of patients; but the gloves were soon discarded as being difficult to work in and the mask as being too hot and uncomfortable. One of the sisters contracted typhus toward the end of the epidemic, and I think that she got her infection from a very sick patient who coughed a great deal, and whose life, I think, she saved by unremitting care. She recovered from the typhus, but suffered afterwards from distressing nerv-

ous symptoms from which it is probable that she has not yet fully recovered. We physicians wore cotton trousers with feet attached, and rubber boots. The trousers were tied around the waist, and the upper part of the body was covered with a short tunic tied below the top of the trousers and pinned closely around the neck. Rubber gloves were then pulled over the sleeves of the tunic and fastened in place with elastic bands or adhesive plaster. I used a gauze mask for a time, but gave it up because the weather was hot and the mask slipped into my mouth when I talked. I was very careful not to let a patient cough in my face.

The appointments of the wards were of the simplest character. The toilets were managed by the bucket system, there being no plumbing. Water for bathing and other purposes was heated in sheet-iron wood-burning stoves standing outside. When one or two patients at a time came for admission to a ward, they were stripped, clipped, and bathed by the orderlies behind a screen on the steps of the pavilion. When large numbers of patients had to be admitted, they were sent to a wash-house where clipping and bathing could be done wholesale.

Before I had been long at the hospital a trainload of patients arrived in Skoplje. Eighty of these were assigned to the Paget Hospital and sent out in carriages, each vehicle taking four or five patients. They were laid on the grass outside the wash-house, and many, exhausted by the journey, required brandy or other stimulants before being moved. Many others, thin and haggard, but stronger, straggled across the grounds to the wards attired in night-shirt and slippers. On that day, 40 patients entered my wards — a number impossible for me to examine with care. I went around

the ward feeling the pulses, listening to the hearts, and picking out the sicker patients for more particular attention. The rest received routine treatment.

This particular group of patients showed a peculiar cast of countenance which I attributed to the fact that they had been for several days on a train, probably almost uncared-for, with little food, and insufficient water. The features were pinched, the skin was dry, the brows knitted, and the eyes staring. Like most of the inhabitants of Serbia, they were bronzed by the sun, but in spite of this, there was a bright red flush over the cheek-bones, a common thing in typhus fever. These men showed no emotion and little interest. The predominant expression was not that of resignation, but of courageous endurance, the most characteristic quality in the Serb when ill, as I have seen him. He shows neither fear nor despair and seldom indulges in lamentation. During convalescence he early takes an interest in food, and begs to be sent home for "bolivani," or furlough. With return of strength he shows merriment, geniality, and humor.

The Serbs have been called the Irish of the Balkans, and one of them had such a genial smile that he reminded me of the song about Kelly. In one of the other wards there were two patients with relapsing fever who were taken sick at the same time, who entered together, and who ran an exactly similar course of fever. A rivalry sprang up between them, and when one had a sudden rise of temperature so high that it went off the chart, far from viewing this with alarm, he pointed to it with delight.

After about two months' work at the Paget Hospital, Dr. Sellards went to Belgrade to continue his studies there, and a few weeks later, there being very little typhus at Skoplje, I finished my

clinical work and went to Belgrade with Dr. Strong. I stayed there for a few days at the American Hospital where Dr. Ryan is still in charge.

The hospital stands on a hill at the outskirts of the town, and was respected by the Germans who were entrenched across the river. The town showed comparatively little damage, except along the river front, where all buildings, including the barracks, had been reduced to ruins. The bridge across the river had been wrecked, but at that time the batteries were exchanging only occasional shots, none of which fell in the town. A German aeroplane made almost daily flights in the morning over Belgrade, and was always greeted by a fusillade of shrapnel which, when it burst, looked like powder puffs in the sky. The shots were nearly always wide of the mark.

One morning, however, the German made three trips, each time dropping bombs in the town. The third time he was met by a French plane which opened fire upon him. Almost immediately the German began to descend in wide circles and presently disappeared from my sight behind the roof of one of the hospital buildings. He must have been wounded, for he subsequently lost control of his machine and fell from a considerable height into the mud on the bank of the river.

After leaving Belgrade I went with Dr. Strong to Vallievo to inspect the graveyard. There had been many Austrian prisoners in Vallievo, and the death-rate from typhus among them is said to have reached 70 per cent. The dead had been buried in great square pits, and insufficiently covered with earth, so that the graveyard became offensive to the neighborhood. The French, who were working in Vallievo, had already carried out the necessary measures.

Dr. Strong then asked me to go to Pristina to supervise sanitary work which was being conducted there by members of our Commission. They were living in tents in the military reservation, and running a mess of their own.

The hotels in Serbia are so infested with bed-bugs that we avoided them whenever possible, and when obliged to spend any length of time in a place we fumigated and cleaned our quarters or else went into camp. The work at Pristina consisted in cleaning and disinfection of hospitals, the jail, some large barracks and stables used for quartering the soldiers, disinfection of clothing, bathing of soldiers and prisoners, building sanitary privies, and vaccinating against typhus fever and cholera.

Bathing and disinfection of clothing were carried out by means of converted refrigerator cars, into one of which steam could be turned to sterilize the clothing while the men were bathing under shower baths in the other. This system was first used in Manchuria by Dr. Strong.

Pristina is not far from Mitrovitz, now the temporary capital. The latter is situated at the end of a branch railway near the border of Montenegro. The railway leaves the main line at Skopje and follows a branch of the Vardar River through narrow mountain passes to the great plain of Cosovo, upon which the Serbs made their last stand against the Turks in a great battle 500 years ago. Pristina lies at the foot of the hills on the northern side of the plain, near where the battle took place. The Serbs have a very strong sentiment about this region, where every hill and piece of ground has for them historic meaning. They say that not to have seen Cosovo and the old church called Gracanitz, in which every soldier of the Serbian army took communion be-

fore the great battle with the Turks, is not to have seen Serbia at all.

After finishing the work at Pristina arrangements were made for some of our men to go to Mitrovitz, where Dr. Osborn, who had recently received a degree in public health at the Harvard Medical School, took charge. Other men went with me to Prisren, situated to the south and east near the border of Albania, and 50 kilometers from the railway. There we set up our cots in a large, vacant room in the barracks near the town and took our meals at a restaurant, where, by special arrangement, we obtained an abundance of fruit and vegetables, a welcome change after the restricted fare of the springtime.

The work in Prisren was similar to that in Pristina, and the authorities, with one exception, gave every assistance. The mayor of the town was well educated and refined. He had been a professor somewhere before entering on official life, and was now working enthusiastically to institute modern improvements in this old town with its narrow, crooked streets, and its jumble of primitive buildings. Before the outbreak of the present war he had had profiles drawn of all the streets and had made plans for straightening and widening the principal thoroughfares. He showed us chemical analyses of the water, which came from springs on a hill above the town, and wished to know which of the several supplies was the best. One of our engineers visited the sources, inspected visible conduits, and made arrangements to have maps drawn of the distribution of the water from each source. It was also arranged that bacteriological tests should be made at different points along the distributing lines, and at the street-fountains where the water was delivered, in order to detect pollution. The mayor expressed

himself as delighted with these arrangements, but owing to delays, almost impossible to avoid in Serbia, this part of the work was still unfinished when the fumigating and vaccinating had been completed.

Toward the end of August I left Prisren to start for home. I shall not soon forget that beautiful morning of late August, the soft, fragrant air, the misty plain, the wooded hillside, the rugged mountain-range whitened by the first snow of the autumn, and the quaint old town with the tall poplar trees around it, the white minarets among the red-tiled roofs, and the old, gray Turkish citadel above.

Dr. Strong and Dr. Sellards left Serbia a few days after I did, and Dr. Grinnell a month before. Twelve members of the Commission remained in Serbia to prevent the spread of any outbreak of contagious disease that might occur in the coming winter, and to complete some of the more extensive engineering work. Mr. Stuart, a Harvard engineer, was left in charge by Dr. Strong. Most of the others went to Russia under the leadership of Dr. Caldwell, to work among the German prisoners there.

Dr. Grinnell had a severe illness on his way home, and Dr. Strong narrowly escaped death from a most dangerous form of malaria, which rendered him unconscious in Salonika just before sailing. It seems likely that he got the malaria in Durazzo, where he had gone, at the request of Essad Pasha, to advise about its prevention. At any rate, he was exposed to it there from having lent his mosquito netting to a woman in the hotel who had n't any. No other members of the Commission, so far as I know, incurred any serious illness, and most of them were not sick at all.

*Extracts from Letters of F. C. Baker.*

The following extracts from letters written from the front by F. C. Baker, S.B. '12, give vivid glimpses of the second battle of Ypres, and also tell, in a very human way, the life of a soldier in active service. Baker, when last heard from, was in England on sick leave.

*About 1st May.*

I arrived with my little draft in the early morning after three nights in the train at railhead, a place called G——. It was a beautiful morning. We made our toilet under the station pump, mounted our steeds, and rode some eight miles to a place called ——, where we found corps headquarters, and were directed to join our company at a camp about three miles away. We soon arrived at a camp of wooden huts and were not long in finding those occupied by the 5th Division Cyclist Company. The officers had three little huts to themselves near at hand. After lunch we went over to the camp and heard Gen. French make a speech to the remainder of the brigade which had taken Hill ——. It was an impressive sight. They were formed up in a hollow square and Gen. French spoke from a wagon in the middle. They were a small crowd for what had once been a brigade.

I had my first experience of "bogging" on the *paré* roads that day, and I tell you it is uncomfortable work. On some of the roads your bike literally jumps from cobble to cobble. The language of the men of my draft when they first struck them in the morning was a marvelous thing to hear. I set out to find the 2d Battalion, which I heard were resting on the other side of ——. On the way I went through this town. At that time, though its principal beautiful buildings were ruined or badly damaged, many of the houses were un-

touched, and you could see what a fine old town it had been. Since then it has been literally knocked to bits and not a house unruined. As I see it now on the afternoon of which I speak it was most marvelously quiet with scarcely any shell fire. I think I only saw two shells pitch, and of course watched them with some curiosity. It was undoubtedly the quiet before the storm.

When I was back in our huts in the evening Corah came and said that the ——— road was packed with refugees pouring away from the direction of ——— and he could not understand what it meant. Then we heard that one of our airmen came in with a tale that Frenchmen had been seen running helter-skelter across country in the wrong direction and on the wrong side of the canal. The possibility of the seriousness of the news hardly entered my head. Corah and the others were inclined to disbelieve the story and thought it an exaggeration, till it was confirmed by a motor-bike dispatch rider, when they considered it reliable. They began to look very glum and spoke of the very worst possibilities.

A short time later, when we were dining, a message came in from our divisional headquarters to be ready to move at once and to send two patrols — one along the St. ——— road and the other along the road which is along this side of the canal. The one patrol was to report as far as possible the whereabouts of the Germans on the St. ——— road, the other to report if there should be any sight of Germans attempting to cross the canal. We then understood how serious things were, and that the French line which held that front must have given way and come back miles. Not knowing then that the new "gas" stunt had been used, or anything of its deadliness if we had, the things we said about

the French do not bear repeating. Everything was packed up as quickly as possible. Corah, the interpreter, and myself awaited further orders. I shall never forget that wretched night in the semi-darkness of the hut. I was beastly tired, I remember, and read *Tit-bits*, or some such paper, which I found in a corner, twice through to prevent myself going to sleep.

About one o'clock a message came along telling us to report at advanced division headquarters in a château near ———. A few minutes later we started away with the company to this place. It was a pitch-black night and the road was choked with transport and ammunition wagons, and refugees fleeing in the opposite direction, with their goods packed on Flemish farm carts. By this time the noise of gun fire to the north-west of ——— had become terrific. I had never heard anything like it before; it was awe-inspiring, to say the least of it. As we got near our destination I saw Corah jump off and speak to some one being carried in the opposite direction in a side car, but I could not see who it was. Soon afterwards I learned that it was Watson being taken back to the hospital wounded in the leg, and that his whole patrol had been knocked out, killed, or wounded. On arriving at the château where the division headquarters was placed, we were told to lie up in a barn next to it and await orders. I remember walking around the château in the garden and its terrace for about an hour and a half, very excited, and wondering what the dickens was going to happen. Corah was with me when he was not inside the château and he told me that the situation was very serious and might mean a great disaster.

All this time messengers had been coming in pretty frequently. In about a quarter of an hour a messenger came

along, and seeing Corah on the terrace, immediately told him that he had been sent out with a patrol, the —— Yeomanry, along the —— road, and that they had run into the Germans unexpectedly and that he was the only one to get away, the officer and the remaining men having been killed or taken prisoners. Corah, after hearing the tale, took the man into the General's room in the château. Soon afterwards he came out and told me that he had a job for me. I was told to take ten men with me and go along the same road as this division of cavalry patrol had done in the direction of —— as far as I could, so as to report where the enemy was, and to bring back any information I could concerning the position of the French on the left. I should explain here that, though I did not understand its full meaning until later, there was during the early hours of this night a gap of some two miles between the French right and the Canadian left.

We came under shell fire on the road soon after we had started off, and I remember asking the sergeant to tell me, as I did not know, when he considered the shell fire sufficient to take cover. He said, "You'll know, sir, when they comes very close and the pieces 'um around too frequent." We crossed the canal and went through a certain village which has since earned the unenviable reputation of "Dead Man's Corner." At the farther end of this, at the top of a considerable little slope, which goes up through the village, I stopped to look at my map and accidentally saw the first dead man I had ever seen. He was lying in a beam of moonlight under a house, and I could see a shrapnel hole in the side of his head. We found the right road turning to the left, and went on under a certain amount of shrapnel fire. About a mile and a half on, I was surprised to see some

troops lying in the ditch by the side of the road, and at the same time realized we were under rifle fire, — a sort of a sighing swish in the air and then "phut" as the bullet hits the ground. We got behind a cottage that was standing alone on the right-hand side of the road and left our bikes there. I went over the road and asked a sergeant in the ditch what the troops were and what they were doing. They were Canadians, and all he could say was that they had been sent back from support trenches near —— and that there were about two battalions in front of them. I must say it came as a most agreeable surprise to find these troops there, as I had been given to understand that I should sail along the road until I met the Huns, probably before going very far, and I was not anxious to meet the German army without due warning. These troops must have been detached from elsewhere and sent along this road with the idea of protecting the Canadian flank, and arrived after the Yeomanry patrol of which I spoke earlier had passed along.

I took my sergeant and another man and we went along behind the ditch about 2000 yards, and then, speaking to some of the Canadians there, was told that their adjutant was in an old trench the other side of the road. I ran over and found the trench, jumped into it, and finding the adjutant there, asked him if he could give me any information. He told me that they had advanced from the village on the outskirts of ——, had advanced toward this road and then along it: that there was in front of his battalion a battalion of the Middlesex regiment, and in front of them a battalion of the Canadian Highlanders, and that as far as he knew the Germans were holding the undulation we could see on the skyline. This was about 1200 yards

off. I saw that troops were advancing in open order across the fields in front of us to the right of the road in the direction of the ridge. I thought I had better go farther and try and find out exactly what position was being held by the Huns if I could. We went forward as far as we could along the ditch. There was a machine gun firing into the wood, so after 300 yards we took shelter behind a little red brick shrine such as are built by the sides of the roads in Flanders to cover an image of the Virgin Mary. Behind it there was a wounded sergeant of the Middlesex Regiment, and the man who had brought him under cover. He was hit in the upper part of the leg, I remember, and looked awfully pleased with himself, laughing and blaspheming at the same time — laughing because, perhaps, he had been in Flanders all the winter and saw that rest had been allotted him, blaspheming and swearing because the good Tommy blasphemers and swears at all times, especially when he is wounded. They told us that the troops to our right were the

——— Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment. They were now beginning to dig themselves in about 200 yards in front of us, with spades and their intrenching tools.

We went forward to the line where the Middlesex were digging, and then crawled and ran on to the front line. This was an old trench dug in some previous fighting over that country, and it happened to be very useful. There was in it a very much decreased battalion of the Canadian Highlanders and some of the Middlesex. I asked questions of the C.O. of the Canadians and found out pretty well the position of the Germans here. It extended as far as I could see on the ridge from a farmhouse on the left where they had a machine gun, or perhaps two, along to another group of farm buildings

on the extreme right. On the right one could see, through one's glasses, some barbed-wire entanglements that they had already got up. I don't think these troops could ever have got so near the German position in daylight as they did against the amount of rifle fire the Huns were letting off, and except for the fact that there was a good deal of "dead ground" to help them — "dead ground," roughly speaking, is a hollow or undulation so placed that it affords some cover from enemy fire.

We got back as quickly as we could and picked up the rest of the men. In the mean time a battery of Canadian artillery came up, and as we started away we saw it pitch a shell into one of the farm buildings on the left of the German position and set it on fire. We went back a few hundred yards, took a road to the left, got down to the canal for some way, and found what turned out to be the extreme right of the French line. We told them about those troops on their right which we had just left. There were no troops between these and the French.

It was then about 6 o'clock A.M., and we hurried back as fast as we could to divisional headquarters. When we arrived, Corah took me into the staff room and I had to explain to General ——— on an enormous map what I had seen and learned. I was very embarrassed in the presence of the great man and said my say with extreme rapidity and probably not very intelligibly.

During this day, as I heard later, a new and continuous line was formed joining up on both sides with the troops which I came across in the early morning on the ——— road, as I described above, and meeting the French line on the left. More artillery support was brought up and these regiments carried the low line of hills of which I spoke.

Why the Germans did not try harder to push through on this broken line has been a matter of speculation. Perhaps they had not been able to discover during the night just how things stood; perhaps their gas stunt had been a greater success than they ever anticipated and they had not the troops ready. I will end this letter here. I have made a much longer story of it than it deserves and used the first person rather too much, but I expect most people remember their first experience very clearly and attach more importance to it than it merits.

*Next day.*

I will get on with the bloodthirsty narrative where I left it in my letter of yesterday and tell you something of what we struck in the remaining days of the battle of the Canadians. Soon after I got back, on the morning of which I spoke, I was told to take a patrol, go northwest to the French lines, which continued our line on the left and ran approximately to the canal, and report their present position and any changes. It was known at our division headquarters, of course, that the French had been strongly attacked and that in places they had been driven across the canal, and I suppose anxiety was felt as to whether they were then holding their own. I was to stay there all day and send back reports every two hours. We started off and reached the parts we wanted at about 10 A.M. On the way I passed a Canadian battery firing from behind a hedge near the road and stopped and asked some questions. The Canadian officer in command told me that they were one of the batteries that had been nearly cut off on the previous night near St. ———, that they had just managed to get out, the gun crews using their rifles, and that they had been sent back here, and, so far as I could make

out, they were then shelling the German line exactly in front of the place where I had been in the early morning.

During the day I got most of my information, as to how the French were faring in different places in their line and as to any changes in position, from officers in command of French batteries or from French brigade headquarters. It would have amused you to have heard me trying to make the exact meaning of my questions understood in bad French with the help of gesticulations and the map. However, most of them understood, though more than one thought me a possible spy, and asked for my *bona fides*, which fortunately I had in the shape of a note from headquarters. I went up to the French support trenches in two cases where I could not get any precise information any other way. In the first case they were just over the canal and in the second on this side, having been driven over the night before. There was a lot of gun fire going on, and the second time I went up to the trenches I came into my first experience of being in a village which was being shelled really hard. It is the most purely terrifying thing I yet know, though it is probably still worse being in the trenches which are being knocked to bits. The Huns were dropping shells into this village with the express purpose, I think, of absolutely flattening it, so as completely to block the road and make it more difficult for the French to bring up ammunition, etc. I got a quarter of the way through the village with the men who were with me, and then decided that it was much too unhealthy a spot, and so rode back with considerable speed and made a détour to the spot we were aiming at.

When I got back that evening I had to go up and join Corah on our patrol rendezvous behind the lines where the



Canadians were struggling. We had much the same kind of a job here as I had been doing during the day. The Canadians had a hard job to hold their own, with terrific attacks coming from the Huns and their left flank turned back in a very disadvantageous position in order to make the new line formed to cover the gap. Reports had to be sent back giving any information of change of position of battalions and of all attacks or counter-attacks and anything else of importance. We sent out patrols from our rendezvous to different parts of the line as often as was possible or considered necessary, officers going with those which were most important. News brought back to these patrols was put together in one report to be sent down to headquarters.

We did this kind of job for the next five days, of which the first two and a half, Friday night, Saturday, and Sunday, were far more hectic than the remaining days. I shall not try to write any consecutive account of these days. You will have read the official Canadian account, which is very well written and the points clearly described. As I think of those few days now, about a week after they happened, their recollection is rather a confused nightmare, and the memory of them made up of shell-fire and still more shell fire in villages and on push bikes and off of them.

The Canadians were splendid. They undoubtedly fought against very great odds and continued to fight in spite of very great losses. I came into contact with a lot of them in one way or another. The free and easiness of their manner tickled me a great deal. You would hear a Tommy open a remark to his company officer with "Say, Cap" — I remember saying to one man whom I had been questioning about the charge made by the Canadian Highlanders to get back

their guns, "You fellows have done wonderfully well." He replied, with a kind of affectation of modesty, "Well, our boys have just done their duty, and I guess if you Britishers think they have made good they'll be mighty proud." They spoke of their men as "the boys." They had the gas poisoning tried on them too, but not such a bad dose as the French got. It made 'em stick to it all the harder.

This was the first time I had seen men dying from these poisonous fumes. It was a terrible sight and frightfully depressing. I suppose that in spite of everything there is a certain amount of romance in warfare even as it is, but when this kind of weapon is used every vestige of it disappears.

Speaking of things romantic I saw a Canadian driver do a thing which was all that. In the first ten days of this fighting the Germans got so far in on the Canadian left that they could sweep, by direct artillery fire and distant machine gun fire, the road which was the Canadians' main source of supply. I watched a Canadian double limber go down this road from a hill before you came to the bad bit. When the limber got to the bad piece the first pair of horses were both killed and the limbers wrecked. The driver, instead of making for cover as quickly as he could, picked himself up and quietly cut the traces of the two remaining horses and led them off. He was not touched. He must have been very fond of those two horses.

One of the things which struck me as most remarkable during these days was the way in which the inhabitants refused to leave their homes, even when they were under shell fire. They would stick to them in a good many cases up till the time when a shell would knock them down. It is sad to see these people going away and leaving their homes — old

men and women, too. When they leave they pack all their "duds" which they can carry on horse carts and hand carts, according to their means, and push off toward France. The poor people are a terrible nuisance because these carts often badly block the roads, which should be kept free for transport and ammunition wagons to gallop as hard as they can go if there is any shell fire being dropped on the roads. My men helped one old lady to load her cart when we were resting in St. ——— and she insisted on my taking an old crucifix she had as a present. I will send it to you some time.

We were shelled out of four successive places which we were using as rendezvous during the first four days. At times shells came from two directions and at an angle of as much as 120° to one another, as we were fighting on a sharp salient.

We had a great piece of luck in one of our resting-places, some dugouts in a field. A shell dropped into it, but did not explode and no one was hurt. During Friday night reinforcements were brought up and the Canadians gave ground; a straighter line was reestablished, and with the help of more reinforcements which came up on Sunday night it was more firmly held. Among these reinforcements was an Indian division. Our rendezvous at that time was a little cottage near L——, and this division passed by it, as it was to dig itself into reserve trenches quite near there. It was very interesting to see these native troops of several different races pass by. They were the first I had seen.

This cottage we called Canadian Cottage, because there were some Canadians in it when we first lighted upon it. A Canadian battalion had had their trans-

port there before the fight started, and had left a lot of good things to eat, which could not now be moved and were of no further use. Our men did themselves remarkably well during the time they were there, and even found a box of cigars among a lot of miscellaneous stuff. This cottage was near Dead Man's Corner, only about 300 yards away and about every 30 seconds a large Krupp would sail nicely over, shrieking, and then drop on the village around Dead Man's Corner. We finally had to give up Canadian Cottage as our meeting-point, because some of the Indian division settled down near it with their transport, an aeroplane spotted them, and the place was simply peppered. During the day when we were using this cottage as headquarters an old man came up to look for the man to whom the cottage belonged (a friend of his). We told him that his friend had fled. He was very grieved and lamented, saying that his neighbor had been his dearest friend and he could not tell where he had gone. He turned round to me and pointed to ——— which was being battered to bits by the Huns and into which a "Johnson" (17-inch shell) had just fallen raising a column of black smoke, and said, "*Les gens qui vont gagner ne font pas des choses comme ça.*" He was evidently an optimist, this old fellow, but I have always remembered what he said. During Tuesday and Wednesday the shell fire was less, but the weather had become very hot and the odor of the decaying flesh was pretty bad.

But enough blood and thunder. I was glad when on Wednesday evening we were told that things were sufficiently normal for regular reports not to be further required. So we withdrew to the old château from which we had started on the previous Thursday.

*About May 3.*

The afternoon was beautifully fine and we spent it peacefully basking in the sun on a grass bank, being still a bit weary from the previous week's efforts. In the evening after dinner we did some marvelous chorus singing to the accompaniment of a gramophone which was owned by an officer of the Irish Fusiliers billeted next to us. That night at one o'clock we were awakened by shells falling *crump-crump-crump* into the camp and in pretty close neighborhood to our huts. Corah said, "Damn the Huns, let's look slippy and see that the men get out of their huts into ditches." This we did in double-quick time. We had left most of our clothes on, expecting something of the sort.

I saw a most amusing sight that night — a major of artillery riding away at the head of an ammunition column, conducting it to a safer spot, clad in nothing but carpet slippers, a Burberry over his pajamas and a very bald head. He looked very dejected in the moonlight. I expect that he doubled out to see that his men were getting on the move and returned to find his hut in ruins. . . .

Yesterday evening after dinner some officers of —, who had just come out of the trenches for a rest and were in huts near here, came in to look us up, as most of them knew Corah. We broached a bottle of whiskey and talked for several hours. They were very cheery and optimistic — a good contrast to many people one meets — and insisted that the Huns are on their last legs. They had a good story to tell. They had not been long previously in some trenches in a wood you have probably heard of called "Plug Street." Many soldiers who had been killed there had been buried in the wood with wooden crosses over them and little inscriptions on the crosses. It is said that a Tommy was

heard to remark to his companion, "S'welp me, Bill, these 'ere R. I. P.s seem to have caught it 'ot in these parts." We are expecting today that they will start to keep us busy again as we have had several days' rest.

*About 20th May.*

During the last two weeks the Bosches have more or less desisted from the use of the gas trick, and we are beginning to be relieved of the anxiety which we felt three weeks ago on this score — however, I touch wood as I say that. Were n't you pleased when you read Mr. Eyewitness's account of the last time they tried to use it, how they rolled up to our trenches after an attempt, and found, during the brief moment of life which was left to them to realize it, that our men were still very much alive? The gas business has, at any rate, given us one piece of amusement. In the early days of its use an order was received by all battalions in some such words as these — "Regimental officers should take all precautions against allowing their men to inhale the gas. Upon any indications of the presence of the gas, officers should instruct their men to withdraw their handkerchiefs and soak them in water, roll them up, and tie them round the head so as to completely cover the mouth and nasal organ." Of course, by the time a man has gone through that performance he would have been dead about a minute. The latest trick in which the honorable "Allemands" have indulged has been to put arsenic into the streams flowing into our lines. We have thought of an excellent idea; why should we not keep three German prisoners permanently attached to the company as our official water-tasters? It might save several lives and a lot of delay.

We have been kept mildly busy since

I last wrote you, without having anything unpleasantly interesting to do. There has been some job or other for us every night, chiefly loading limbers with material for the R. E., escorting the limbers as far as horse transport is allowed to go, and then unloading and carrying the stuff up to the trenches. We have had a lot of wet weather lately, and I have found that on these little trips my attention has chiefly been riveted on my efforts to keep my old bike from turning in semicircles on the slippery *pavé* roads. Until you become something of a trick rider it is quite difficult to keep going in a straight line when the road is greasy, especially when the night is as black as the proverbial fiddler's bitch and the *pavé* is bordered on both sides with a sort of deep slime.

On our way back, two nights ago, the return journey brought us through the ruins of ———, a well-known town (I'll give you one guess), and in the main square the light from the dead horses which were being burned increased the darkness in front of it, and I rode smack into a "Johnson" hole, and I had to take a splendid bath most of the way up my body. My wonderful old bike stood the strain like a good 'un. You would have laughed if you could have seen that performance. I am sure my men must have been considerably amused. Flanders mud is really something quite unique and unlike anything I have struck anywhere for resistance and stickiness. I am sure that American firms use it as a basis for chewing gum.

I heard an anecdote of inactive trench operations the other day which amused me. On one of the nights I was out with a carrying party we were taking stuff up to a trench held by a regiment which had just been moved up from another point of the line farther south. I spoke to some of the officers

while the stuff was being carried up, and was told they were finding things considerably different in this part of the line from that from which they had just come. They went on to say that the trench which they had occupied farther south had been exceedingly "cushy" and that military activity there had practically been confined to the daily "mixed grill." I asked what the "mixed grill" was. It appeared to be this: Every day at a time appointed by the C. O., all the men of the battalion who were in the trenches had the command to fire three rounds slow, then three rounds rapid, and then three consecutive fifty rounds from the machine guns; and then three rifle grenades, then three bombs from the trench-mortar, and then the word was sent by telephone to the artillery. Three 18-pounder shells came over to the Huns, and if they had been in any way obstreperous, these were followed by three 60-pounder shells. This practice became a daily ritual absolutely methodical, and the men trained to do it with as mechanical exactitude as a drill movement. In the C. O.'s dugout was a list showing which subaltern was appointed day by day to supervise the "mixed grill" and headed, "Daily Roster of Subalterns for Mixed Grill." They had evidently tried their "mixed-grill" trick in this new trench to which they had come in these parts, but had been answered by the Huns with a regular "six-course meal," and had come to the conclusion that the practice would have to be discontinued.

*About June 10.*

We have been kept well occupied, supplying working parties to assist "sappers." The work we have been doing has been mostly on one small part of the line, where there is a very pronounced local salient. Across this salient a second

line of trenches is being made in case of any need of giving up the apex of the salient. A line of this sort is known as a "switch," and it more or less cuts along the salient and joins up with the present fire-trenches on either side. Most nights we have been working on this switch, either digging or improving trenches, or putting up wire or carrying up material. Some of the ground covered by this line can be seen from the German line, so work cannot be carried on there by day; moreover, an aeroplane would soon spot any working party and have it shelled right away. Being able to work only by dark has meant regular hours, almost like the routine hours of a peace-time job. We start off in the evening in time to get our digging tools and get up to the work just as sufficient darkness arrives to afford cover, and leave again as the first light begins to show itself. This "switch" is by no means healthy, as it is very liberally distributed by all the bullets coming over our fire-trenches from the other side. Such fire is called "overs," and, of course, is not aimed at one, but is just as good at doing damage, when it hits, as aimed fire might be. Being a salient, the middle part of the ground gets "overs" from the flanks as well as the front. If there is a lot of fire coming from the German trenches, we have to quit work until it cools down a bit. It is rather a thankless job, it seems to me, as we are losing quite a few men at it and get very little in return but candid criticism from rather self-satisfied R. E. subalterns.

On the other hand, there are most distinct and pleasant advantages attached to it. There is a pleasant ride back in the early hours of morning, some welcome sleep, and then the day to one's self. When carrying stuff up to the "switch" we ride to an R. E. "dump" or store, load limbers with the required

material, go with the limbers as far as it is safe for them to go (which is about a mile and a half behind the lines), and then unload the stuff. Each man takes as much as he can carry and the journey is made to the place where the stuff is wanted. It is slow going, some of it through communication trenches, and usually only about four journeys can be made, at the most, before dawn appears. I will try to describe the surroundings seen as our party is digging. The line of the fire-trenches for miles around can be made out by the "flares" which continually go up (a kind of rockets fired from a pistol, which give out a ball of bright light as they burst in the air and show the ground in front of the trenches to those holding them). You can see that the line here forms a rough arc of an arch. There is the continuous noise of rifle-fire from the trenches around and the curious snaps like small explosions which bullets make as they come past when they have been fired from not very far away, the noise of an occasional trench-mortar firing, and perhaps some guns firing and shells bursting on one side or the other. A "flare" will go up close at hand, and it will show for a second the ground around one — long grass, broken trenches here and there, with the earth from them piled in front or behind, mostly old trenches, some fairly straight and some zigzag communication trenches. There is a short glimpse of the trench we are working, with our men outlined in it, putting up sandbags or filling them, or digging at the sides or bottom of the trench, all bending as low as they can to keep out of harm's way, then beyond them perhaps some barbed wire as far as one can see for the moment, or the ruins of a cottage.

Our track when carrying material has often taken us through the remains of a

little village. This village must have been very beautiful at one time, with a quaint little main street and a church in the middle of it. We have been through it on more than one night when the moon has been very bright, and in such a light its ruins were a weird and quite a picturesque sight.

The first new army is undoubtedly very good. The different battalions of the division which has come to these parts are being sent up to trenches occupied by the old divisions, by companies at a time, for instruction in trench warfare and trench lore. It is a nice, comfortable way for them to be broken in, and very well — if there is plenty of time to spare. One of these new battalions was up in a trench the other day, for instruction, when a mine was exploded under part of it by the Huns. They are now known as the battalion which was "blown up for instruction."

We have had their division cyclist under us for instruction. I'm afraid their enthusiasm at the start-off has given the old veterans of two months food for cynical thought. They have been working with us for some nights in the place I spoke of above. It was interesting to see their attitude toward their first experiences, and I don't think these were as mild in their own eyes as they actually were, and there was, of course, much to do over their first casualties. "*Experientia docet*," says the veteran cynic.

One of the new battalions, a battalion of the Rifle Brigade, was greeted, much to its surprise, on its arrival in a trench to which it had been sent for instruction under half an old battalion, by seeing a board shoved up over the German trenches with "Hello, Rifle Brigade," on it. Either a wire had been tapped, or the German "agents" had been putting in some good work.

The arrival of these first new army troops makes one wish that we had a million of them available, and corresponding amounts of ammunition instead of — well, what we have got. It seems a great pity that we cannot drive really hard now that the Germans are using most of their troops in Russia. I am afraid that by the time autumn comes the Germans will have all the troops they want on this front, unless Russia shows marvelous powers of recovery.

I am afraid the war will last a long time yet. I think I put the end at autumn next year. The more cynical and pessimistic spirits say, "It will last a long time, but the first three years will be the worst." Others, thinking of gaseous weapons, say, "It depends which way the wind blows."

#### *Personal Notes.*

Other personal notes will be found in the Class News.

C. R. Cross, Jr., '03, and Russell Greeley, '01, were both seriously injured in a motor accident while engaged in hospital relief work in Northern France. As a result of the accident, Cross died in a military hospital on Oct. 8.

In the violent fighting in the Champagne district in early October many of the companies of the famous French Foreign Legion were almost annihilated. Among Americans unaccounted for and perhaps killed, as few prisoners were taken, was Alan Seeger, '10. Seeger had been living in Paris for the last two or three years and felt that it was his duty to volunteer in the French army. In College he was an editor of the *Monthly* and was fast becoming a poet of real distinction. A poem of his in the October number of the *North American Review* may prove to have been prophetic, especially in the following lines:

"Under the little crosses where they rise  
The soldier rests; now round him undismayed  
The cannon thunders, and at night he lies  
At peace beneath the eternal fusillade.

"I love to think that if my blood should be  
So privileged to sink where his had sunk,  
I shall not pass from Earth entirely —"

F. T. Colby, '02, who has been doing admirable independent work with his ambulance squad, has been appointed a lieutenant in the Belgian army.

President Eliot spoke the thoughts of all intelligent Americans when he said that peace under present conditions would be "a horrible calamity for the human race, because it would carry into the future Europe the wrongs and evils which made the actual war inevitable." He is more surely an advocate of peace who looks forward to a real settlement, even at the loss of more blood and more treasure, than is the man who would have some kind of patched-up settlement for the sake of stopping the present carnage.

Dr. D. P. Penhallow, '02, has been appointed chief surgeon and head of the American War Hospital at Paignton, England. This hospital has a conspicuously good record as it has lost only 5 out of 1903 patients. F. A. Coller, M.D. '13, is the assistant surgeon.

Graham Carey, '14, and Dudley Hafe, '14, have both been given the *croix de guerre* for conspicuous bravery. Carey himself says that the decoration was given them for "evacuating *blessés* under a small bombardment." Another Harvard man in the same Unit in the Vosges is more explicit. He writes that Carey "has been too modest to tell the harrowing details, so I will add that three men were killed outright only a few minutes before he arrived at the scene of action, and that at the real risk of his life he took charge of others who were wounded, and the report is that he did it all as coolly and uncon-

cernedly as if he were taking a high-ball at the Westminster."

A. D. Muir, '12-15, has been appointed a second lieutenant in the Black Watch, the oldest of the Scottish Highland regiments.

Henry W. Farnsworth, '12, who enlisted last January in the French Foreign Legion, was killed in the fierce fighting near Tahure, during the great Allied offensive on the Western front in October.

Norman Prince, '08, who is in the aviation corps of the French army, has twice been cited in dispatches. On the second occasion it was for bringing down, single-handed, an enemy battle-plane. It was reported at one time that Prince had been taken prisoner by the Germans, but this was later denied.

#### THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY.

L. P. MARVIN, '98, Sec.

The Harvard Club of New York City was founded on Nov. 3, 1865, at a meeting of Harvard graduates in New York, held pursuant to the call of a committee of five, appointed at a previous meeting. The notice of the meeting read as follows:

"NEW YORK CITY, October 31, 1865.

"A meeting of a few of the ALUMNI of HARVARD COLLEGE, resident in New York, was held October 26, to consider the feasibility of instituting a society, to bring together, more intimately, the members of their College in the City. The peculiar spirit and influence of Cambridge education and associations would seem a sufficient bond of sympathy on which to base such a society, even among persons widely diverse in age and pursuits.

"A committee was appointed to sub-

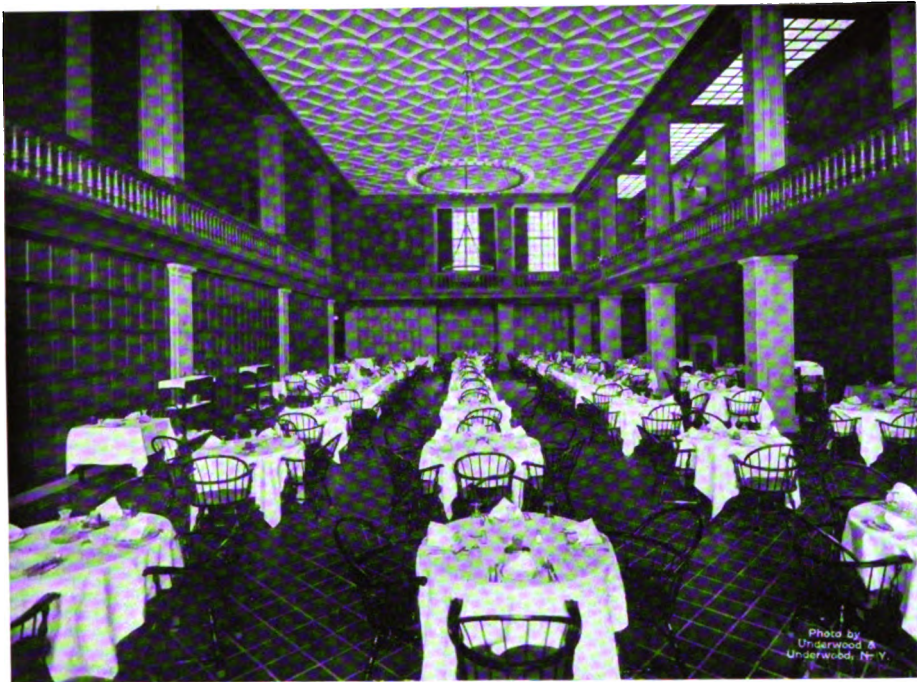


Photo by  
Underwood &  
Underwood, N. Y.

THE NEW DINING-ROOM.

*Courtesy of the Harvard Bulletin.*

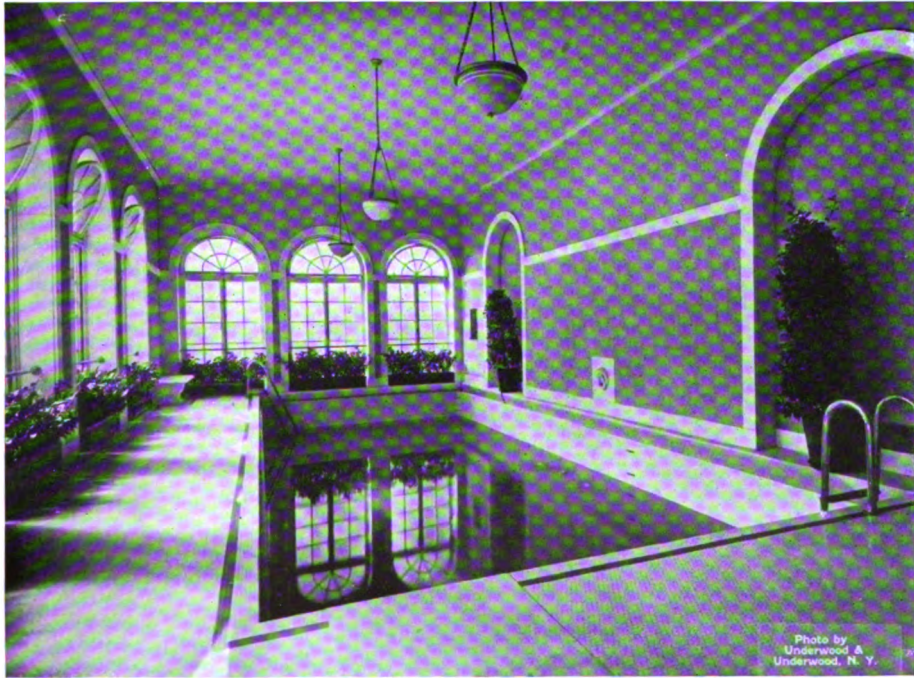


Photo by  
Underwood &  
Underwood, N. Y.

THE SWIMMING-POOL.  
HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY.

*Courtesy of the Harvard Bulletin.*





mit a plan of organization at an adjourned meeting, to be held Friday, November 3, at the rooms of the 'American Geog. and Statistical Society,' Clinton Hall, at which your attendance is invited.

"ARTHUR AMORY,  
"JAS. H. FAY,  
"THOS. KINNICUTT,  
"J. T. KILBRETH,  
"A. C. HASELTINE,  
"Committee."

The only surviving member of the committee who called this meeting is James H. Fay, '58, who now resides in Brookline. Concerning this meeting he writes as follows:

"I remember the meeting which was called in October, 1865, for the establishment of the Club. It was held in a dingy upper room in the Mercantile Library Building in Astor Place; and was not a particularly enthusiastic or hopeful gathering. The Reverend Doctor Samuel Osgood presided.

"The social atmosphere of New York at that period of New York City was not especially favorable for the propagation of Harvard College enterprises. There was no general interest demanding an outlet in that direction. But at last the smouldering fire outbroke, and steps were taken toward the desired end.

"For some years thereafter the progress was slow. The Club enjoyed only a nominal and precarious existence, with occasional reunions and modest accommodations. But we had builded better than we knew. As the event has shown.

*"Si monumentum requiris circumspecte!"*

At this first meeting Samuel Osgood was elected President and Albert C. Haseltine Secretary.

The next gathering of the Club in force was at a dinner given by Frederick A. Lane, '49, subsequently President of the Club, at Delmonico's on February

22, 1866. The following account of this dinner appeared in the *New York Evening Post* on February 23, 1866:

*"A Poem by O. W. Holmes.*

"The subjoined poem by Oliver W. Holmes was sent by him to the Harvard Club in this city — to be read at their 'Reception' held last evening at Delmonico's.

"She to whose faithful breast each child is dear  
Hears the far murmur of your voices meeting,  
Ah, sweetest music to her loving ear!  
And sends a mother's greeting.

"When first enrobed her radiant form she  
dressed,  
Truth was the pearl that on her forehead glistened;  
Freedom her message to the virgin West,  
And the whole world listened.

"Whate'er she gave you — learning, science,  
art —  
Shed from the mystic tree whose leaves are  
letters,  
One gift excelled them all, a manly heart,  
Freed from all earthly fetters.

"Guard well the pearl of Harvard, all too  
white  
For the coarse hordes to clutch that buy and  
barter,  
Conquer with Freedom in her life-long fight,  
Or fall her noble martyr."

*"Harvard Club Reception.*

*"Attendance of Noted Men — An Interesting Occasion.*

"The reception of this Association of graduates of Cambridge, at Delmonico's on the 22d, was a most interesting and successful occasion. About a hundred guests were present, and among them many of its marked men of the city and nation.

"The time from eight to ten o'clock was spent in social conversation, enlivened with music in the saloon, and at ten the folding-doors into the supper-room were thrown open, and grace was said by Rev. Dr. Farley, of Brooklyn.

"The Vice-President, F. A. Lane, who gave the reception, welcomed the com-

pany, and committed the chair to Dr. Osgood, the President of the Club, who made the opening address and called out the several speeches with appropriate sentiments.

"President Hill, Dr. Jared Sparks, William M. Evarts (who represented Yale College), George Bancroft, Dr. Bellows, Dr. Willard Parker, Joseph H. Choate, J. L. Sibley (Librarian of Cambridge), Rev. E. E. Hale, and Young Lawrence (hero of Fort Fisher) made speeches of great interest and variety, and an original poem by Dr. O. W. Holmes was read.

"Fine music from a choice band, with old college songs from the Glee Club of Harvard men gave zest to the proceedings, at intervals, and the whole company at the close joined in Auld Lang Syne with clasped hands and right good will.

"A large and generous spirit prevailed. The Harvard enthusiasm did not degenerate into exclusive pride or self-admiration.

"Mr. Evarts spoke well for Yale and Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Washburne, and Rev. Howard Osgood proved by their presence the broad character of the reunion. The general feeling was that this must not be the last social meeting of the Sons of Harvard in New York City."

Of this dinner and of the subsequent activities of the Harvard Club, Judge William G. Choate, '52, writes as follows:

"There was quite a large attendance from Cambridge. I think the President of the College and eight or possibly more other Professors, possibly one or more members of the Corporation or Overseers were there. Harvard men in New York made up the company to about twenty as I recollect it. Lane's idea was to have the Harvard men in New York

coöperate with the College for its benefit. I am very sure that among the New York Harvard men invited were Dr. Osgood and Dr. Bellows and James C. Carter, besides my brother and myself. . . . The whole burden of what was said at the dinner was the importance to the College of the Harvard men in New York coöperating to do what they could for the benefit of the College. . . .

"The great representation of the College at the dinner showed how important the matter seemed to those in authority at Cambridge.

"We acted on what seemed to be the demand of the College at once. The first thing we did was to get up a census or list of the Harvard men in and immediately about New York, including Brooklyn. Will you believe it, we could find only about 145 — of which number my Class of 1852 contributed ten. In fact there were very few members of the older classes resident here, though among them were many conspicuous New Yorkers. Of the clergy, Drs. Tyng, Osgood, Bellows and I think Washburn, and Dean Hoffman. Of the medical men, Dr. Martin Paine, the oldest among us, Dr. Willard Parker and Dr. John O. Stone. Of the lawyers were William Emerson, M. Prichard and James C. Carter, and my brother, Joe, Addison Brown and Johnson Taylor.

"I remember an amazing incident connected with that first dinner. I was deputed to invite old Dr. Tyng [1817] to attend as an invited guest, he not being a member of the Club. I called on him at his parsonage. He was then a very old man. He seemed interested in the College and expressed himself as delighted to come to the dinner. I bade him good-bye and got to the door when he called me back. 'Look here,' said he, 'will they smoke?' 'Well,' I said, 'I suppose after the dinner some of them

will smoke.' 'Well, then,' said he, 'I can't come, I can't come'; and he did n't come.

"That dinner and possibly the next one was held in a restaurant on 14th Street, two or three doors west of Broadway, called the '*Maison d'ore*.' I may spell it wrongly. Our first place of meeting was in the upper loft of a business building on Broadway, West Side, a little above 14th Street. I think we met monthly for business with refreshments after the meeting. I remember that at one end of the long room were the paraphernalia of a Masonic or Odd Fellows Society, carefully covered up with sheets. We gathered into the Club, the larger part of the Harvard men in the city, but still many did not join. My earliest year-book is that of 1882. Perhaps you have much earlier ones.

"The first real work of service we did as a Club for the College was collecting money to relieve it after the great fire in Boston. A large committee was appointed. We met at Dr. Bellows's study adjoining his church in 20th or 21st Street, known as the Church of the Holy Zebra. We did very well considering the prevailing prejudice against the College on religious grounds, which was intense and bitter, especially among the so-called Evangelical Churches of New York, Presbyterian and Episcopalian, which included a very large part of the good people of the city who had the means to give and who were in general liberal givers. Many gave a curt refusal to give on that ground. I called on an eminent citizen who was known to be very rich and very liberal to charities generally, but a pillar, yes two or three pillars, of the Presbyterian Church. I stated the case of the College, a great loss of its funds by the failure of the insurance companies, as I now remember, in which the funds of the College were

invested — then treated as a perfectly proper investment. This gentleman heard me patiently and then said, 'Young man, you might be in better business than collecting money for a Godless College,' adding something to the effect that the fire was an obvious visitation of Providence. Of course, I got no money from him. Yet personally I felt kindly treated. He evidently had a big heart, yearning for the heathen, both foreign and domestic. He invited me to sit in his pew some Sunday. It seemed to me that he thought he saw an opportunity to pluck a brand from the burning. We parted with mutual respect. I acted as treasurer of this fund and have or had the receipts of Mr. Hooper, the Treasurer of the College, for the remittances we made. I do not remember the amount. It was several thousand dollars. Most of the Harvard men were professional men, not of large incomes, but they gave liberally for their means and we got quite a good sum outside the College men."

The dinner in 1866, having been given by Mr. Lane, is generally referred to as the Lane Dinner. The First Annual Dinner of the Club was held at the *Maison Dorée* on February 22, 1867. The Third Annual Dinner of the Club was held on February 23, 1869, at Delmonico's, where for many years the meetings and dinners of the Club used to be held.

The first catalogue of the Club was prepared in 1867. At that time the President was Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D.; the Vice-Presidents were Dr. John A. Stone, Frederick A. Lane, and George Baty Blake, Jr.; the Treasurer was Charles Emerson; the Secretary was A. C. Haseltine; the Executive Committee consisted of Arthur Amory and A. W. Green; and the Committee on Admissions was composed of George

Dexter, George Lawrence, Thomas Kinnicutt, Albert Stickney, and R. N. Bellows. There were then ninety-five members of the Club. Monthly meetings were held from October to May, including the Annual Dinner of February 22.

The Club from its beginning always took an active interest in all matters connected with the University, and soon desired representation on the Board of Overseers, which was limited to residents of Massachusetts. This desire took expression at a meeting of the Club held at Delmonico's on November 16, 1878, at which a committee of five, consisting of John O. Sargent, Joseph H. Choate, Albert G. Browne, Jr., Charles C. Beaman, and William Montgomery, was appointed "to report on the laws that regulate the election of the overseers of Harvard College, with special reference to such provisions as are supposed to restrict the choice of the Alumni to graduates residing in the State of Massachusetts."

At a meeting of the Club, held on March 15, 1879, the report of this committee was received and it was "voted that the name of the Rev. Dr. Bellows be formally recommended by the Harvard Club of New York to the Alumni of the University as a candidate for Overseer at the next Commencement." A committee on Overseers was appointed and was "instructed to take all suitable measures in the name of and in behalf of the Club to secure his election."

At a meeting of the Club held on April 19, 1879, the following action was taken:

"*Whereas*, the present provincial usage of limiting the election of Overseers of Harvard University exclusively to inhabitants of Massachusetts is believed to be detrimental to the welfare of the University, inconsistent with its

claim to be a national institution and unwarranted by law;

"*And whereas*, for the purpose of securing to non-resident alumni representation in the government of the University, the Harvard Club of New York City has placed in nomination the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, of the Class of 1832, who is a resident of said city, as a candidate for Overseer at the election of 1879;

"*And whereas*, it is the usage of a standing committee of the Alumni Association annually in May to request recommendations by letter from all the electors, irrespective of their residence, for all the vacancies to be filled in the Board of Overseers, and to prepare and furnish at the polls on Commencement Day ballots containing the names having the highest number of recommendations, calculated according to what is called the Hare system;

"*And whereas*, according to this system it will promote the election of the Rev. Dr. Bellows if electors shall answer this request by inserting *his name alone* and *NO OTHERS* in their response to the request of said committee;

"*Resolved*, that the Harvard Club suggests to its members and electors generally to recommend the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, *and no other person*, in their replies to said committee, and also to attend at Cambridge on Commencement Day, June 21, and vote for him at the polls.

"*Resolved*, that the Secretary transmit a copy of this vote to all the members of the Club, and in its name and behalf send copies also to all other Harvard Clubs in the United States.

"*Resolved*, that the Standing Committee of the Alumni Association are requested by the Harvard Club of New York City to insert the name of the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, of the Class of

1832, in the list of suggested names of suitable candidates for Overseers which they make to electors this year.

"Resolved, that the Secretary of the Club transmit a copy of this vote to the Secretary of said Committee and request a written response.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Bellows was elected an Overseer at Commencement in 1879, and the minutes of the Club, of a meeting held on December 20, 1879, show that he rendered the following report:

"Dr. Bellows gave an interesting account of his reception in the Board of Overseers at Cambridge. His name has been printed in the Catalogue as a member of the Board; he has been assigned to duty on two special committees and has in general been treated with the utmost courtesy. A Committee has been appointed to consider his right to his seat, but he believes no report will be made and that he will be allowed to remain undisturbed in possession.

"He further gave it as his opinion that the other members of the Board are as fine a set of men as he ever met in his life.

"He has attended all the regular meetings thus far, four in number, having missed but one meeting, which was specially called. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Osgood the thanks of the Club were offered to Dr. Bellows for his fidelity to the important trust confided to him.

"An interesting discussion between the Rev. Dr. Bellows and the Rev. Dr. Osgood with reference to the management of the Divinity School resulted in general satisfaction."

The question of securing representation on the Board of Overseers had apparently been discussed for several years prior to the election of Dr. Bellows, and that the graduates of Massachusetts

were in sympathy with the desire for representation on the part of the graduates of New York is shown by a letter of Thomas Wentworth Higginson to Judge William G. Choate written on March 9, 1873, as follows:

"NEWPORT, R.I., March 9, 1873.

"WM. G. CHOATE, Esq.,

"DEAR SIR: Mr. J. C. Davis read to the Committee of Nomination for Harvard Overseers your letter in regard to New York nominees. This matter of the non-eligibility of non-residents of Massachusetts is attracting some attention. It is not, as you supposed, a mere act of the Alumni, but a part of the organic law, left unchanged from the time when Harvard was a State University. The basis still remains as in the Act of 1810 'all inhabitants within the State.' (See Catalogue for 1872-73, p. 18.) The later acts merely affect the form of choosing, and relieve from restrictions as to profession, etc., but leave the restriction of residence. The new Yale Charter avoids this mistake.

"Every year, scattering votes are wasted by being thrown for non-residents. Valuable members may lose their Overseership by removing a few miles. Candidature is thus restricted; e.g., a candidate who was to have been strongly urged this year, Mr. F. W. Tilton, Principal of Andover Academy, a man singularly well qualified, is incapacitated by prospective removal to Rhode Island (this city). He will be hardly farther off than before, — and much nearer than if he lived in Springfield, — but he is beyond the State line. The same result would have followed had he removed to Portsmouth, Exeter, or Concord, N.H. If there is to be a geographical limit, it should be by a radius, not by State lines. But I think the discretion of the Alumni would better settle the matter, without restriction.

"Our Committee felt the full force of your reasoning, but on referring to the Statutes, found themselves powerless. It happened that President Eliot had that very morning mentioned this evil to me, and had said they felt some fear of reopening the question in the Legislature lest farther and undesirable changes be made. This I can hardly believe. I wish very much that your New York Harvard Club would make some suggestion to the Alumni on the subject, at the next Annual Meeting, and I doubt not it would have great weight and might lead them to agitate for a change.

"Truly yours,

"THOS. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON."

In 1887 the Club was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

The list of Presidents of the Club from its commencement is an honor roll of which the Club is exceedingly proud. All of them were not only loyal sons of Harvard and actively interested in the welfare of the Harvard Club, but also men well known in the general community. This list is as follows:

Samuel Osgood.....	1866
Frederick A. Lane.....	1867
John O. Stone.....	1868
Henry W. Bellows.....	1869
James C. Carter.....	1870 to 1872
William G. Choate.....	1872 to 1874
Joseph H. Choate.....	1874 to 1878
John O. Sargent.....	1878 to 1881
Francis M. Weld.....	1881 to 1883
Charles C. Beaman.....	1883 to 1885
Edmund Wetmore.....	1885 to 1888
Francis O. French.....	1888 to 1890
Edward King.....	1890 to 1895
James C. Carter.....	1895 to 1899
Edmund Wetmore.....	1899 to 1901
Charles S. Fairchild.....	1901 to 1905
Austen G. Fox.....	1905 to 1906
Joseph H. Choate.....	1906 to 1908
Austen G. Fox.....	1908 to 1909
James J. Higginson.....	1909 to 1911
Peter B. Olney.....	1911 to 1913
Amory G. Hodges.....	1913 to the present.

Until 1886 the Club had no permanent quarters, but held monthly meetings and an annual dinner, generally at Del-

monico's. On reaching its majority, however, the Club rented permanent quarters at 11 West 22d Street. These quarters, however, soon proved entirely inadequate, and in 1892 the Club purchased the part of its present property fronting fifty feet on 44th Street and running to the centre of the block, numbers 27 and 29 West 44th Street. Upon these lots was constructed the first clubhouse, a part of the present enlarged structure. Then, as on the occasions of its subsequent growth, Messrs. McKim, Mead & White were the architects, and the façade which they designed has always been regarded as one of the most appropriate and beautiful in the City. This clubhouse was opened in 1895, — twenty years ago.

By 1899 this building had been found inadequate, and on April 5 of that year four members of the Club bought the property, fifty feet in width, back of the then clubhouse running through to 45th Street. In 1901 the Club appointed a committee to consider the question of purchasing this land from the owners, who were holding it for the Club, and soon thereafter the land was purchased and the first addition to the clubhouse was constructed. This includes Harvard Hall and the rooms above it, including twenty bedrooms and three squash courts. For the first time, the Harvard Club then had rooms in which to house its members, but these have always been held for transients. Also, for the first time, the Club had athletic facilities, the interest in which has constantly grown.

This first addition to the Harvard Club building was formally opened at a large meeting held on December 7, 1905, at which President Austen G. Fox, '69, presided, James J. Higginson, '57, represented the Building Committee, and President Eliot, Joseph H. Choate, '52,

and Edmund Wetmore, '80, were the speakers.

After another period of ten years the Harvard Club has now completed its second large addition to the clubhouse. In the early part of 1912 the Board of Managers took under consideration the question of enlarging the Clubhouse and various plans were discussed. Certain generous and far-sighted members of the Club had already purchased and were holding for the Club at cost the lot number 31 West 44th Street, with a frontage of twenty-five feet, and three lots, numbers 32, 34 and 36 West 45th Street, with a frontage of sixty feet, these lots adjoining the Club property. The Board finally recommended to the Club and the Club decided to purchase these properties and to erect an addition on them. This gives the Club a frontage on 44th Street of seventy-five feet and on 45th Street of one hundred and ten feet.

The financing of so large a proposition, including the purchase of the land and the erection of the present addition, was a matter which was given the closest attention. It was felt that the Club should do this as a business proposition, without asking for any subscriptions, and this plan has been strictly adhered to. It was always felt that there should be no increase in the initiation fee or dues of the Club. A first mortgage of \$750,000 was arranged, the greater part of which was used in refunding the then existing mortgages on the several properties. For the construction of the Clubhouse it became necessary to raise \$500,000, and a second mortgage in this amount was made on June 1, 1914. The bonds issued under this second mortgage were promptly subscribed by members of the Club, and in fact the issue was over-subscribed.

The construction of the Clubhouse was

supervised by a Building Committee consisting of Charles S. Fairchild, '63, Amory G. Hodges, '74, Franklin Remington, '87, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, John W. Prentiss, '98, Nicholas Biddle, '00, E. Gerry Chadwick, '04, J. Otto Stack, '05, and Paul L. Hammond, '06. The financial arrangements were referred to a Finance Committee consisting of Amory G. Hodges, '74, George R. Sheldon, '79, J. P. Morgan, '89, George Blagden, '90, Thomas W. Lamont, '92, Alexander M. White, '92, Edwin G. Merrill, '95, James A. Stillman, '96, Francis M. Weld, '97, Samuel L. Fuller, '98, G. Hermann Kinnicutt, '98, John W. Prentiss, '98, William Woodward, '98, George F. Baker, Jr., '99, Albert J. Sheldon, '01, and Charles S. Sargent, '02.

The architects of the addition were, as before, Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, and the general contractors were Mark Eidlits & Sons.

The latest addition gives kitchen, bookkeeping, office, and other space in the basement; on the first floor are new offices, coat-rooms, lavatory, bar-room, and a large dining-room two stories in height, with a gallery on three sides. The grill-room has also been enlarged. The construction of the dining-room has permitted the Club to transform Harvard Hall into its original conception of a large meeting-hall and lounge; the room has been comfortably furnished with tables, chairs, and lounges, rugs have been spread over the stone floor, and on the stone walls have been hung tapestries.

On the second floor in the new addition are additional reading- and writing-rooms; on the third floor, a comfortable billiard-room and three private dining-rooms, which may be opened into one large hall. On the fourth and fifth floors are bedrooms, thirty-four in number, of



which twenty-four are provided with private baths and ten are smaller rooms, with running water in each room and with convenient showers and baths. The Club now has fifty-four bedrooms, all of which are reserved for transients, for some of which the Club charges \$1.50 a night, for others \$2.50, and for others \$3.50.

On the sixth floor are two new squash courts, and two of the old squash courts have been enlarged to a standard size. There are also dressing-rooms, showers and baths, lavatories, and a barber shop. On the seventh floor are a swimming-pool and a solarium or lounge-room. These rooms, being on the top floor, have abundant light and air, and the plunge is probably unique.

While the Harvard Clubhouse is now so large, its atmosphere has not in any respect changed. It is still a home for Harvard men in New York, and the clubhouse is above all things homelike. While the Club seeks to give facilities of all kinds to all of its members, it has always kept prominently in mind the fact that one of its chief functions is to furnish a home for the younger men in New York, especially for those whose families live elsewhere. The Club still maintains its sixty-five-cent table d'hôte dinners, and maintains its dues and initiation fee at reasonable rates.

The growth of the Club has been steady. In 1867 the first catalogue showed that the Club had 95 members. The catalogue of 1871 showed a membership of 139. In 1895, when the Clubhouse was opened, the Club had about 700 members, and in 1905 about 2500 members. The membership of the Club is now slightly over 4000, of whom about 2100 are non-resident and 1900 resident members.

The facilities presented by the latest

addition to the Clubhouse are such that a much larger membership can be comfortably handled. It is the desire of the Club to include every available Harvard man living in or about New York City and, as New York is the commercial centre of the country, and so many Harvard men visit it from time to time, to be the non-resident graduate centre.

This latest addition to the clubhouse makes it one of the most complete, useful and beautiful club buildings in the world and a delightful home for all Harvard men. The furnishing of such a home has always been one of the chief aims of the Club. Its other principal ambition is to be a useful and worthy representative in New York of Harvard University.

---

The dedication of the new additions to the building of the Harvard Club — additions which double the capacity of the house — occurred in the new dining-room of the Club on Nov. 3. Every seat in the room was taken and men stood in the back and in the galleries.

A. G. Hodges, '74, President of the Club, was the presiding officer. He introduced first L. P. Marvin, '98, Secretary of the Club, who gave a lucid and very interesting review of the problems of building which had been so successfully met and a description of the additions. E. G. Chadwick, '04, chairman of the executive committee, then presented to the President the canceled vouchers, showing that all payments for the new addition had been made. On behalf of the Harvard Club of Boston, O. B. Roberts, '86, presented a huge silver bowl, in accepting which Mr. Hodges said, "I can assure you that the acknowledgment of this bowl will be made in proper shape, and in addi-

tion that we will attend to this bowl as well as others." In conclusion of the dedication Mr. Hodges read the following poem by E. S. Martin, '77:

In vain the pains our fellows take  
To house us all so fairly here,  
In vain what was, a pledge they make,  
These new expansions now to rear,  
In vain the architect, his plan  
And builders' contracts are fulfilled,  
In vain this whole conceit of man,  
Unless the Lord the house doth build.

Not bricks alone sufficient are,  
Nor carvings, nor upholstered seats,  
Nor swimming-tank, nor eke a bar,  
Our faith's ambition to complete;  
Nor space nor light avoid the rub,  
Nor sum of all art's pious care:  
A house is not a Harvard Club  
Unless the Harvard spirit's there.

The spirit saveth; cherish it!  
It matters. All this else is just  
Our casual baggage as we fit  
From whence to whither as we must.  
What counts is what shall ever be —  
The godly fathers' faith we feel  
In *Christo et Ecclesiae*  
And *Veritas* upon their seal.

Thanks for this generous pile that so  
Completely meets our creature needs!  
Blest be its use and may it grow  
To seem to us as time proceeds  
A statelier mansion of the soul  
Of Harvard, whence shall always come  
Wisdom ready at call of roll,  
Valor at tap of drum.

The President then said, "We now proceed to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of this Club." He called attention to the bronze replica of the original call of 1865 which had been placed on the door leading into the dining-room of the Club by Ingersoll Amory, '96, a son of Arthur Amory, '62, one of the signers of the call. Mr. Hodges read a letter from W. G. Choate, '52, who was unable to be present, and then introduced J. H. Choate, '52, as "the best asset of the Harvard Club of New York." Mr. Choate spoke in part as follows:

"When I was in College, we had a very charming professor — many charming

professors, but one that exceeded them all. We called him 'Potty' Channing. I find on reference to the Catalogue that his real name was Edward Tyrrel Channing, but no one ever called him that. He was the father of Harvard English, the best English that I ever heard spoken on either side of the water. He was very quaint himself, and was very fond of giving us very quaint subjects for our semi-monthly forensics, and one he gave us, that I have never failed to remember, and which comes to me very strongly tonight, was: 'He who has lived history despises the gownsmen who sit in cloistered ease and write about what they know not.'

"Now, in preparation for this evening, I asked for a copy of the last publication of the Harvard Club Catalogue, and so far as I could see, from scanning its pages, the whole history of the Club, as known to those writers who 'sat in cloistered ease' and got it up, began with the incorporation of the Club in 1887. But there was a long period of existence before that to which no allusion is made in the pages of the last catalogue, for it was 1806, as I remember, that I attended the first dinner of the Harvard Club at Delmonico's, the Club having itself been organized a few weeks before. There were present, as distinguished guests, two ex-Presidents now, but one of them the acting, real President of Harvard College at that time, the Reverend Thomas Hill, and his predecessor, the Reverend Jared Sparks, the best President in my opinion that Harvard has ever had, — the present company only excepted. He was a wonderful President; he knew how to manage boys, as we were at that time. If any complaint was brought to him about the boys, he always said, 'Let the boys alone, they'll take care of themselves.'

"I will tell you one little incident that

shows the difference between the President of that day and the Presidents that we have known since. Mr. Edward Everett was the President, and after I had been in College about a week — I came from the antiquated city of Salem, which was not remarkable for its knowledge of etiquette — I received a message from Mr. Alexander Everett, the President's secretary, 'would n't I please come to his office.' I went there in great apprehension; I did not know but what I had committed the unpardonable sin. He looked very solemn, and he said, 'Mr. Choate, the President has directed me to say to you that you passed him in Harvard Square yesterday without touching your hat. I trust that this offense will never again be repeated.' I thought of Eliot — Eliot, stalking through Harvard Square, through the whole of the College Yard, and no notice taken of him. And I thought what a wonderful change had come over the manners of the association.

"Well, looking back to those distant days, reminds me of several other things in which the College then differed from the College now. I remember that it was the last year of the College Commons. We fed then, or were fed, in the basement of University Hall. There were two sections, one at two dollars and a half a week, and one to which I resorted at two dollars a week, called 'Starvation Hollow' — and it was not quite worthy of the name. It was meat one day, and pudding the next, and I really think it was better for our health than some of the feasts to which you now resort. The alleviating part of it was that we fed with the College silver, which bore the ancient arms of Harvard, decorated since 1638 with that magic word 'Veritas' upon them, which has carried Harvard through nearly three centuries, from honor to honor, and

from glory to glory. I wondered where those wonderful spoons were, with the College arms, and I asked President Eliot tonight, and he said, 'Why, I've got a dozen of them *myself*.' I do not wish to cast any reflection upon the distinguished ex-President of the College, the President Emeritus; he deserved all the spoons that he could carry away, but he did not really carry these away. He told me how he got them; that there was an auction sale in 1863 of those wonderful spoons. How each one of us wishes that he had been at that sale! Well, the purchaser of these spoons presented them to the President of Harvard, in recognition of his wonderful service.

"I have said that I boarded in 'Starvation Hollow' at two dollars a week. It was the best that my father could possibly do. He was a very proud Harvard man. He had graduated in 1818, and thirty years afterwards, in 1848, he had four sons in the Annual Catalogue of Harvard College. I have often seen him pay out what I believe was his last dollar in payment of the College bills, but he had graduated himself thirty years before, and he was determined that if he failed in everything else, those four boys of his should be educated at Harvard, and there were we, that year, 1848, one medical student, one Senior, and two Freshmen, and I have always carried the memory of that fact with the supreme conviction in my mind and heart that he was one of the fathers worth having.

"But I must hurry on to my arrival in New York, and the ten years before the formation of the Harvard Club; ten years before it had begun to be thought of. In 1855, when I came here, there was no relation at all existing between New York and Harvard College. Harvard was looked upon, as perhaps it was, as

a provincial, heretical concern, hardly worthy of recognition by the great dignitaries of the metropolis of New York. Nobody ever then thought, in New York State, of sending their boys to Harvard, and very few people ever thought of coming to settle in New York after graduating from Harvard College. There were not, I think, over twenty or thirty graduates of Harvard in New York at that time. They never thought of a club. There were not enough of them to form a club, but great events were coming on, and great events were happening. That great 'new birth of freedom' that Lincoln prophesied at Gettysburg was about to come, and as the years rolled on from '55 to '66, — you know the whole of the wonderful history of our country that has been crowded in those ten years, — there came the time for the formation of the Harvard Club.

"It was my brother William, who, in 1866, prepared alone, out of his own brain, the Constitution of the Harvard Club, which appears one of the few relics of antiquity which is preserved in your catalogue. It consisted of two articles: 'Article First: The Harvard Club shall be perpetual. Article Second: Whatever changes shall be made in respect to the conduct of the club, no change shall ever be made in this first article.' That is the way it stands today, as it was when the Harvard Club was founded.

"Well, the 'new birth of freedom' was working. Men were beginning to crowd to New York who never in previous decades had thought of coming here before. New York was sending its sons to Harvard; fathers who never had thought of sending them there before, and a great event occurred in the history of Harvard which is worth recalling tonight in this presence, and that was in 1869, the election of Charles W. Eliot as the President of Harvard College. That event

transformed, in a few years, the little, provincial, out-of-the-way College of Harvard into a great, national university, as it stands today."

The next speaker was President Eliot who, after stating the bond which made it possible for Harvard men the world over to associate in clubs, the bond created by loyalty to common Harvard ideals, discussed the problems of today. In his incomparable way he re-defined the growing insistence on the necessity of obedience, as exhibited, for instance, at Plattsburg, in a manner consonant with Harvard ideals of personal freedom and initiative, as quick response to a signal, as the perfection of coöperative effort. President Lowell, the last speaker, looked ahead to the great future of the University, to a time when it should be loved as well as honored by other institutions of learning, when it should be able to care for all its students as they should be cared for, when it should be able to make every one feel that he, individually, and his problems, were the aim of education. He ended with the fine words:

"I look forward to a Harvard that shall keep open the pathway to every profession that may now exist, or may in the future arise among men, each school developed fully under its own faculty, that we may send out into the country men highly fitted for every profession that the country knows.

"Beyond that, I look forward to the time when Harvard will do more than she has done before, far more than any American University has ever done, in the advancement of human knowledge; shedding light over the whole world; as Bologna did in her day, and Paris in her day. Gentlemen, we have our chance now, when the Old World, which was the centre of light, is torn with distractions, her civilization set backwards

to a point from which it will take her years and years to recover. It is our time to seize the banner and carry it forward, and I hope that fifty years hence Harvard will be a place from which the greatest scientific and literary productions will come. But, gentlemen, if all our dreams of a greater Harvard, of what may happen in the future, come true, we shall be disappointed, because if Harvard cannot in the future do something far beyond anything we can now conceive, if she does not see visions beyond anything we can now imagine, then she will have been false to her past, and will no more be the Harvard that we have loved and honored."

## VARIA.

## "BALM FOR THE SOULS OF MEN."

(In William James's laboratory, a friend asked:

"What are you doing there?"

"I am seeking balm for the souls of men," replied the philosopher.)

## I

*Balm for the souls of men, —*  
He sought for it through all his mortal  
years,  
To heal men's heart-hurts and to dry  
their tears,  
To make them whole again.  
— O kindly master with the deep dark  
eyes,  
And didst thou find, this side of Paradise,  
Balm for the souls of men?

## II

We saw thee many an hour,  
In that old Harvard hall 'neath bower-  
ing trees,  
Ever with infinite pains yet quiet ease  
And heaven-sent power,  
Questing for Light and Truth.  
— O high of heart and with thy fadeless  
youth,

In memory I see thee searching still  
For that medicament for mortal ill!

## III

Balm for the souls of men, —  
How from thy moving voice, thy eager  
pen,  
It flowed, — we apprehend, who cherish  
yet  
Those radiant hours, nor can forget  
Thy glorious searching on the seas of  
time  
For that whose blissful worth I may not  
tell  
In my poor perishable rime, —  
Albeit I loved thee well,  
And in my dreaming see thee seek again  
*Balm for the souls of men.*

*John Russell Hayes, '89.*

## CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

To College men he taught the arts called  
"fine":

Yet Sculpture, Music, Painting,  
Poetry —

Above them all, Living he held to be  
The great Fine Art. Still to make beauty  
shine

Was his high aim and joy; which did  
refine

His speech and ways. In vision he  
could see

A world where Art should order  
worthily

Life's duties, and with labor should com-  
bine.

Yet of the outcome he was hopeless.  
Small

The number of the elect, sordid and  
grim

The world. He stood, with faith in all  
things dim,

Courteous and kindly, yet aloof from all;  
And when he passed from earth, 't was  
not St. Paul

But Pico and Ficino greeted him.

*Frederic Palmer, '69.*

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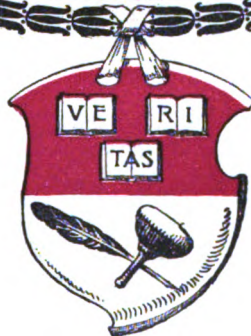
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**NICOLAS TRIEST, BARON D'AUWEGHEM.**

**By Anthony Van Dyck (1599-1641). Flemish School.**

**Recent acquisition of the Fogg Art Museum.**

# THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

*VOL. XXIV. — MARCH, 1916. — No. XCV.*

---

## FOGG ART MUSEUM.

PAUL J. SACHS, '00, *Assistant Director.*

WITH singleness of purpose and quiet enthusiasm Mr. Edward W. Forbes has built up in recent years the permanent collections of Harvard's Art Museum, and is now directing its policies. Only a few graduates realize that, single-handed, and without endowment worthy of the name, very great progress has been made under his guidance. But those who do understand acclaim his work in no uncertain terms.

A distinguished critic of international fame, who speaks with the voice of authority, very recently expressed the view that he has come to pin his faith and his hope for a really great university museum in America to the Fogg Museum. Another eminent critic, Dr. Osvald Siren, of the University of Stockholm, who has just delivered a course of public lectures on "Giotto and his Followers," under the auspices of the Fogg Art Museum, says: "I do not know of any other university art museum in America which is so active, and so usefully active, both in the matter of collecting and in the practical use to which the collections are put for teaching purposes. I do not believe that anywhere in Europe there is a university museum of similar importance where work is carried on with such enthusiasm, both for ideal and practical ends."

The Fogg Art Museum is, in fact, not only the laboratory, but the treasure house as well of an increasingly important fine arts department. It serves as workshop and place of inspiration for a group of earnest scholars, who are free from the modern quantitative craze, and yet welcome every effort of the Director to acquire important works of art by purchase or loan.

The beneficial effect of confronting the student body with original works of art to supplement the wealth of essential photographic material is now so clearly understood by all good teachers, that a restatement of this recognized fact is all that is here required.

The history of the Museum is a matter of record. The important de-



tails have been frequently stated in the yearly reports of the Director. They were also set forth by him in these pages for the benefit of the graduate body in March, 1911.

What has been the achievement since 1911, and what are the hopes of the Fine Arts Division and the Director for the future?

Much has been accomplished in these last few years, and the mere statistical mention of salient facts will, I believe, prove impressive.

By gift and purchase, or with the help of the Society of Friends of the Fogg Art Museum (organized in 1912 to increase the potential power of the Museum, but still in its infancy), a great many works of art of all sorts have been added to the permanent collections, of which a very few of the most notable perhaps are these: a highly important "Annunciation," by the 14th century Sienese painter, Andrea Vanni, described by Prof. Edgell a year ago at a meeting of the Archæological Institute, and subsequently published by him in *Art in America*; also, three parts of an altar-piece by Spinello Aretino, of which for some years the centre panel has hung in the gallery. The most recent acquisition, here reproduced, is that of a superb little picture of "Christ in Limbo," in an almost perfect state of preservation, painted by the 15th century inheritor of an earlier tradition, Stefano di Giovanni, called Sassetta, to whom Mr. Berenson has devoted his well-known monograph. And last, but not least, there should be included in this too brief list a fine portrait of Nicolas Triest, Baron d'Auweghem, painted by Van Dyck in his early manner. This picture is also reproduced here as an acquisition of prime importance. It belonged at one time to the eminent Paris collector, Rudolph Kann, from whose collection, it will be recalled, were drawn so many of the best pictures for the Altman Collection, since bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Outside the field of painting there have been added, by gift and purchase, drawings by William Blake and others. The field of Chinese porcelain and sculpture has not been neglected, and there have also been added some unusual Greek vases and terra-cottas. A small room is now being used for the exhibition of a gift of rare rubbings from English monumental brasses, and another small room is being used for a collection of Cretan reproductions, admirably arranged by Professor Chase.

Furthermore, 485 books, designed particularly for the constant use of students in the Fine Arts courses, have been carefully added, as well as 2644 photographs and 4027 slides. The photograph and slide collections have thus grown to a respectable total of about 54,000, and form a truly invaluable part of the equipment.

The Print Department, second in this country only to that of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and already years ago the glory of the

Fogg Art Museum, is today, as always, a justly prized department, which has, since 1911, added between 500 and 600 prints to its store of treasures. The quality of these acquisitions has been of the very highest. In this, as in other Departments, the larger institution in Boston has shown a fine co-operative spirit. Not only is Mr. FitzRoy Carrington, the curator of prints in the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston, a lecturer on the history of engraving at Harvard College, but there are also frequent and generous loans of prints, as of paintings, sent out to the Fogg Art Museum.

And finally, no record of the activities at Harvard's Art Museum would be at all adequate, if emphasis were not laid on the remarkable series of special loan exhibitions which Mr. Forbes has arranged in recent years. These exhibitions have afforded him and Professors Chase, Pope, Post, and Edgell, as well as Miss Dudley, Assistant in charge of Prints, an opportunity for a series of instructive talks to students and the larger public. Since 1911 there have been nineteen such special exhibitions of paintings and prints. At least seven of these have been of unusual significance. I refer to the exhibition, in 1911, of the work of Degas; in 1912 and 1913 to the exhibitions of German 15th and 16th century engravings; to an exhibition of Oriental works of art; to a memorable Turner exhibition; and in 1914, to the splendid exhibition of Italian primitive paintings, which from February 26 to March 18 attracted almost 3000 visitors. In the current academic year there have thus far been two largely attended exhibitions of real importance; one of early Italian engravings, and another of Spanish paintings, which has just closed.

In addition to these special loan exhibitions, there has been a steady and increasing stream of highly important loans of single pictures, sent to the Museum, one at a time for varying periods, by a variety of well-wishers. This wise and generous encouragement greatly stimulates the teaching staff. In this way there have passed through the Museum since 1911 no less than 72 different paintings, 16 original drawings, and 34 miscellaneous works of art, such as a 15th century Gothic chest, Italian and Persian manuscripts, a Chinese marble head, and many other rare and interesting things. To enumerate all of the paintings that have thus come one at a time is not necessary, but the mention of just a few will indicate the general character and importance of all, namely: two paintings by Van der Weyden, a Fra Angelico, a Paolo Ucello, a Piero dei Franceschi, a Ghirlandajo, a Cima da Conigliano, a Tintoretto, a number of El Grecos, two paintings by Velasquez, a Hals and a Raeburn.

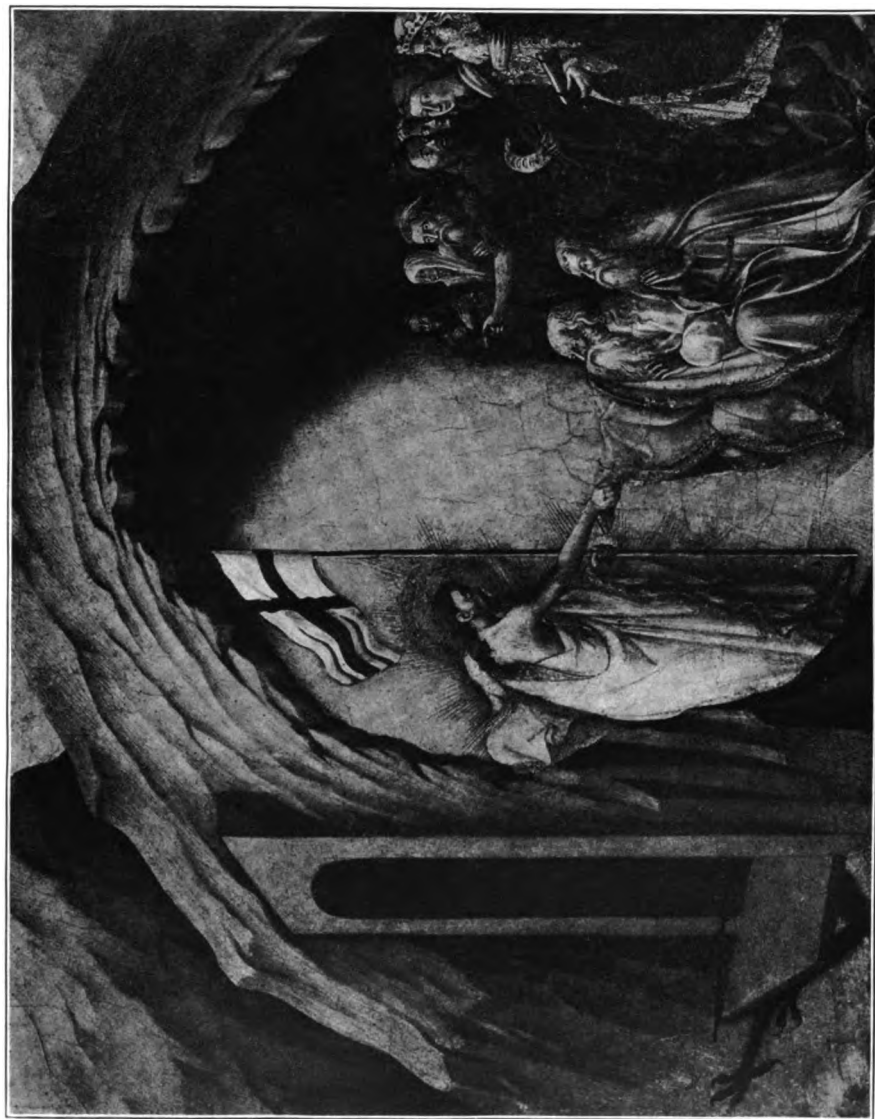
In this record of substantial achievement I have only hinted by indication at the spirit of joyous enthusiasm which animates the entire

Department. It cannot fail to inspire the student body. It may be fairly said that the Museum itself, with its splendid collections of original works of art, has, silently perhaps, but none the less effectively, supplemented the solid achievements of a scientifically trained corps of teachers.

It is clear then that the activities of recent years afford ground for great satisfaction. Above all, they hold out the promise of the right sort of progress for the future. A Fine Arts Museum at Harvard should occupy as distinct a place in the life of the University as does the Library. In addition to worthy acquisitions its activity should be scholarly, in direct and indirect ways. In conjunction with the courses of instruction it should serve as a laboratory for the training, not only of well-informed laymen and of competent teachers, but also of a group of scholars prepared to play their part in the direction of municipal museums throughout the country. In this, as in other fields of human knowledge, Harvard should maintain its leadership. Priceless works of arts from the Far East and from Europe continue to find new resting-places in this country. They are likely to come in an increasing stream after the war. They gravitate first into private hands; sooner or later the public receives them. Their proper handling will require the trained intelligence of a class of experts of whom thus far our universities have produced too few of distinction.

Some of the Harvard men already engaged in this service left Cambridge long before the modern Fogg Art Museum, with its fine collections of original works of art, was equipped to exert its influence in their training, by supplementing their course of study and instruction. I refer to those among Museum leaders like Robinson and Lythgoe, of the Metropolitan; Guest, of Cincinnati; Gentner, of Worcester; Reisner, Dunham, Carter, and Lodge, of Boston. Fortunately, a younger generation of Museum men, of the stamp of Breck, Friedley, and Wetzell, also bear witness to Harvard's leadership in this interesting field.

Not long ago Minneapolis called Breck, one of the recent Harvard graduates, into its service, to take full charge of its richly endowed museum. He is building it up from the very foundations. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, values the services of Friedley, another recent graduate, who is taking the place of Dr. Valentiner during a temporary absence. So elsewhere, in every prosperous municipality in the land, in the next ten years the call is likely to come for thoroughly equipped curators and directors. Harvard must maintain its leadership in this new profession, the dignity of which is as yet imperfectly understood. Harvard must realize now, that if the preparation it offers is to be adequate, the student should have daily access to original works of art in every field. This cannot be stated too frequently. Large numbers of original examples are not needed, but a few of the best are essential.



**CHRIST IN LIMBO.**

By Stefano di Giovanni, called Bassetta (1392-1450). Sienese School.  
Recent acquisition of the Fogg Art Museum.



Other activities, perhaps less obvious, should be fostered. Just as in England, Germany, France, and Italy, so here, a steady stream of publication, the result of original research, should flow from the University Museum. Harvard should aspire to offer scholars the best facilities for such constructive work, and to do so must, I repeat, see to it that, as students in the formative period, they come into contact with well-chosen originals.

The Fogg Museum should afford graduate students opportunity for work in the field. Under its auspices the most promising men and women (Harvard graduates and others), after their return from the schools at Athens and at Rome, should be encouraged to continue work of excavation and exploration in Greece, India, Central Asia, China, Japan, and elsewhere. The results of their labors should subsequently be sent forth as Museum publications, and the physical finds, as largely as may be, should become the property of the University for exhibition purposes and for further study at home.

Foreign scholars of distinction should, with increasing frequency, be invited to lecture to the teaching staff and the students.

And finally, the Museum itself should be enlarged so as properly to house the growing collections; so as to afford adequate facilities for loan exhibitions of old masterpieces as well as of the best contemporary work. All the work of the Fine Arts Department should be concentrated under one roof. There should be adequate room, in this enlarged and remodeled building, for instruction in the practice of painting and drawing, advanced as well as elementary. The equipment should be ample, so that similar opportunities may be afforded the secondary schools of Cambridge. In this way the Museum may still further serve the growing community.

Such a program for sound expansion in many directions requires funds. A reasonable endowment is essential if the work is to be carried on vigorously, intelligently.

It is the hope of Mr. Forbes and all those who are deeply interested in the future of the Fogg Art Museum that this support may be forthcoming soon.

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## THE FINAL EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE TO VOTE FOR OVERSEERS.

DR. G. B. SHATTUCK, '63.

THE Board of Overseers of Harvard College was established in 1642, and until 1650, when a charter was granted and the President and Fellows became the Corporation, was the sole governing body. Even then,

until 1657, all orders and by-laws of the Corporation required the consent of the Overseers. From 1780 until 1810 the Board of Overseers was composed practically of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Senate of Massachusetts, and the Congregational ministers of certain specified towns.

In 1810, 1843, and 1851 changes were made in the composition of the Board, and in 1865 in the electorate, which was transferred from the Legislature to the bachelors and masters of arts and holders of honorary degrees. This Act of 1865, sometimes spoken of as the palladium of the liberties and the safeguard of the existence almost of the College, has been twice amended. An amendment was passed in 1880, by which persons not inhabitants of Massachusetts, and otherwise qualified, were made eligible as Overseers. The important and far-reaching possibilities of this amendment were perhaps not entirely appreciated at the time; at any rate, it met comparatively little opposition, though really effecting a radical change in the Board of Overseers.

Again in 1889 the Act of 1865 was amended so as to permit of the introduction of the Australian ballot system at Cambridge on Commencement Day.

So much, in brief, for the past history of changes touching the Board of Overseers, and the mode of its election. It will be noted that the changes have always been in the direction of a broader and more liberal eligibility to the Board of Overseers, of a broader and more liberal electorate, in accordance with the development of the College and the development of the country and the community which it serves. This the writer holds has been both wise and natural.

Let us now turn to the story of the movement for the extension of the franchise for electing the Overseers to graduates of all departments of the University.

As late as 1865 Harvard was in substance a college and not a university. In 1869 Mr. Eliot was elected President of Harvard College. He immediately began to preside at the meetings of all the Faculties, and gradually the same relations which had previously existed between the two governing boards — the Corporation and the Overseers — and the Academic Department or College were extended to all departments of what has become both in fact and in name a University, one of the great universities of this country.

In 1881 President Eliot threw out a suggestion, in a short paper in King's *Harvard Register*, that the privilege of voting for Overseers might suitably and advantageously be extended to all Harvard graduates. The following extract is taken from this paper written thirty-five years ago:

In 1865 the exclusion of the graduates of the Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Science from all participation in the election of the Overseers could be readily explained and justified. The College was the only department which refused to admit uneducated persons, enforced upon its students a long residence in common, and offered some reasonable guarantee that most of its graduates were educated men. . . . Within the past ten years, however, the Professional Schools have undergone such transformations, that many of the differences between them and the College which were so striking in 1865, no longer exist. Thus every department of the University, except the Dental School and the Bussey Institution, now has an effective examination for admission; every department, except the Dental School, has a course of study covering at least three years; and every department gives its degree only upon thorough examination. Moreover, the student life in common exists in the Professional Schools to a much higher degree than formerly, and an admirable spirit of strenuous work pervades them all. Finally, the interest which the recent graduates of the Professional Schools feel in the University and its management is quite as strong as that of the graduates of the College, and is quite as likely to be productive of good to the institution.

Though the subject of more or less outside discussion during the intervening years, the matter of extension did not come before the Board of Overseers until 1887. In that year a petition from certain representatives of the Lawrence Scientific School asking for the privilege of the franchise was received by the Overseers. A committee consisting of three lawyers was appointed by the Overseers to consider and report upon this petition. This committee reported in 1888 through its chairman, Roger Wolcott, in favor of extending the franchise. The report was laid on the table, nineteen members of the Board being present.

In 1889 petitions were received by the Overseers from the Divinity, Law, Medical, and Scientific Schools and from the Law School Alumni Association. Another committee of the Overseers was appointed, gave hearings, and reported on these petitions. A majority report of two, Messrs. G. O. Shattuck and Edmund Wetmore, was unfavorable to extension; a minority report of one, Dr. H. P. Walcott, favored extension. The minority report was rejected: sixteen members of the Board were present, and the vote stood 10 to 6. The majority report on this occasion based its opposition to extension partly on the ground that, if enfranchised, the graduates of the Schools could not share in the hospitality of the College in Memorial Hall on Commencement Day, and would go away chilled.

In 1891, on petitions from the Law School Alumni Association, the Medical Faculty, and graduates of the Medical School not having the Harvard A.B., another committee of the Overseers was appointed, which returned a unanimous report in favor of a restricted extension. This report, signed by J. T. Morse, Jr., Dr. Geo. B. Shattuck, and Francis Rawle, was rejected 15 to 9, twenty-four members being present. In 1893, on petitions from the Law School Alumni Association and from



alumni of the Lawrence Scientific School, another committee of the Overseers was appointed. This committee, after hearings and deliberation, returned through its chairman, Charles J. Bonaparte, another report in favor of restricted extension of the franchise. The report was rejected by a vote of 11 to 8, twenty members of the Board being present and the chairman not voting.

In 1896 a petition from the Medical Alumni Association was referred to the committee on Elections, consisting of Messrs. G. O. Shattuck, Moorfield Storey, R. M. Morse, and E. Wetmore. The committee made short work of it, and briefly reported, "No action is advisable." This report was laid on the table, and when subsequently taken from the table was sustained by a tie vote of 13 to 13, the chairman voting in the negative, twenty-six members being present.

In 1898, on a petition received the previous year from the Medical Alumni Association, the subject was again considered in the Board, and at last a vote in favor of extending the franchise was obtained. The vote stood 13 to 10; twenty-five members were present, but the chairman and one other member did not vote. This vote was taken in January, but a subsequent vote, taken in March, stood 18 to 7 in favor, — twenty-six members being present.

In accordance with this vote in January, a committee of the Overseers, consisting of Robert Grant, Geo. B. Shattuck, Arthur T. Lyman, David W. Cheever, and Geo. A. Gordon, was appointed to draw up and present to the Legislature a bill for the enactment of an amendment to the Act of 1865 granting the franchise to all graduates of Harvard University of five years' standing.

Meanwhile, in December, 1897, the University Council took a vote on the extension of the suffrage. The University Council consisted of the President, Professors, and Assistant Professors of the University and of a few other University officials of equal rank, such as the Librarian, the Assistant Librarian, the Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and the Curator of the Gray Herbarium. The result of this vote was: Yes, 107; No, 8; expressly declined to vote, 3; did not vote, 11. Two of the negative votes were qualified.

Let us now sum up briefly the course of the consideration of this question in the Board of Overseers during the ten years of its constant recurrence. It was reported on five times by different committees and voted on seven times. The committees were composed largely of lawyers, the names of only two "doctors" appearing upon them. Of the four full reports, made after hearings and due deliberation, three were unanimous reports in favor, and one divided, — the majority opposed and the minority in favor. The petitions to the Overseers began with the Lawrence

Scientific School, and came indiscriminately from that School and from the Law, the Medical, and the Divinity Schools. There were gradually increasing votes, especially at full meetings of the Board, in favor of extension. At the last meeting at which a vote was taken, in March, 1898, twenty members out of a possible thirty-two were shown to be favorable to extension.

In 1897 and in 1898, the question of extension was referred to the Alumni for a postal ballot, with the result in 1897 of 1769 votes in favor and 1359 against; and in 1898 of 1481 in favor and 2782 against. This first vote of the Alumni and that of the Overseers, 18 to 7, supporting them, the committee of the Overseers went to the Legislature with their bill, which was referred to the Committee on Education, which reported the bill unanimously, but it was ultimately lost in the Senate, being referred to the next General Court by a majority of two. Some members of the Senate frankly, though somewhat cynically, stated that the bill was a good bill, its provisions were meritorious, but as it was not a public measure they felt at liberty to discharge personal obligations.

It was not believed, by those who advocated the extension of the franchise for Overseers to all graduates of the University, that the quality of the Board of Overseers, or the influence of the controlling body of the electorate, then residing in Eastern Massachusetts, would be essentially modified by such extension. On the other hand, they believed it to be a fair and serviceable measure, by which many graduates all over the country, who become useful and valuable citizens, would receive a yearly reminder of their continued attachment to the University, a reminder that their connection had not ceased with the receipt of a degree.

After the defeat of this Overseers' bill by the Senate, the question of extension of the franchise slumbered until the year 1902, when the Massachusetts Legislature passed an act enabling the Corporation and Board of Overseers, after three years from the acceptance of the act by them, to determine whether any, and, if any, what degrees beyond those already specified should entitle the recipients of them to vote for Overseers. In 1907 the two boards, acting under this authorization, extended the suffrage to holders of degrees conferred, upon the recommendations of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, upon the graduates of the Lawrence Scientific School, of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and holders of the degree of Bachelor of Science conferred after residence in Harvard College. This action, though extending very much the limits of the suffrage, still left out such important departments of the University as the Law, Medical, and Divinity Schools.

This situation since 1902 had attracted the attention of members of the Associated Harvard Clubs; the question was discussed at the annual

gatherings, especially at that of 1902 in Cincinnati. A growing sentiment in favor of a general extension manifested itself, and finally, at the meeting of 1914, a special committee appointed for the purpose rendered an excellent comprehensive report on the general subject. The following resolution, presented by this committee, was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That the Associated Harvard Clubs believe that it would be a wise and proper development of a policy already inaugurated to grant to all holders of Harvard degrees the right to vote for Overseers, under the same restrictions under which bachelors of arts now exercise that privilege.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers, June 24, 1915, at the request, and upon the motion of President Lowell, and after debate, the Board voted to refer to the Executive Committee consideration of the question of extending the suffrage for the election of Overseers, with instructions to report thereon at a future meeting of the Board.

At the next meeting of the Board of Overseers, held September 27, 1915, the Secretary of the Board communicated a letter from Mr. Albert T. Perkins, President of the Associated Harvard Clubs, of May 8, 1915, addressed to the President of the Board, calling his attention to a report of a committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs in 1914 to investigate the advisability of extending the right to vote for Overseers, together with the resolution, as printed above, and requesting that this resolution be referred to the Board of Overseers for such consideration as they should see fit to give it. After debate, upon the motion of Senator Lodge, the letter and resolution were referred to the Executive Committee of the Board, with instructions to ascertain what, if any, action had been taken upon the question of extending the right to vote for Overseers by the Harvard Alumni Association, and to report thereon at a subsequent meeting of the Board.

At the next meeting of the Board of Overseers, November 22, 1915, Mr. Frothingham presented the report of the Executive Committee on the question of a further extension of the right to vote for Overseers, unanimously recommending such extension to all holders of degrees heretofore or hereafter granted by the University, and after debate thereon, upon the motion of President Eliot, the Board voted unanimously to accept the report, to assent in principle to the extension of the suffrage, and to communicate this vote to the President and Fellows, that they might take action thereon if they should see fit.

At the next meeting of the Board of Overseers, January 10, 1916, the President of the University communicated the following vote (drawn up by Mr. Fish of the Overseers) of the President and Fellows of November 29, 1915 :

The President and Fellows of Harvard College, at a meeting called for that purpose, acting under the authority conferred by Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, Chapter 243 of the Acts of 1902, hereby determine that the recipients of all degrees heretofore or hereafter granted by Harvard College, other than the recipients of the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Honorary Degrees, whose rights are fixed by Chapter 173 of the Acts of 1865 as amended, shall be entitled to vote for Overseers to the same extent to which recipients of the degree of Bachelor of Arts may now so vote and under the same restrictions.

And it was voted that this Board, acting under the authority conferred by said Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, Chapter 243 of the Acts of 1902, and at this meeting called for said purpose, hereby, concurrently with said President and Fellows, determines that the recipients of all degrees heretofore or hereafter granted by Harvard College, other than the recipients of the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Honorary Degrees, whose rights are fixed by Chapter 173 of the Acts of 1865 as amended, shall be entitled to vote for Overseers to the same extent to which recipients of the degree of Bachelor of Arts may now so vote and under the same restrictions.

Thus passed to final enactment, without debate and without a dissenting vote, what remained to complete a measure of which it was said by the President of the University, speaking at the Commencement dinner in 1898, that this franchise question had stirred the Alumni as they had never been stirred before; and of which one of its most active opponents declared about the same time in print in this *Magazine*, that the franchise movement involved no less an issue than the existence of Harvard College as a place to obtain a liberal education.

The time was ripe for the measure, and calm reason held 'sway where feelings and emotions had before been too much in evidence. The general sentiment among the Alumni both in the East and the West seems to be that the action of the Governing Boards can result only advantageously to the University.

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## AN EXPONENT OF THE HARVARD SPIRIT.

(THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, '84.)

REV. S. A. ELIOT, '84.

WHAT is the use of waiting until a classmate is dead to say of him publicly that he is a man of unusual vision and fortitude? When a Harvard man does a great public service at peril of his life and reputation, shall we not acclaim him now and not wait to send a laurel wreath to his funeral? Thomas Mott Osborne, of the Class of '84, has come conspicuously into public notice during the last year or two because of his adventures "Be-

hind Prison Walls" and because of his enlightened endeavors to reform the prison system of his native State. He has, however, behind him, a long record of equally honorable and constructive, though less spectacular, public service.

Osborne comes of Abolitionist stock and is of Quaker descent. His forbears were people not afraid of being in a minority. He belongs in the considerable company of Harvard men who make it a part of their ordinary duty to lend a hand in public affairs. To name only his own College contemporaries, untimely dead, he belongs with such efficient promoters of public good as William E. Russell, '77, Sherman Hoar, '82, and William H. Baldwin, Jr., '85, men who inherited traditions of family honor and who acquired at Harvard the power to think independently, to imagine vividly, and to will nobly. These men, and many of their comrades who are still living, have proved that good inheritances and a sound education are not obstacles to public usefulness in a democracy. Some of these men are Republicans and some are Democrats, but all are men who believe in the principles on which our republic is founded and in the fundamental good sense of their fellow-citizens. They are men who hate boss rule, the spoils system, the arts of the demagogue, and all the evils of special privilege. They are men who can be relied upon to stand firm for what they think is right and to keep the rudder true whether the wind of popular prejudice be adverse or favorable.

Osborne was born and brought up in Auburn, N.Y. His father, David M. Osborne, by foresight, industry, and integrity built up the great business of the Osborne Harvester Company and was the Mayor of the city which his business enterprise had helped to develop. The son went to Adams Academy in Quincy, and then to Harvard, where he got a good grip on the ideals of life that are transmitted from generation to generation in that atmosphere. There he got hold of the idea that opportunity creates obligation and that college-bred men have a duty to perform in the promotion of civic righteousness. A friendly spirit and a kindly humor, a large fund of information derived from reading and travel, a reasonable capacity for athletics, an exceptional musical taste and ability, combined with a character that every one respected to make him popular in the best sense of that word, and these qualities have stood him in good stead in later life.

After graduation he plunged into business, and the death of his father almost immediately threw upon him great responsibilities. It seemed as if the business of D. M. Osborne & Company could not go on without its directing head. A meeting of the stockholders declared in favor of closing the mills and taking down the sign over the office door, but young Osborne said, "No, I will not take down that sign. This business is going on."

He assumed the presidency of the Company, and for sixteen years conducted it with ability and success.

Osborne came back to his native city just when the Blaine-Cleveland campaign was absorbing public attention. Though of the strongest Republican inheritances and bred in the anti-slavery traditions, he could not bring himself to support Mr. Blaine and he cast for Mr. Cleveland his first vote at a Presidential election. Finding himself more and more allied by conviction and principle to the Democratic party he became increasingly active and influential in its councils. Auburn chose him to be president of its Board of Education and he rendered valuable service in that capacity but Auburn, like every other community in which one party has had long and undisputed control, was ring-ruled. The city charter was antiquated and the prevailing methods of administration were shiftless, if not corrupt. Osborne assailed these traditions and customs with good-natured sarcasm and with candid truth-telling. After an exciting campaign he was elected Mayor on a non-partisan ticket, — the first Democrat ever elected in the banner Republican stronghold of the State. He proved an unexpectedly good campaigner, but his success was due to his personal popularity and the confidence of the people who had known him from boyhood and believed in his sincerity and ability.

The circle of his public influence constantly widened. He was able to make a favorable sale of his business interests and proceeded to devote himself, with complete disinterestedness, to various forms of public service. He became much absorbed in the motive, principle, and the work of the George Junior Republic in the neighboring village of Freeville. For a long time he was the president of the Board of Trustees and among the "citizens" of that Republic he was the much beloved "Uncle Tom." Then he served by appointment on the Public Service Commission of the State, a post requiring much hard work and not a little political backbone. He early found himself one of a group of sound money Democrats unable to follow the party banner into either the eccentricities of the free silver agitation or into the dark and devious ways of a Tammany administration. The hostility shown him within the last months by the political bosses of both parties in New York is no new thing. They early discovered that he was a dangerous man for their business. He carried about with him too much moral dynamite. It was Osborne who rallied the "Honor Democrats" to the support of Governor Hughes when Tammany was running William R. Hearst for Governor and for a number of years he was the head of the section of the Democratic party which stood for real democracy and pure government.

Through these busy years Osborne maintained happy social relations with a wide circle of friends, old college mates, musicians and artists,

boys out of the Reformatory, discharged convicts, capitalists and socialists, finding them all equally interesting. He has ever been the appreciative lover of good books and fine music. At his office desk he was and is the alert, resourceful man of affairs. On the platform he is a plain-speaking man, attractive in bearing and appearance, good-tempered, lucid in argument, trustful of the good sense and right purpose of ordinary people. He hits hard but never unfairly. He never poses and never trims. People know that there is no envy or malice in his attack upon ancient abuses and machine methods and that he has nothing personal to gain. He is evidently a man of education, born to refinement, and with every luxury within reach, who yet chooses a life of arduous human service and is ready to pay the price in whatever hardship or calumny may come his way.

Osborne's interest in prison reform began in his work at the George Junior Republic. Working and playing with the boys at Freeville he found that youngsters supposed to have ineradicable criminal tendencies were just ordinary boys with as much good as evil in their composition. The problems he worked over at Freeville led right to the doors of the State Reform Schools and the Prisons. Then came his experience as a volunteer prisoner behind the walls of the prison at Auburn, which he so graphically described in a book which has had a deservedly wide circulation. This experience in turn led to his appointment to the Wardenship of one of the worst prisons in the United States. No man could have tackled a harder job than the administration of Sing Sing Prison. There Osborne has put into successful practice certain principles of prison reform which he believes in. In doing so he has inevitably incurred the opposition of the petty office-holders and the grafters of all kinds who have hitherto fattened on the careless or corrupt administration of prison affairs. He has aroused the antagonism of powerful interests. Like most practical idealists he is now called upon to face not only criticism and ridicule but base insinuations and unscrupulous attacks upon his character and purpose. He has to contend with the familiar conspiracy of machine politicians, corrupt contractors, and bribable convicts. These things are only incidents in the career of a reformer, but they are mighty disagreeable incidents and a high-minded man is none the worse at such times for the outspoken sympathy and support of men and women who recognize his self-forgetting zeal, his courage, and the great importance of the work he is trying to do.

There is nothing especially novel in Osborne's ideas about prison administration. He has, however, succeeded in focussing public attention upon an exceedingly serious and long-neglected problem of our social order. He is making our people understand that prison reform is a busi-

ness proposition, that our present methods of dealing with crime are a failure, and that we have got to change both our theory and practice. Osborne is no sentimentalist. He demands that the way of the transgressor shall be hard, but he insists that we must treat convicts in such a way that they shall either be cured or kept under such continual restraint as shall guarantee to society safety from further depredations. The practical question he raises is whether men committed to prison are going to come out eager for new crimes or prepared to go straight; ready and able to support themselves by honest work or obliged to prey on society for a living. Are their bodies to be upbuilt, their hands given skill, their minds quickened, their ambitions aroused, or are they to be left to rot and to plot schemes of revenge when their punishment is over?

Osborne insists that every offender ought to have a prompt and speedy trial; that our jails should cease to be nurseries of crime; that prisoners should be classified and graded. He insists that industrial training should be made the basis of reformatory methods. To teach a convict a trade is to make him master of the art of self-support. He recognizes that many criminal impulses are due to physical causes, so he believes in healthy exercise. He understands that it is only through a reasonable degree of freedom and self-government that a man can learn to live in freedom. Osborne preaches the doctrine of the indeterminate sentence. We do not send an insane man to the hospital for thirty days or six months, but until he is cured and fit to take his place again in society. Osborne demands that our prisons shall be managed so as to develop the germs of good that are still lying in the convict's nature and not so as to communicate the poison of evil until all are dragged down to the level of the worst. He has confidence in human nature and has the courage to act on that belief.

Harvard men will venture to believe that Osborne's character and career are typical of the spirit of their University.

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## THE HILL PROFESSORSHIP OF TRANSPORTATION.

HOWARD ELLIOTT, C.E. '81.

At the commencement exercises of Harvard University on June 24, 1915, President Lowell said:

The largest single gift in money that the University has received during the year is dated June 21. It is that of \$125,000, to endow a professorship of transportation in the School of Business Administration, subscribed by friends of the School and admirers of James J. Hill, in whose honor it is founded and named. The Chair marks an epoch in the life of the School, and by its recognition of transportation as a permanent object of systematic instruction, in the life of the nation also. It is eminently fitting



that such a professorship should bear the name of Mr. Hill, who has applied scientific principles to the construction and operation of railroads to an extent, and with an accuracy unknown before. He is, perhaps, best known to the public at large by having aroused the nation to the need of conserving its natural resources, but this was the fruit of a long active career in developing the vast country between the Great Lakes and Puget Sound, and enabling it to prosper. He had the imagination to conceive and the skill to execute a plan of transportation on a vast scale.

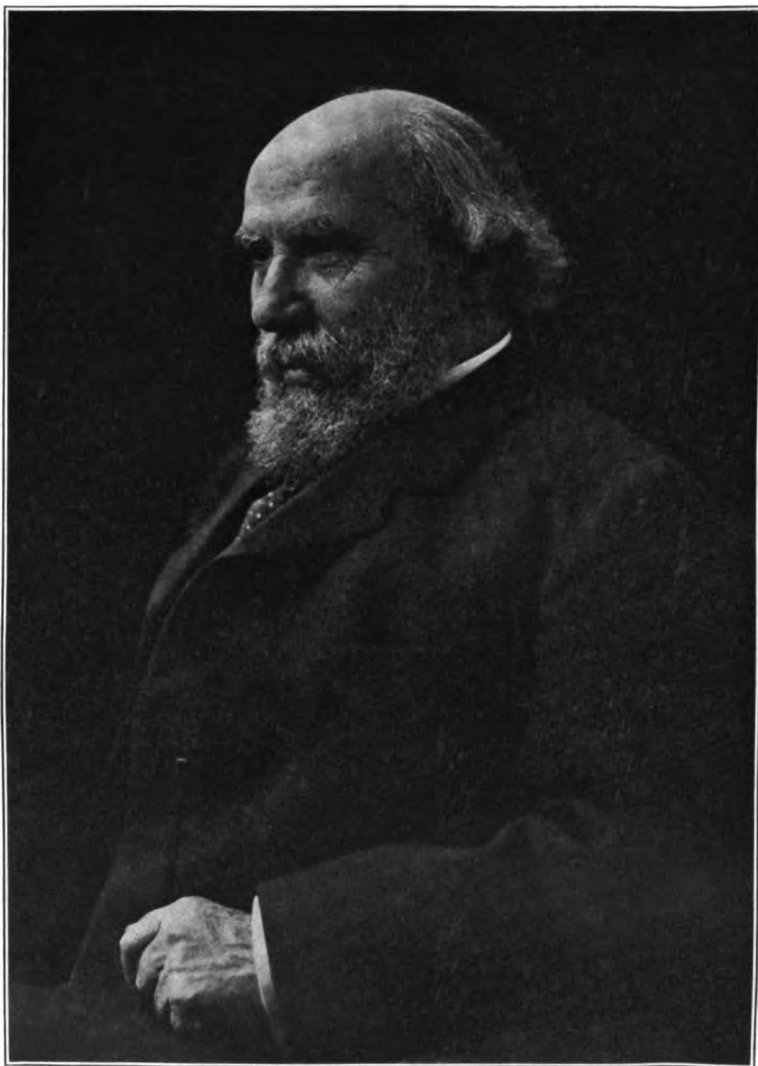
Seventy-four friends of Mr. Hill contributed to the fund. There were thirteen presidents of railways, twenty-four bankers, thirty-seven heads of industrial corporations, business men, and lawyers. They represented a large part of the United States — Boston, New York, and Philadelphia in the East; Baltimore, Washington, and St. Louis in the South; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth in the Middle West; and North Dakota, Montana, Washington, and Oregon in the Northwest.

The appreciation of the plan and the desire to honor Mr. Hill was nation-wide. One subscription, and a generous one too, was by a woman, and was evidence of the loyalty of Mr. Hill's friends. This was the subscription of Mrs. W. H. Dunwoody, of Minneapolis. Mr. Dunwoody was a long-time associate of Mr. Hill and a leading figure in the wheat and flour business which mean so much to the Northwest. His widow, when she heard of the plan, asked to be allowed to subscribe in order to show her appreciation of Mr. Hill's work in developing the Northwest, work in which her husband had no small part.

The endowment of this professorship is a tribute to Mr. Hill, to his genius as a railway builder, as an operating executive, as a developer of his country and its business interests, and as a financier. He has caused the railways in which he has been the master mind to be so skilfully financed, as well as to be so efficiently constructed, developed, and operated, that, considered as a whole, they are among the most successful in the world.

Not only is this tribute to Mr. Hill well deserved, but the establishment of the professorship itself is an encouraging sign that the country is awakening to the present serious condition of its transportation agencies. Never was there in any country such need of a thorough and impartial study and exposition of transportation problems as there is in the United States at the present time.

Today, the total volume of business in the United States is so great that in various parts of the country the transportation facilities are inadequate and development is checked. It will take much time, money, and brains to adjust the railways to the present and future needs of the country. This, too, in a time of peace, and if, by chance, there should be the added burden of moving troops and supplies incident to a war, the railways would not, in their present condition, be able to carry the total load.



**JAMES J. HILL.**

**In whose honor the new Professorship of Transportation in the Business School is named.**



The railways of the country have 37 per cent of the total mileage of the globe. Whether viewed from this standpoint, or that of the public and the property they move, the investment they represent, the number of men they employ, or their relative position in industry, the railways of the United States are very much the most important in the world.

To train men so that they can increase the service or output of these railroads in the interest of the public, to eliminate waste, to utilize all by-products in the manufacture of transportation, and to keep down costs to the lowest point consistent with furnishing good transportation, and, at the same time, to maintain the plant and to pay such returns on the capital already invested that new money for additions may be obtained, are national tasks. Adequate and well-managed railways have a very direct bearing on the cost of living, the growth of the country, protection in time of war, and on the welfare of posterity.

The most intelligent unit of railroad expense is cost per train mile, because all money paid out for any purpose, from fuel and maintenance of track to a lawyer's fee or a doctor's bill, must be reflected there. The proper unit to measure income is the amount of receipts per ton and passenger mile, because this includes the greater part of all revenue from operating the railroad. The logic of successful railroading, therefore, consists in getting the greatest number of ton and passenger miles for the smallest number of train miles. This is a statement simple in form; but it will not be realized without a profound study of the history, finances, conditions, and methods of different systems. Such study must begin with the number of tons and passengers carried one mile, which is the measure of the service rendered to the public or the transportation manufactured and sold by the railway plant.

In most forms of business the average cost of some unit is determined as closely as conditions will permit. Then, the selling price of the article being given, the possible profit or loss appears at once. To arrive at absolute unit costs for carrying a passenger or a ton of freight one mile is difficult because of the complication of the accounts and the large items of expense that are common to both freight and passenger business. Comparative costs, however, can be determined, and are of great value in pointing out errors in construction and defects in operating methods which result in losses and waste and which, in many cases, can be corrected.

On page 438 is given a table of the results for five months ending November 30, 1915, on a number of Western railroads, where the methods of careful analysis and of adjusting the plant to conditions have been followed for varying periods of time. No two railroads are exactly alike, but an investigation of some of these figures will be instructive to the student of operating methods.

CONTRASTED REVENUE AND EXPENSES FOR THE FIVE MONTHS ENDING  
NOVEMBER 30, 1915.

	<i>Union Pacific</i>	<i>A. T. &amp; S. F. System</i>	<i>Gr. Nor. Ry.</i>	<i>Nor. Pac. Ry.</i>	<i>C. B. &amp; Q. R.R.</i>	<i>C. &amp; N. W. System</i>
Miles operated.....	7,902.37	11,245.28	8,102.17	6,489.07	9,365.92	9,860.63
Operating revenue.....	\$45,109,961	\$55,576,592	\$37,914,004	\$32,692,200	\$43,332,160	\$47,465,082
Operating revenue per mile.....	\$5,708	\$4,942	\$4,679	\$5,038	\$4,627	\$4,813
Maintenance of way and equipment per mile.....	\$1,382	\$1,469	\$803	\$1,113	\$1,211	\$1,406
Per cent of revenue.....	24.21%	29.73%	17.15%	22.09%	26.18%	29.21%
Transportation expenses per mile.....	\$1,326	\$1,403	\$1,091	\$1,279	\$1,300	\$1,588
Per cent of revenue.....	23.23%	28.38%	23.31%	25.38%	28.09%	33.00%
Administrative expenses per mile.....	\$363	\$190	\$164	\$171	\$194	\$191
Per cent of revenue.....	6.35%	3.85%	3.51%	3.39%	4.19%	3.97%
All operating expenses per mile.....	\$3,071	\$3,062	\$2,058	\$2,563	\$2,705	\$3,185
Per cent of revenue.....	53.80%	61.96%	43.98%	50.87%	58.46%	66.18%
Net earnings from opera- tion.....	\$20,842,036	\$21,143,801	\$21,240,550	\$16,062,540	\$17,998,125	\$16,054,125
Net earnings per mile...	\$2,637	\$1,880	\$2,621	\$2,475	\$1,922	\$1,628
Density of revenue ton- nage * .....	771,007	743,484	716,239	799,386	913,068	765,913
Average rate per ton per mile * .....	\$.00968	\$.00974	\$.008166	\$.00849	\$.00733	\$.0084

\* Year ending June 30, 1915.

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific operate under somewhat similar conditions. The Northern Pacific is the older road, and its lines were not, in all cases, fitted to the country as economically as those of the Great Northern. It did not adopt careful analytical methods and train its men as early as did the Great Northern. The result of these methods, however, is shown in the small proportion of gross earnings used for conducting transportation — only 23.31 per cent for the Great Northern and 25.38 per cent for the Northern Pacific.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago & Northwestern occupy much the same territory and are among the best and most successful of the so-called "Granger" roads. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy began some ten years ago to try and adjust its facilities to its business and to adopt the closest kind of analytical methods. More recently the Chicago & Northwestern has done the same. The amount of

operating revenue used for conducting transportation is 28.09 per cent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and 33 per cent for the Chicago & Northwestern, and part of this difference is due to the adoption of cost accounting, the adjustment of facilities, and the training of men from station agent to general manager.

Another pair of roads that have some characteristics in common are the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé; both occupy territory between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast, and both are successful, well-managed, and fine railway systems. The Union Pacific went far in the direction of advanced methods, and part of its extremely good showing in transportation cost is due to the work done along those lines. It is interesting to note the variations in gross and net earnings and how the careful adjustment of facilities to business and the training of men to use them affects the results.

These systems have been taken for the purposes of comparative illustration because all of them are highly and deservedly respected. But the figures show such wide discrepancies that any study which will lead to intelligent or helpful results must go below the surface. The function of such operating statistics is to lay bare all of the causes for these differences, so that a general manager or a superintendent may not on one hand be unjustly criticized because of the effect of factors beyond his control, or, on the other hand, be allowed to relax in effort if these factors favorably influence his operating results. It is such investigation, going down into minute details and seeking the ultimate causes reflected in financial statements, that should be inspired and directed by the instructors in a department of a great university that has added this subject to its curriculum.

Differences even greater than these frequently appear in the financial sheets of railroad systems as between different divisions of the same line. Statistics show that it may cost more than ten times as much to operate on some divisions as on others. Differences in grade and motive power, in coal, differences in the character of the business, and, above all, differences in the volume of the business, may cause the indicator of operating cost to vary widely and irregularly. Or, again, the differences may be due to methods that can be improved easily. Division records should be compared with themselves for different weeks, months and years, for continual checking of work done, cost, and receipts is necessary to keep the railroad machine in proper working order. The fact is that not only are these variations little understood by the public, but they are far from being appreciated by railroad men themselves; even by those who have grown old in the business, with records of fair success behind them.

There is no general hard-and-fast rule to explain the same phenomenon

when it occurs in different fields, or to solve the innumerable problems arising in the same field. Above almost all other businesses, railroading requires the inductive method. Its laws grow out of its facts; and those facts must be constantly studied, compared, and analyzed in order to obtain from them the right suggestion for changes of method to fit changes of conditions. Nor is a conclusion once reached invariable; because the business is always changing, and the struggle to serve the public well without raising the ratio of cost of carriage to income is one that never ends.

Very few people, even of those who have to do with railroads, appreciate the enormous importance in the aggregate of charges or costs, which are too insignificant in the unit to attract attention. It is on this rock that uncounted transportation experiments have come to grief. A fraction of a mill may change a profit to a loss if the tonnage is great. A difference of one-hundredth of a cent in the cost of carrying one ton one mile is apparently too small to worry over. Yet, on a ton mileage of a billion tons, quite within the range of railroad commerce, it amounts to one hundred thousand dollars. The railroad manager must, and the student of railroad economics should, from the beginning, learn to observe, study and respect the small items of cost.

That this is true is proved by the following figures, which show how difficult it is to obtain a return on capital invested in railways in the United States:

	1898	1906	1914
Investment in road and equipment per mile.....	\$57,395	\$59,624	\$71,551
Gross operating revenue per mile.....	6,755	10,460	12,667
Net operating income per mile.....	2,088	3,212	2,873
Per cent operating income on property investment	3.64	5.39	3.99

In other words, increased investment and increased business resulted in smaller returns. To analyze this problem, and to supply a proper solution is of the utmost importance to the future.

This country is committed to the plan of private ownership of railways subject to public regulation, and it is to be hoped that the country will not—because of sins of omission and commission by both owners and regulators—turn to public ownership of these great highways. To train men, therefore, to understand rightly the true and helpful relations of government to transportation, that our citizens and regulators may be wise, sane, and far-seeing, is almost as important as to train men to be expert and economical railway managers. There must be constantly developed an increased number of both types of men if the best results are to be obtained by the railways for the people.

To establish a department to teach the theory and practice of railroading that shall be worthy of the subject and worthy of Harvard University, and to give students a true conception of the problem and ability to deal with railway operations intelligently, is no slight or easy task. Such work should be adjusted, from the first, to actual conditions; and should start from and return to close and accurate observations of fact. There should be no guesswork. It is one thing to arrange a theoretically faultless course, which the student can gallop through and come out a little better informed than he was at the beginning. It is a different thing to analyze the records of railway performance, to get in touch with real railway work, and so arrive at the truth. So many different conditions affect the operation of a railway that the problem is unusually complicated. And these conditions must be understood not only in themselves but in their relation to one another. Without a thorough grasp of this network of facts and relations, there cannot be any mastery of the underlying subject as a whole.

The transportation courses in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration ought to be able to do good work. They have practically a new field to occupy; and the endowment, which makes the work permanent, should insure, also, that it be done in the right way. The vital thing is to train young men by the study of current actual results in the operation of different railway systems and different parts of the same system; to analyze their statistics and discover the reasons for the differences that appear. This is practical instruction and must be the starting-point of practical results. The young man who enters railway service without any special training has a limited vision. He is engrossed with the particular tasks which are set before him, and he has little time or opportunity to gain knowledge concerning other phases of railroad work. A man who has the advantages which Harvard is now able to offer will come to the railway with a clearer perspective of the relation of each factor in the problem to the whole problem. His sense of proportion will be better, and, while he must necessarily begin at the bottom, his training will make it possible for him to profit earlier by his experience and to be of greater use after he has obtained some practical training.

With this work well established at Harvard, some of the New England roads should be compared and studied, to discover the reasons and remedies, if there are such, for the differences that appear. Such work will be as really original research as any undertaken in laboratory or observatory. There is no end to the material with which the student can work or to the interesting but difficult problems that he will find arising out of it.

Books of abstract principles and discussions about railroading, which



so abound in these days, should have a rather small place in the work of a department handled in the truly scientific spirit. Too many of their principles and laws are generalizations; and they are apt to bear about the same relation to practical railroading that a table of logarithms does to the surveying and location of a line. It is the practical application to the problem in hand, and the ability to make it, that count. To create the power to make such application instantly and accurately is the aim and end of real education. It can be attained in the department of railroading at Harvard along such lines as are suggested here.

It is not expected that there will be turned out of the Business School full-fledged railway superintendents, auditors, and managers, any more than there are produced from the Law and Medical Schools lawyers and doctors who can at once take up the most difficult and intricate cases. The School, however, can do much to start men on the right road to understand railway accounts and methods and make such men of much greater service after they can obtain some practical experience by actual work.

Lord Macaulay said, with prophetic vision: "Every improvement of the means of locomotion benefits mankind morally and intellectually, as well as materially, and not only facilitates the interchange of the various productions of nature and art, but tends to remove national and provincial antipathies and to bind together all the branches of the great human family."

The life-work of James Jerome Hill has been of great benefit to the United States in bringing about the results foreseen by Macaulay.

Mr. Hill was born at Guelph, Ontario, on September 16, 1838. When he was a mere lad he left his father's farm and came to the States. His earliest business venture, in 1856, was in steamboat transportation at St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1870 he established the Red River Transportation Company, which was the first transportation agency between St. Paul and Winnipeg. By this time Mr. Hill had well defined in his own mind a worthy ambition to develop the great regions of the Northwest, the arable but little cultivated prairies of the Red River Valley and of the country between St. Paul and the Rocky Mountains. His first interest in railways was in 1878, when he and a few other able men purchased the St. Paul & Pacific Railway from the Dutch owners of the property and reorganized it as the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company. This railway was the beginning of the enterprise now known as the Great Northern, which extends from Lake Superior to the Puget Sound, with many important branches north and south of the main line. There are in this system 10,492 miles of track.

In all this development and in the building of the railway, mile by

mile to the Far West, Mr. Hill was the guiding spirit. He showed extraordinary gifts in three directions: first, in his far-sightedness in selecting from an uninhabited and undeveloped country those regions that nature had destined for great development if transportation was furnished; second, in his power to command the enthusiastic confidence and support of large capitalists, in both Europe and America; third, in the wonderfully economic and scientific construction and operation of the transportation properties of which he was the head. United with these qualities Mr. Hill had rare integrity, great physical strength, and capacity for work. There is a well-founded story about him to the effect that in the early stages of the building of the Great Northern Railway, when its treasury was low in funds, Mr. Hill, with his usual foresight, bought up along the line of the railway building sites that were bound to become of great value later on, and paid for them with his own money; yet, later on, instead of profiting personally by the transaction, he turned over to the railway company, as soon as it was able to take up these properties, the benefit of this shrewd investment.

Mr. Hill, in spite of the great constructive work that he has done, has taken much interest in other human affairs. He has written and spoken much on the importance of proper agricultural development in all its forms; he has been a leader in pointing out that the steady growth of population places a responsibility upon government and individuals to conserve the natural resources of the country. He has taken a great interest in, and helped financially, many educational institutions throughout the West, institutions which give young men training without the necessity of going to more distant colleges and schools. Again and again he has sounded a warning on the extravagant habits of the American people and the ever-increasing practice of communities in creating debts which are and will be a serious burden.

He is so much interested in the work that this new Chair at Harvard should do that he is giving considerable personal attention and advice as to the best way to obtain the desired results, and, in October, 1915, he supplemented the fund presented to the University in June, 1915, by a generous contribution of \$125,000, — so that the total income for instruction and investigation would be more nearly equal to the importance of the work.

It is the hope and belief of Harvard, of Mr. Hill, and of his friends that the work to be done through the medium of the James J. Hill Professorship of Transportation in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration will be of constantly increasing benefit to the science of transportation and to the United States. Monuments are erected to many worthy men after death. In this case it is a gratification to Mr. Hill's

many friends that during his lifetime this tribute has been paid to him and that for years to come the name of the foremost railroad constructor and operator in the United States will be linked with the leading university of the country in a work of this very great national importance.

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#### FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

"400 MUST ENLIST BY FRIDAY." So stated the *Crimson* in very black headlines a few weeks since — the *Crimson*, which only a year ago was pleading tearfully with the undergraduates for peace at any price, which was urging, in clear view of devastated Belgium, that so long as we were unable to distinguish one end of a rifle from another we were perfectly safe. "Such," says the outsider, "is the inconsistency of college journalism." "Such," answers the graduate, "ought to be the inconsistency of college journalism."

Usually this right-about-face in editorial policy concerns only questions of delightful unimportance — so unimportant that nobody notices the reversal; the policy, furthermore, is merely an expression of opinion held cheerfully, and perhaps quite unreasonably, by amiable young editors. Last year, however, pacifist editors were attacking, with full consciousness of the importance of the question, a matter of national and permanent, not of local and ephemeral, interest. It was well that they did so, because the University at large responded, sometimes flippantly, sometimes savagely, in a stream of red-blooded letters that made the most careless students sit up and take notice. The pale pacifist editorials of the *Crimson* convinced no one of anything, except that the University had not lost the primal virtues, and that it is well even for the intellectually-minded to look facts in the face. The manly, well-reasoned answers — it would not have tried the intelligence even of a "superman" to refute the *Crimson* arguments — made the self-satisfied students look abroad, for once, even beyond that enlarged horizon resulting from a Boston subway.

If one can draw conclusions from the tablets in Memorial Hall, it is clear that the student body, back in the sixties, both thought and acted. The boys did a certain amount of thinking in '98, too, and some of them acted; but an intensely dramatic crisis was needed to stir them to venture beyond accepted conversational formulae. One cannot help feeling, moreover, that in most crises the response has always been rather emotional than intellectual — natural, perhaps, in youths of twenty summers.

The response to extra-mural demands is still, today, largely emotional. A little bit of the horror of the Great War has somehow worked

its way through the barrier of athletics and musty studies; a little, too, of the thrill of soldiering, which even the 75 centimetre guns have not quite destroyed. These things have affected the 400 and yet other 400 who "enlisted by Friday." But along with the emotionalism of it all, we old folk, who sit — sometimes rather sneeringly, to our shame be it said — on the heights of Olympus, think that we discover also a suggestion of awakened interest in the big things of life, the things that are going to count, after football signals, and Greek optatives, and even the glory of club-life, have ceased to have much significance. The emotional impulse has touched those deeply imbedded springs which set ajar the doors of intellectual apprehension. A good many students are beginning to realize the real lack of nourishment in the mental spoon-feeding process. They are beginning to be interested in life. They are beginning to differentiate themselves from the Chinese, to doubt their indisputable superiority to the rest of the world. They even talk politics a little, make such acute remarks as that "a college president is n't necessarily any good in the White House," and get really angry when a group of Divinity students write a pacifist letter to the *Crimson* in which the phrase *national honor* is put between quotations, as though it were some queer foreign expression. Some of them were so eager to vote that they overlooked the exact registration requirements and got arrested in consequence.

All this conscious turning of attention to outside matters is worth while. We don't want Harvard students to be metamorphosed into political animals, big talkers and little doers; we want them to remain the same happy, somewhat irresponsible youths that we were, years ago, because we have learned that there is little enough time for care-free laughter after the four golden years are over. But, on the other hand, we rejoice to see the irrepressible laughter bubble out, not from vacuity of mind, but as the effervescent expression of youthful high spirits, which can neither be corked up nor evaporated by full recognition of future responsibility. There is no reason why our students should march the last lap on the road leading to life with funereal faces; there is every reason why they should realize that life actually confronts them, that its responsibilities are imminent, and that, as Harvard men, they owe it something bigger and better than mere respectability.

That is why we old grads are glad when the *Crimson* opens the door to frank discussion. That is why we believe in the Harvard Battalion — not that we expect it to produce trained soldiers, but that it is going to keep its members conscious of a greater entity than Harvard. We cannot yet look intelligently beyond our country. We can make sure that Harvard never forgets the country, that Harvard men realize that the College is only of value as it serves the nation. Let us hope that "4000 WILL ENLIST BY FRIDAY."

## THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

A. L. LOWELL, '77.

[On Jan. 10, 1916, President Lowell submitted to the Board of Overseers the report for 1914-15, which marks the conclusion of his sixth year as President. In reprinting, only the salient points of what is said on military training have been retained, and the account of medical work abroad has been omitted, since it has already been discussed in these pages. — Ed.]

*Entering Classes.* In the last annual report it was stated that the class entering College in September, 1914, was 84 larger than the year before. This autumn the number has remained very nearly the same, the new Freshmen being in fact 17 less than last year. Curiously enough the increase in the number of men who enter is less regular than that in the number of applicants for admission. The applicants, those admitted, and those who entered for the past ten years, have been as follows :

	<i>Final candidates</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Per cent of candidates admitted</i>	<i>Per cent of candidates entered</i>
1906. ....	808	576	559	71.2	69.1
1907. ....	798	594	562	74.4	70.4
1908. ....	688	529	486	76.8	70.6
1909. ....	770	573	539	74.4	70.0
1910. ....	786	565	528	74.4	67.1
1911. ....	885	640	610	73.4	68.9
1912. ....	869	645	599	74.2	68.9
1913. ....	885	614	580	69.3	65.5
1914. ....	936	685	664	73.1	70.9
1915. ....	962	677	647	68.9	65.8

In these figures, several things may be observed. Of the applicants admitted a good many do not come. Some of them are thought by their parents too young — in most cases a grievous error. Others, for financial reasons, give up college and go to work. Others, again, especially those who have taken the examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board, are entitled to enter more than one college and go elsewhere ; while some probably never intend to enter, but try the examination merely as a test. Another fact to be observed is that for the last eight years the number of applicants has increased almost steadily while the number admitted has not, the percentage of rejections having varied from 23.2 in the first of these years to 31.1 in the last. The natural inference is that the standard of marking varies from year to year. No doubt this is to some extent true, and with the necessary changes in the examiners it is in part unavoidable. The fact that our old-plan examinations are now wholly conducted by the College Entrance Examination Board, and

that the papers for the new plan are to be prepared in common for Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, will reduce this difficulty to a minimum; or at least subject us only to irregularities common to all colleges. But a variation in standard is not the only explanation, for the examiners declare that the average proficiency of candidates in certain subjects varies at times quite rapidly with a change in methods of teaching in the schools.

*Freshman Halls.* The most notable change in the College during the past year was the opening of the Freshman Halls. The time for discussing the effect these halls are expected to produce has passed; the time for weighing the final results achieved has not yet come, nor will it come until more than one class has lived in them and passed through the rest of its college course. As is often the case, the by-products may prove more far-reaching than the direct effects. Moreover, one of the chief objects in view, the breaking-up of groups with a similar origin, the provision of an opportunity for friendship among men from different environments, is in its nature intangible, or at least incapable of exact measurement. The impressions of any single individual are likely to be partial and misleading, while the total result cannot be reduced to statistics. Those who have come into close contact with the life in the halls have not been disappointed in their hopes. The only serious difficulty has lain in turning so many boys into men at once. In view of the fear entertained by the boys before coming that they would be subjected to the discipline of a boarding-school, the supervision of order was not at first so close as it has since become; and a few of the Freshmen, to show their age, were youthful in conduct, played roughly and broke panes of glass. Probably there was no more of this than in past years, and certainly it can be avoided in the future.

The general conduct of the Freshmen in the halls was good, and the remarks of the Dean on this point are interesting. He shows also that the record in scholarship was somewhat better than in the preceding year. The percentage of men eliminated for low record was slightly less, the percentage of high and of satisfactory grades was slightly larger, and the number of men with a clear record of A's increased from three to seven. If all this does not prove that the Freshman Halls had a distinctly good effect on scholarship, it certainly shows that assembling the men in large dormitories has not lessened their attention to study.

The age at entrance of the seven men who achieved a clear A record is notable. Two were eighteen, four were seventeen, and one was fifteen; the oldest was eighteen years and three months, while the average age of the class was about eighteen years and six months. This is one more illustration of the truth that the younger men are the better scholars.

*The student as the unit of education.* The Freshman Halls are not

an isolated project, an attempt to treat the newcomers by a method peculiar and distinct. They are a part of a general tendency to be seen in all American colleges, the object of which is to bring the strongest possible influences for good to bear upon the student, instead of merely offering opportunities to be seized or neglected as he may please. The unlimited elective system presented to the student the broadest and most diversified opportunities, placing upon him the responsibility of making a wise use of them. The attention of the college authorities was naturally directed to the list of courses given, in an effort to make the offering as rich, as varied, as comprehensive as possible; and the conscientious instructor strove to make his own course as valuable as he could. Save in the case of candidates for distinction in a special field, or men who proposed to carry their studies in one subject far, it was not the duty of an instructor to inquire what courses other than his own a student might be taking, or might thereafter elect. Nor was it the business of anyone but the student himself. The single course inevitably became the unit in college education, and the degree was conferred upon the accumulation of a fixed number of those units. They might be well or badly selected; they might form a consistent whole, or be disconnected fragments of knowledge, according to the earnestness and wisdom of the student. If he selected well, he obtained an excellent education, not because he had to his credit so many units, but because he had so chosen them that together they gave him the development he required.

But in fact, the single course is not, and cannot be, the true unit in education. The real unit is the student. He is the only thing in education that is an end in itself. To send him forth as nearly a perfected product as possible is the aim of instruction, and anything else, the single course, the curriculum, the discipline, the influences surrounding him, are merely means to the end, which are to be judged by the way they contribute and fit into the ultimate purpose. To treat the single course as a self-sufficient unit, complete in itself, is to run a danger of losing sight of the end in the means thereto. In no other part of the University, in the requirements for no other degree, is the course, as a unit, complete in itself. In the Law School, where the freedom of election is the greatest, many courses are required, and the rest all aim at a definite and narrowly circumscribed object, preparation for practice at the bar. In the Medical and Divinity Schools general examinations on specific fields of knowledge have been established — of which more will be said later. The same thing has always been true of the doctorate of philosophy in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; and for the Master of Arts, which was formerly attained by a sufficiently high grade in any four courses, it has now been the rule for many years that the courses must form a consistent whole, approved by some department of the Faculty.

*Concentration and distribution.* In the College the problem of making the student, instead of the course, the unit in education is more difficult than in the other parts of the University, because general education is more intangible, more vague, less capable of precise analysis and definition, than training for a profession. Nevertheless, in the College, some significant steps have been taken which tend in this direction. The first was the requirement that every student must concentrate six of his seventeen courses in some definite field, must distribute six more among the other subjects of knowledge, and must do so after consulting an instructor appointed to advise him. The exact prescriptions may not be perfect, nor in their final form. Experience may well lead to changes, but the intent is good, to develop and expand the mind of the student as an individual, as in himself the object of education. So far as the rule affects the care with which the student selects his courses, there has certainly been a gain, for there is no doubt that the requirement has made his choice more thoughtful and serious than before. The Committee on the Choice of Electives makes exceptions freely in the case of earnest students, and it is a significant fact that, although the members of the Committee hold very divergent views upon the principles involved, they are almost invariably unanimous on the question of allowing an exception in any particular case.

The rule of concentration, coupled with the provision that not more than two of the six courses shall be of an elementary character, is intended to compel every man to study some subject with thoroughness, and acquire a systematic knowledge thereof. Certain departments have so arranged their sequence of courses that this result is fairly well attained; but in others where the offering is large, and the nature of the subject is not (as it is in Mathematics, for example, or the physical sciences) such that a mastery of one thing is indispensable for the study of another, it is still possible for a student to elect six courses in the outlying parts of the field which have little connection with one another and do not form a systematic whole. This possibility is attractive to undergraduates seeking easy courses, whose object is not so much to obtain as to evade an education. Of late years, indeed, many easy courses have been made more serious, whereby the minimum work which shirkers must do for a degree has been sensibly raised, to the great benefit of the college as an educational institution, and incidentally with the result of increasing the respect for high achievement in college scholarship. As the requirements in various subjects are stiffened, it is interesting to observe the flocking of students from one department to another.

*Tutors.* The second step in treating the student, instead of the course, as the unit in education, was taken by the Division of History, Gov-



ernment, and Economics, when, and with the approval of the Faculty, it set up the requirement of a general examination at graduation for students concentrating in that division. The examination, which is entrusted to a committee representing the three departments within the division, is to be distinct from that in the courses elected, and is to include not only the ground covered in them, but also the general field with which they have dealt, and the knowledge needed to connect them. This is a marked departure from the plan of earning a degree by scoring courses; and it will take time to adjust men's conceptions of education to a basis new to the American college, though familiar in every European university. To assist the students in preparing themselves for the general examination each of them, at the beginning of his Sophomore year, is assigned to the charge of a tutor who confers with him about his work and guides his reading outside of that required in the courses. As the plan could be applied only to men entering after it was established, the first examinations will be held next spring, and then only for men who graduate in three years. In the Divinity School, where the course for the Masters and Doctors degrees is shorter, a general examination has already been put into operation with gratifying results.

*Supervision of courses selected.* A third step has been taken this autumn by a vote of the Faculty providing that the courses elected by a student for concentration in History and Literature must be approved by the Committee on Degrees with Distinction in that field. This has always been true of candidates for distinction under this committee, and in fact the field is one that would present little unity if the courses chosen were unrelated. But that the combination of courses by other students should require approval is an innovation which shows that in a subject where the liberty of choice is peculiarly liable to abuse, the Faculty is prepared to require a consistent program of study, with a view to giving students an education rational as a whole. Moreover, departments and committees, which do not wish to limit the choice of the students concentrating in their field to combinations of courses approved by them beforehand, sometimes take charge of his work in the subject and really oversee it at every stage. They do, in fact, act as his advisers and can often do so better than the instructor specially appointed to advise him. The adviser so appointed frequently takes a very careful interest in the development of a man's work throughout his college course, and whenever a man shows on entering college any strong special interest, Professor Parker always tries to appoint for him an adviser who will sympathize with that interest. Nevertheless, the departments and committees which pay close attention to the choice of courses by each man concentrating in their field add much to the thoroughness of his education, and have adopted a principle that

might with profit be more widely extended. It would be well if every department insisted on having a list, not merely of candidates for distinction, but of all students concentrating in its special field.

Another departure from the practice of counting by courses is the requirement that every student shall be able to read ordinary French or German at sight, and show it by doing so orally. This has proved to be a very different thing from taking and passing a course. It is a test of capacity acquired, not of tasks performed. It is in this one subject a measure of the man and of his education, not a unit of credit accumulated. Not less important is the Committee on the Use of English by Students, appointed in consequence of a request from the Board of Overseers. The investigation by that body showed that students who had done their required English composition often could not or would not express themselves creditably in their later written work. A man who cannot write his mother tongue grammatically, lucidly, and with a reasonably fair style, or who does not think it worth while to do so, is not an educated man no matter how many courses he may have scored, or how proficient he may be in a special field. In this connection it may be noted that the supervision of the use of English applies to the Graduate School as well as to the College.

All these changes are in a direction away from the mechanical view of education which is the bane of the American system. We see that view displayed everywhere, prominently at the present day in efforts to raise the standard of pre-medical training. This is commonly expressed in terms of courses taken and credits obtained, not of knowledge acquired. If a young man has passed a course and learned little or nothing, or forgotten all he knew, he fulfils the requirement; but if he has mastered the subject in any other way, and can prove it by examination, it avails him nothing. Counting the credits scored in courses is, no doubt, the easiest way to apply a requirement, but it is not a sound system of education. What a man is, what knowledge he possesses, and what use he can make of it, is the real measure of his education. All persons who desire to improve the American system from the common school upward ought to strive not to lose sight of the end in the means, not to let the machinery divert attention from the product.

*Military training.* One cannot leave the subject of the College without considering a matter prominent in men's minds at the present day — that of military training. Our colleges are obviously not military schools and cannot properly make themselves such. But it does not follow that they ought to treat preparation for national defense as a student activity with which they have no concern. The experience of the present war seems to have shown that in a country that has not universal compulsory service

of some kind one of the most pressing needs in case of war is an ample supply of trained officers, and there is no better material for this purpose than the students in our colleges. Moreover, the aim of a country which desires to remain at peace, but must be ready to defend itself, should be to train a large body of junior officers who can look forward to no career in the army, and can have no wish for war, yet who will be able to take their places in the field when needed. The best way of reaching such a result, and the one least wasteful to the taxpayer and to the men themselves, is to give a sufficient training to college students who will thereafter be engaged in civil professions and business. If this is the duty of the State the colleges ought to promote it so far as they properly can.

It would be wise for our civilian colleges to leave drill entirely to the summer camps and the militia, and confine such military instruction as may be given in term time to those elements of an officer's duty which are appropriate to a college curriculum. There are many of these which are quite as well adapted for intellectual study as other subjects taught in college. Such are: military history, including the changes in tactics caused by the increased range and precision of weapons; the functions of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and aircraft in modern war; the taking advantage of terrain in war, and the use of topographical maps; the construction of field defenses and the methods of attacking them; the mechanism of moving large bodies of troops; mobilization, with the collection and distribution of supplies. All these things can be taught like other college subjects, by lectures, reading, discussion and laboratory work, the last including problems with maps and, as in the case of Geology, field work in the neighboring country. A couple of courses on these subjects following a couple of summers at the camps should be enough to qualify a man of ordinary capacity to be enrolled as a subaltern in the reserve.

A plan of this kind requires coöperation between the colleges and the national military authorities. The government must maintain the camps on the necessary scale; supply the officers for instruction there, as well as for teachers — though by no means the only teachers — in the college courses. It must also frame a comprehensive plan of training which will be elastic enough to be adapted to the curriculum of the college; and it must give a recognition in the form of a list of reserve officers to men who have finished the training satisfactorily. The colleges, on their part, must recognize the training in some way; for the courses of instruction in term time must clearly be under the supervision of the college authorities, and if they are to be of real value they must be treated as seriously as other courses. The training received in the camps or elsewhere is an essential basis for the courses in military science which supplement it. If it must not of necessity precede them in time, it had better do so, and

may well be treated as a needful preparation for those courses. Acting upon this principle, the Faculty has recently voted that a course in military science to be given by officers of the army during the second half of the current year may be counted for a degree, but only by students who have attended one of the five-week summer camps, or had sufficient training in the militia. The effect of this in encouraging undergraduates to attend the camps is much the same as it would be if the camp, coupled with academic instruction in term time, were treated as the equivalent of a college course. The difference is merely one of form, and yet the form is not unimportant. The precedent of counting anything involving a considerable amount of physical training is avoided; and with it possible difficulties in the future when the demand for military preparedness is less insistent and a demand for encouraging something else has arisen. In treating the camps as a required preliminary for profiting by the courses in military science, we are acting on a safe principle that involves no danger of being extended beyond the case to which it is applied.

*The Library.* The most notable change in the aspect of the University within the year has been wrought by the completion of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library; but the contribution thereby made to its working power as a seat of learning has not been less significant. During the summer, with rare administrative skill, the books were transferred to the new building and rearranged upon the shelves, the catalogue improved, and the whole library put into working order. The far greater ease and comfort in using the collections was reflected at once, both by the larger number of books used in the Reading Room, and by the larger number taken from the building. And yet the principal advance made in the new university library has been due to the facilities for using the books in the stack itself by members of the instructing staff and advanced students. There are about sixty private rooms for the professors in immediate contact with the stacks; and the open stalls in the stacks, with windows and places for table and chair, number nearly three hundred. Such an ample provision for work among the books exists in no other library in the world; and the relief from the intolerable conditions in Gore Hall cannot be without effect on the productiveness of our scholars. In the old conditions scholarly work was done under grave difficulties; but the professors' rooms in the new building, so apportioned as to be as near as possible to the collections a man will chiefly use, furnish all that a scholar could desire. The instructing staff look forward to, and the friends of the University expect, an era of productiveness greater than was possible when our scholars were hampered by the *res angusta domi*.

*Graduate fellowships.* But it is not only among the instructing staff that

we ought to foster productive scholarship. The habit of writing ought to begin young; younger than is usually the case in America. Contrary to the common impression, writing becomes more difficult the longer it is put off. As a man grows older he becomes more fastidious, more self-distrustful, less ready to grapple with a large theme, less ready to put pen to paper until he knows all about a subject, which no one can ever do. A certain crudity of youth is inseparable from early and great productiveness, and ought not to be too much repressed. It would seem that American Graduate Schools do sometimes, quite unintentionally, repress it too much, by prolonging the period of study too long. Real capacity for truly productive work is, no doubt, rare even among learned scholars, but where it exists it might perhaps be more encouraged, and encouraged younger, than it is today. Perhaps fellowships, like those in the English universities, or like those in the *Fondation Thiers* in Paris, might be created with good results. The holders of such fellowships ought not to be members of any school, because the atmosphere of a school is essentially that of study, and the atmosphere of study is not the same as that of production. The fellows would, of course, be in close contact with the professors, and go to them for criticism and advice; but that is not the same thing as studying under them, or working up under their direction a thesis for a degree. It assumes that the period of study under tutelage has passed, and the period of independent work has begun; and this means a subtle but real change of attitude. It may be too early to devise any plan of this kind, but it seems to be worth consideration.

*The Divinity School affiliations.* The Divinity School has within the year progressed farther on its new path. In the last report the agreement with the Episcopal Theological School for better coöperation, and for the opening of all courses without charge to each other's students, was set forth. It was pointed out that the three affiliated Schools, without in the least surrendering their distinctive aims in training young men for the ministry, were all gainers by the agreement. During the past year the Theological School of Boston University suggested an agreement similar to that made with the Episcopal Theological School. The proposal was welcomed by the Faculty of Divinity, which necessarily gave it, however, a somewhat different form. The Divinity Schools of Harvard and Andover charge their students a tuition fee of one hundred and fifty dollars, and in making the new agreement the Episcopal Theological School raised its tuition fee to the same point. But the School of Boston University does not in practice charge such a fee, and therefore it would be manifestly unjust to allow its students to take gratuitously courses for which the students in the other three Schools are obliged to pay. On the other hand, it was felt that it would not be unfair to admit

without charge students whose grade of scholarship is such that if they applied for admission to our Divinity School they would be awarded scholarships covering the tuition. A grade of eighty-five per cent in the work of two years in the School of Boston University was taken by mutual consent as a rough measure of such standing and the agreement was drawn accordingly.

The agreements open to the students of the different schools all the courses under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, as well as those under the Faculty of Divinity; and no doubt many of the courses taken will not be primarily designed for divinity students, but will be on subjects, philosophic, social, economic and historical, with which the younger generation of clergymen feel a need of being familiar. This is as it should be, and it is one of the main attractions of a connection with a great university to the separate divinity schools in its neighborhood. Together with the quality of our own divinity staff, it has enabled our School to take a position as the nucleus for a system of scholarly instruction of a high grade, conducted with the aid of a group of denominational institutions. This position is the highest to which a Faculty of Divinity can aspire, and in our case it can be achieved without giving up the older function of training young men for ordinary parish work. The prospect has given a decided impulse to the energy of the School.

An important part of the plan is the administration of the higher degree of Master of Divinity and Doctor of Theology. The qualification for these, as indeed is now the case for Bachelors of Theology, is not the completion of a fixed number of courses, but a general examination upon a field of knowledge approved in advance by the Faculty, courses of instruction being a means thereto, not an end in themselves. The general examination has proved a satisfactory test of capacity and attainment, and the degrees so conferred have already won a notable standing. Two of the three men who obtained the doctor's degree last June, and one of the two on whom the master's degree was conferred, have already been appointed to full professorships in this country or in Canada.

*The Law School.* Apart from the grievous loss sustained by the death of Dean Thayer, there has been little change in the prosperity of the Law School. The only serious difficulty under which it labors is the small size of the instructing staff compared with the large number of students. The ratio of professors to students is less than it was twenty or thirty years ago. In 1883, the School had five professors and 165 students, or one instructor to 29 students; in 1894-95, eight professors (with three lecturers giving special courses) and 353 students, or one full-time instructor to 44 students. Last year it had ten professors (with five lecturers giving special courses) and 730 students, or one full-time instructor

to every 73 students; and that with a variety of courses that has been much enlarged. One does not, of course, expect to increase the instructing staff in proportion to the growth in students; but when we remember that the professors in the Law School have no assistants, and do the whole work of their courses, reading all the examination books themselves, it is not surprising that with so large a number of students they are very hard worked. The fact is that the School has a comparatively small endowment, more than two thirds of its revenue coming from tuition fees. It is hoped that before long a larger endowment may be raised.

*The Medical School.* There is no doubt that the reputation of the Medical School and of its staff has been growing steadily throughout the country. In its body of instructors and its connections within and outside of the University it has elements of strength for new fields of medicine that could, with greater resources, be developed more fully than anywhere else on this continent.

*The School of Business Administration.* The School of Business Administration has increased in numbers and in usefulness. A second chair, that of Transportation, has been endowed by friends of Mr. James J. Hill and worthily named after him. To increase the value of the School in this field he has himself given \$125,000 since the opening of the current academic year. Thus by three generous gifts the School is beginning to acquire the endowment it needs for permanent maintenance. Its methods of instruction are being followed in other institutions, and its forms of accounting adopted by industrial concerns — good evidence that it is on the right road for the application of economic science to actual business.

*The Bussey Institution.* In the last report it was stated that the work in Forestry had been divided, instruction in Lumbering being placed in the School for Business Administration, while research in Forestry is conducted in connection with the Bussey. This last Institution, whose work consists wholly of research and the instruction of a few advanced students in branches of zoölogy and botany that touch agriculture, has been organized with a separate Faculty. That was essential both on account of its distance from Cambridge, and because the nature of the subject requires one of the two active terms to be held in the summer. With the creation of this Faculty the reorganization of the departments formerly under the Faculty of Applied Science is completed; provided of course, the authority of the University to make the agreement with the Institute of Technology is sustained by the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth. A bill for instructions to this effect has been filed by the Corporation and it is hoped that the case will soon be ready for argument.

*Extension courses.* Alongside of the regular work of a university, conducted within its walls, there has been felt in all the larger institutions

of this country a duty to instruct the public by courses offered to persons who can give only a small part of their time to study, but who desire to improve themselves in general culture or in vocational lines. This is done at Harvard under the direct charge of a Dean and Administrative Board, and the reader who would understand in detail what has been accomplished is referred to the report of the Dean. The work is divided into that of the Summer School, and that of the extension courses given in term time. The experiment of lodging and boarding members of the Summer School in the Freshman Halls was tried during the past summer and proved successful. The Freshmen are obliged, in the nature of things, to leave at the end of the year, and as the furniture in their rooms is supplied by the College, it is possible to use these halls, with their large dining and common rooms, for other purposes during the summer. To live in these halls is a great convenience to the summer students, and, what is more important, it gives them a feeling of academic community life which they cannot get in any other way and which they value highly.

Not less interesting is the question of extension courses in term time. For a number of years, these have been conducted by a committee representing all the institutions of higher learning in and about Boston, with Dean Ropes as Chairman. The committee has not only tried to discover what instruction the public may want and furnish it, but has held itself ready to give a course on any subject of college grade that any thirty persons in the metropolitan area, capable of following it, will agree to take. This seems as liberal a use for the public benefit of the resources of our institutions of learning as it is possible to make. No state institution could carry university extension further by direct teaching, and there can be no question that direct teaching in the classroom where it is possible — as it is in the metropolitan area — is far superior to any method of instruction by correspondence. In many cities where extension work is carried on, the number of persons registered in the courses is large, while the proportion who obtain a certificate by completing the work in the course and taking the examination is very small. It is notable in the report of the Dean that the percentage of certificates here is relatively large, and it is chiefly to these that the substantial popular education given by the courses is to be measured.

By means of this committee, representing the various institutions of higher learning in this neighborhood, extension work appears to be satisfactorily done for the metropolitan area. But it ought to be extended so far as possible over the whole State, and for that purpose during the past year the University Council of Massachusetts was formed of representatives from all the colleges of the State, acting in concert with the Board of Education of the Commonwealth. The problem of the rural districts



is more difficult than that of the large cities because people are more scattered; nevertheless, the endowed colleges of Massachusetts ought to be able to give her people as much instruction as a state university can in the West — and more, because Massachusetts has become largely a group of cities. Much has already been done by Williams College at North Adams, by other colleges in other places; and there is good reason to believe that popular education will be as well promoted by the University Council, acting in concert with the State Board, as by any state university in the country. The endowed institutions realize fully that their obligations to the public are none the less because they are not managed by the State.

*New buildings.* Besides the Widener Library, the Cruft High Tension Laboratory has been completed, and the Music Building has been occupied. Music, indeed, forms, as it ought, an increasingly important part of the work of the University. A few more buildings are still needed, such as a fourth Freshman dormitory, a better place to house the University Press, and, above all, more chemical laboratories. Chemistry is of increasing importance in this country, and the war has shown us the need of independence of German chemists.

*Gifts.* — The largest single gifts of money received during the year have been as follows:

James J. Hill Professorship of Transportation.....	\$125,000.00
The Class of 1890 Fund:	
Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund. ....	80,000.00
The Matchett Fund:	
The Estate of Sarah A. Matchett.....	50,000.00
Morrill Wyman Estate .....	50,533.32
John B. and Buckminster Brown Professorship of Orthopedic Surgery:	
Buckminster Brown Estate .....	25,645.92
From the Trustees under the will of Philip C. Lockwood:	
For the Cancer Commission.....	50,000.00
Francis Skinner (Sr.) Estate:	
Residuary bequest.....	43,148.94
Morrill Wyman Medical Research Fund.....	25,000.00
George R. Agassiz:	
Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. ....	25,000.00
Mrs. Adolphus Busch:	
For the completion of the Germanic Museum.....	56,600.00

*Changes in personnel.* During the past year the University has suffered a grievous loss in the death of Ezra Ripley Thayer, Dane Professor of Law and Dean of the Law School. In middle life, he abandoned, in 1910, a large practice at the bar to become head of the School, and to continue his service here he declined a place on the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth which had been the ambition of his life. Colleagues

and students trusted him as a leader, were stimulated by his presence, and feel his death as a personal bereavement of no common kind. The Medical School lost Dr. Charles Sedgwick Minot, James Stillman Professor of Comparative Anatomy, who died almost at the opening of the academic year. His eminence was one of the glories of the School. Murray Anthony Potter, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, died in May, cut off in the middle of his second term as assistant professor. He had been an honored member of the staff in the department for fourteen years. Four professors *emeriti* have also died, — John Chipman Gray, the last of the great figures that made the reputation of the Law School in the last forty years; Frederick Ward Putnam, to whose exertions we owe the growth of the Peabody Museum and who, as Director *Emeritus*, virtually guided it until his death; Francis Humphreys Storer, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Dean of the Bussey Institution for over a quarter of a century until 1907, died in July, 1914; John Hildreth McCollom, Professor of Contagious Diseases, died in June, 1915, only two years after completing a service of seventeen years in the Medical School.

The only losses of full professors by resignation have been those of Eugene Joseph Armand Duquesne, Professor of Architectural Design, who was summoned to France as a reservist, but resigned permanently, intending after the war to teach and practice architecture in Paris; Dr. Charles Montraville Green, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, who retired after a long and faithful service in teaching the subject without a break since 1886; and Dr. Theobald Smith, who left to take charge of the new Rockefeller Institute of Comparative Pathology. Deeply as we regret his departure, no one has a right to lament his taking a place with opportunities for research far greater than any medical school could provide.

Eight assistant professors have been appointed to professors' chairs: Gregory Paul Baxter became Professor of Chemistry; Austin Wakeman Scott, Professor of Law; John Lovett Morse, Professor of Pediatrics; Charles Henry White, Professor of Mining and Metallurgy; Edward Vermilye Huntington, Associate Professor of Mathematics; John Warren, Associate Professor of Anatomy; Frederic Thomas Lewis, Associate Professor of Embryology; and John Lewis Bremer, Associate Professor of Histology.

By the desire of the Prussian government the exchange of professors with Berlin has been discontinued during the war; but the exchange with France has been, and will be, maintained. We sent there Professor William Allan Neilson of the Department of English, and received in return Henri Lichtenberger, Professor of German Language and Literature at

the Sorbonne. To the five Western Exchange Colleges we sent Lawrence Joseph Henderson, Assistant Professor of Biological Chemistry; while there came to Cambridge, from Knox College, William Edwards Simonds, Professor of English, and from Colorado College, James Williams Park, Assistant Professor of Education. We were fortunate in having Professor Anesaki of the University of Tokyo remain another year as the Professor of Japanese Literature and Life.

The destruction of their city cast many of the distinguished professors of the University of Louvain adrift, two of whom we were able to bring to Harvard for the second half-year. They were Professor Léon Dupriez, who gave courses in the Civil Law and Parliamentary Government; and Charles Jean de la Vallée Poussin, Professor of Mathematics.

In this report it has been possible only to touch briefly upon some of the topics of more general interest, and to the reports of the various Deans and Directors the friends of the University are referred. Many of them will find it encouraging to read the remarks of Professor Fisher about the condition of the trees in the College Yard.

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## HARVARD AND MILITARY TRAINING.

J. A. L. BLAKE, '02.

THERE is, I think, no doubt that the students of Harvard University wish to prepare themselves to take commissions in case this country needs their services in war. There are several methods open to them, all of which have merit and some of which might well be combined.

In the first place, there is the Massachusetts Militia, and the Commonwealth is fortunate in possessing a very efficient militia, one of the very best, in fact, in the United States. There are, in Boston, organizations of infantry, cavalry, field and coast artillery, which, by their efficiency and the character of their personnel, make excellent schools for the college man. In the Boston militia companies there are, between Oct. 1 and July 1, usually about 30 to 40 weekly drills in the armory, then a few afternoons of rifle practice at Wakefield in the spring and summer, and a summer camp of eight days' duration, devoted largely to field training and manœuvres. The militia teaches well close order drill, guard duty and ceremonies, all of which have great disciplinary value. The time that can be devoted to shooting and to field training is far from adequate, however, particularly for the latter, and there is but seldom sufficient opportunity for the theoretic study of military matters.

Second, there are the summer camps under the charge of the regular army held in various parts of the country. These are splendid, almost

ideal schools for field training, particularly for the man who has had little or no previous experience. A good idea of the main points of rifle shooting is also given; but the term is so short, about four weeks, that there is not opportunity to put much effort into the niceties of drill, or into ceremonies, which, as has been said before, have great disciplinary value. During some, at least, of these camps of last summer, guard duty was not touched on at all. It is impossible also to teach in the field much about the theoretic end of the profession.

To these two opportunities for training two new ones have been added: the "Harvard Regiment" and the courses in Military Science. The Harvard Regiment should, like the militia, give ample opportunities for instruction in close order drill, guard duty, and the various ceremonies. Whether, however, there will or can be included within the scope of the regular work of the regiment either instruction in rifle shooting or in field training would seem doubtful. The winter armory work in the militia often grows monotonous and it is only the prospect of the approaching camp that keeps the interest alive. It is to be feared, therefore, unless the Harvard Regiment makes some arrangement for field training through the army camps or otherwise, that interest in it will gradually die out and the regiment cease to exist.

Last, and by no means least, there are the courses on Military Science, History, etc., to be given by Harvard University. These, if properly conducted, should be of the greatest value and the highest interest. In the course of Lectures on Tactics, for instance, it should be possible to have map problems, and, in the section work, map manoeuvres and tactical walks also.

Such being the various means of instruction and training open to the student, what would be the best way in which he might take advantage of them?

In the first place, it is clear that the theoretic instruction as given in the College courses is absolutely essential. In no other way can the student expect to get the same amount of valuable information in the same time. There is, it is true, a splendid school for men of the militia who aspire to be officers, at Charlestown, for which Lieut.-Col. W. W. Stover deserves the credit. But this school is practically open to only two men in each militia company.

In addition to this theoretic instruction it is obvious that the student needs practical experience in discipline, drill, and field training. He can get only part of this in the Harvard Regiment in Cambridge and perhaps not the most important part at that. He should, therefore, surely attend at least one army summer camp in addition.

The best method, however, which is at present available, would appear

to be to enlist in the *Massachusetts Militia* and to supplement that training by attendance at one of the regular army summer camps, preferably during the first or second year of the enlistment.<sup>1</sup> With this combination the student, though of course he would not be a finished officer, should possess a very helpful working knowledge of the duties of a second lieutenant in that particular arm of the service in which he has specialized.

There is another aspect of the situation — the value that the College man may get from this military training for the business of everyday life. There is no experience more valuable than learning first to take orders; and later, in some degree, to give them. Military methods, in a modified form, are well adapted to many business problems. Beside this, the College man will meet in the militia or at the army camps many men of a type different from his, and, that on a footing of absolute equality. Some of these men will become real friends and some very valuable acquaintances. The habit and experience which the College man thus gains of dealing with men of various upbringing and social position will stand him in good stead all through life. Ask any man who has been in the militia, for instance, whether he has found the time he has spent in military training to have been wasted so far as ordinary life is concerned. He will almost surely tell you that he regrets no moment of it.

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### THE SPIRITUAL HISTORY OF DIVINITY HALL.<sup>2</sup>

REV. FRANCIS G. PEABODY, '69.

THIS venerable building, within whose walls linger so many happy memories, was completed nearly ninety years ago, in 1826. Its erection was the curious consequence of a movement organized, not to maintain a University School of Theology, but, on the contrary, to remove the troublesome subject of theology from among the responsibilities of the University. On May 13, 1824, the Corporation of the University announced its opinion that "The purposes of the Theological Institution will be more effectively answered by separating it from the University, and by placing it under the control and management of a number of directors, who will be able to devote to it a more constant attention than can be expected from those to whom the various and important concerns of the University are committed." Accordingly the "Society for Promoting Theological Education in Harvard University," which had been organized in 1816 to promote studies appropriate to the ministry, under-

<sup>1</sup> The College courses should probably be taken during the second and third years of the enlistment.

<sup>2</sup> An Address at the Meeting of Alumni of the Harvard Divinity School, June 23, 1915.

took this "general oversight and superintendence" subject to "the right of visitation and the appointment of professors by the Governing Boards of the University." The Corporation, however, were soon advised that this delegation of authority was illegal, and the Society, deterred from accomplishing its purpose of divorcing theological studies from academic life, found itself committed to the more salutary task of reënforcing the University's work by the provision of Divinity Hall. "It is a time," wrote the Treasurer of the Fund, in words which under present conditions seem touched with irony, "when the price of building materials of every description is unusually high. An edifice, however, has been raised, of 156 feet in length by 40 feet in breadth, containing every convenience and pleasant accommodation for 42 students, together with a chapel and library for their use, the total cost not exceeding \$28,000." The Directors of the Society were further responsible for naming the building, though, as they suggested in their report for 1826, they "will be ready to change that name for that of any benefactor of the Institution whose donation, in their judgment, shall entitle him to such honor." The graceful lines of its exterior have often been credited to Bulfinch, and the tradition survives that sight-seers of that generation regarded Divinity Hall as the finest expression of academic architecture in Cambridge. The records of the University, however, disclose the fact that the design was that of one Thomas W. Sumner, whose name is otherwise lost to the history of art, but who deserves honorable mention for this restrained and graceful design. The building was at once dormitory, lecture hall, and library; and though the demands of a new century have made the erection of a new Library Building necessary, there still lingers in the memory of older graduates a curiously satisfying recollection of the insufficient and stuffy little Library, with its long tables for friendly lectures, and its rows of books with their insistent intimacy. James Russell Lowell once said that the education of a Harvard student consisted chiefly in rubbing his back against the College buildings; and it is equally certain that for many years a Divinity student could with difficulty escape that part of his education which was secured by rubbing his back against the dusty shelves of venerated, though unread, theologians.

The passing of the years has left Divinity Hall a topographical symbol of the progress of learning. At its erection it stood among open fields, where students of Divinity refreshed themselves by cultivating little gardens, for which one of them devised what he described as a "self-weeding apparatus," — an invention which might perhaps have been as profitably applied to the minds of students as to their crops. Like the studies which it was built to foster, however, Divinity Hall has become beset on every side by the monuments of neighboring sciences. In front

stands the vast expanse of zoological learning, embracing in its hollow square the entire animal kingdom, from insects in the north wing to Indian skulls in the south. Yet, even here the eastern front of this great area is still bound by the study of moral ideals and religious faith; and the modest but resolute façade of Divinity Hall faces the colossal bulk of the natural sciences with an unperturbed tranquillity, as though it repeated the tolerant anticipation of a poet who often paced these very grounds:

"And not by eastern windows only,  
When daylight comes, comes in the light;  
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly,  
But westward, look, the land is bright!"

On its southern side Divinity Hall has welcomed to intimacy the modern criticism of the Bible which the Semitic Museum symbolizes; while at the entrance of Divinity Avenue the ancient conservatism still controls the approach and warns the unsuspecting visitor by a sign: "Private way, dangerous passing." On the east the Spartan simplicity of Divinity Hall is confronted by the Sybaritic splendor of the rejuvenescent Andover; and the School, which like an elder brother has remained in the old home, seems to turn its Puritan back on the penitent prodigal as though it said to the Corporation, "Thou never gavest me a palace where I might make merry with my friends." Even the wooden fence which still divides the two Institutions is a symbol of an era of transition. It is a shaky and tottering structure, perforated by many apertures, through which heretical teachers or orthodox students may pass in either direction without hindrance. The fence remains, but no one keeps it in repair, and some day it will crumble of its own weight, and between the diversities of administration there will be nothing but an open field of the one spirit.

These external characteristics of Divinity Hall are, however, by no means its most suggestive aspects. The quiet old building has had not only an architectural but a spiritual history. Through its corridors pass the shades of prophets and dreamers; in its Chapel linger the echoes of fervent prayers and noble hymns; its primitive Library was the modest lecture-room of a long series of masters whose names and works sum up the entire history of liberal theology in America. Here the two Henry Wares, father and son, maintained their apostolic succession; here Andrews Norton expounded his Christological Arianism and compiled his defense of Scripture, while his fair daughters, pacing the neighboring groves of Shady Hill before the scrutinizing eyes of Divinity students, were fitly designated as Norton's "Evidences of Christianity." Here John Gorham Palfrey anticipated the modern teaching of Old Testa-

ment criticism before a class so modest in dimensions that he described it as consisting of one mystic, one sceptic, and one dyspeptic. Here George R. Noyes set forth so prematurely the modern view of Old Testament prophecy, that he was threatened by the Attorney-General of Massachusetts with prosecution for blasphemy; and here Convers Francis made known the philosophy of Germany to the transcendentalists of New England. And what shall I more say! For the time would fail me if I spoke of Hedge, the poet, historian, and Germanist; of Oliver Stearns, the ascetic but tender-hearted Puritan; of James Freeman Clarke, the prophet of universal religion; or should permit personal affection to dwell on the precious names of Ezra Abbot, most erudite and humble of scholars, or of Joseph Henry Thayer, equally loyal to the letter and to the spirit of the New Testament, subdued to that he worked in like the dyer's hand; or of Carroll Everett, that tranquil mind, set like a transparent lake high up among the hills of thought, to which one must climb if he would drink, and where breezes of playfulness ruffled the surface of the calm deep mind. These all died in faith, seeing from afar the promise, and confessing that they were but pilgrims on the earth, God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect.

Yet it is not alone the voices of teachers which are still heard in Divinity Hall. This modest dormitory has sheltered a long succession of young men, who, in the seclusion of their rooms, have not only dreamt the dreams of youth, but have heard the word of the Lord as it was spoken to Habakkuk, saying: "Write the vision and make it plain, so that he who runs may read it." Much attention has been called of late to the interesting fact that the only marked strain of lyrical expression in America which has found a permanent place in the literature of hymnology has proceeded from the Liberal Movement; but it should be added that, with the exception of Whittier and Holmes, almost all these hymns of the emancipated spirit were written by graduates of this School, and a large proportion of them written within these walls. Edmund Sears, Samuel Johnson, Samuel Longfellow, Frederic Hosmer, William Gannett, and that Arthur Hugh Clough of American poets, Edward Rowland Sill, — all were residents in Divinity Hall when they gave the first proof of lyric power which has insured them a permanent place in Christian worship.

Among these witnesses of the spirit, the most involved in turbulent emotions was Theodore Parker. He lived in Room 29 during 1834, having already taught school with so fruitful an experience that, among his many revolutionary propositions, he advised the school committee of Roxbury "that corporeal punishment should not be inflicted without some



ostensible reason." His character, even while in the School, was, to use the expression of Dr. Bartol, "exuberant," — a quality which led him to speak with moderate consideration of "Old Paul"; to write in his diary that "prayers are performed at morning of each day"; and to record of his last service in this Chapel on May 8, 1836, "Hereafter I hope to preach to real live men and women." Restless and untiring, however, as was the energy of his extraordinary mind, it did not overpower the natural piety of his heart; and the same Parker who alarmed his elders by irreverent audacity backed by enormous erudition found tranquil recreation in the composition of religious sonnets of rare distinction. The most famous of these, —

"O Thou great friend of all the sons of men," —

was not written until 1846; but another, which dates from the year of his graduation, 1836, strikes the same note of reverence for the person of Jesus. It begins:

"Jesus, there is no dearer name than Thine,  
Which time has blazoned on her mighty scroll";

and ends:

"Once on the earth wert Thou a living shrine,  
Where dwelt the Good, the Lovely, the Divine."

Such are a few of the many voices which still echo through the shadowy spaces of Divinity Hall, recalling to us its spiritual history. "Many shall commend their understanding," says the Apocryphal book of such lives, "and their memory shall not depart. The nations shall show forth their wisdom and the congregation shall declare their praise." In this catalogue of names and events, however, which might without excessive praise be much prolonged, there remain two which represent, not occurrences of local or institutional concern alone, but incidents of universal religion, epochs in the spiritual history of the modern world. The first is Channing's Sermon at the Dedication of Divinity Hall; the second is Emerson's Divinity School Address.

Channing was in 1826 at the height of his powers. In 1812 he had been appointed Dexter Lecturer in Harvard University; for 13 years from 1813 he had been a member of the Corporation, and in 1816 had published his "Tract on Increasing the Means of Theological Education." "The present course of training," he there wrote, in words which seem as if uttered yesterday, "is too technical. . . . It does not communicate a living spirit. . . . The first lesson to the students should be that in order to communicate they must receive and be filled with the spirit of Christianity. . . . The attention of theological students should be turned more on the state of the world, less on abstract subjects. . . .

The miseries of the mass of men, their toils, ignorance, sufferings, temptations, should touch them. . . . Their minds should be guided by the faith that a great change is practicable." Deeply stirred by this conception of the ministry, which like so much else in Channing anticipates by a century the movement of thought, his choice of a theme for the Dedication Sermon was inevitable. There are two general views of religion which reappear throughout the history of Christian theology, and between the two runs a distinct line of cleavage. The first may be loosely defined as the static, the second as the dynamic view. The two are not mutually exclusive. In theology as in physics, there is a science of statics not less than a science of dynamics. The distinction in theology is one of emphasis. According to the first view religious truth is best studied while at rest. According to the second view religion is normally in motion. The one view considers a fixed fact, the other a spiritual motive. On the one hand is conformity to a creed, on the other is consecration of character. Of this dynamic view of religion Channing's Dedication Sermon was one of the earliest and most classic illustrations. In a series of majestic paragraphs he unfolded the implications of the great saying: "His word was with power." The function of the ministry is to communicate power, to move both the intellect and the emotions. "To free inquiry we dedicate these walls." "Here let the heart muse till the fire burns." "To preach with power a man must feel Christianity to be worthy of the blood it has cost." "We consecrate this Institution to the spirit of martyrdom, of disinterested attachment to the Christian cause, through which it first triumphed and for want of which its triumphs are now slow." No preacher should let a year go by without a fresh reading of these burning words which pledge him to a dynamic ministry.

When we proceed from the year 1826 to the year 1838 and consider the second great event in the spiritual history of Divinity Hall, we are met by the same dynamic view of religion applied in a new form to a new end. The language of modern business speaks of "Power and Light Corporations," operating through their whirling dynamos to transmit either motion or illumination to the world. If we may apply the same distinctions to the operations of the spirit it may be said that in Channing the religious dynamic took the form of power, and in Emerson the form of light. Channing's genius was utilized to give momentum, energy, propulsion, to rational thought. Emerson's tranquil mysticism fulfilled itself in the radiation and penetration of spiritual light. Emerson could not argue or demonstrate. "I do not know," he wrote to Henry Ware, "what arguments mean in reference to any expression of thought; I delight in telling what I think, but if you ask how I dare say so, or why it is so, I am the most helpless of men." Emerson is not, then,

to be reckoned, like Channing, among those who have convinced the reason, but among those who have illuminated the soul; "the friend and aider," as Matthew Arnold called him, "of those who would live in the spirit." Divinity Hall, it may be happily remembered, claims Emerson, not as teacher only, but as occupant. In 1824 he began his studies in the Divinity School, recording in his journal: "I deliberately dedicate my time, my talents, and my hopes to the Church"; and after a considerable absence, due to affection of his eyes, he returned in 1827 and, though not registering as a member of the School, occupied for a year Room 14 in the newly constructed Divinity Hall. "Nothing," as his biographer justly concludes, "was farther from his intention than to unsettle Christian belief." "I believe," he wrote at this time, "the Christian religion to be profoundly true, — true to an extent that they who are styled its most Orthodox defenders have never, or but in rarest glimpses once or twice in a lifetime, reached. . . . They reckon me unbelieving, I with better reason them. . . . He is shallow who rails at men and their controversies, and does not see Divinity behind all their institutions and all their fetches, even such as are odious and paltry. . . . It were worth while to show the reality and infinite depth of spiritual laws, — that all the maxims of Christ are true to the core of the world."

When, therefore, on July 15, 1838, he was called to address the Senior Class in Divinity Chapel, it was with no desire to depreciate the significance of the ministry, or to shock the guardians of faith. What he described in a letter to Carlyle as the "storm in our wash-bowl," took him completely by surprise. A Princeton professor wrote of the Address: "We want words with which to express our sense of the nonsense and impiety which pervades it. It is a rhapsody, obviously in imitation of Carlyle, but without his genius." The *Christian Examiner* described the Address as "neither good divinity nor good sense"; and the *Boston Advertiser* remarked: "Silly men and silly women have been drawn away from their faith, if not divorced from all that can properly be called religion." The impression made on the Methodist sailor-preacher, Father Taylor, was more confused, but perhaps more representative of the general feeling. "Mr. Emerson," said Taylor, "is one of the sweetest characters that God ever made. He must go to heaven when he dies; for if he went to hell the Devil would not know what to do with him. But he knows no more of the religion of the New Testament than Balaam's ass did of the principles of Hebrew grammar." When one turns to the Address which appeared so reprehensible, his attention is first of all arrested by the exquisite beauty of phrase, which leaves a still pervasive fragrance. The gentle Henry Ware, Jr., though he felt bound to express warm dissent from the teaching of the Address, could not refrain from

uttering his delight in its diction. "That I appreciate," he wrote the next day, "and rejoice in the beautiful images of spiritual life which you throw out, and which stir so many souls, is what gives me a great deal more pleasure to say." How vividly and permanently these aphorisms linger in the memory as jewels of literature, — the lovely exordium: "In this refulgent summer it has been a luxury to draw the breath of life"; the classification of miracle as "One with the blowing clover and the falling rain"; the definition of the prophet: "The man on whom the soul descends alone can teach"; and the peroration which is fitly selected to stand in stone as a memorial of the event: "Yourself, a new-born bard of the Holy Ghost, cast behind you all conformity and acquaint men at first hand with Deity!" As one recovers from the dazzling effect of these electrifying phrases he finds that the Address is in substance very simple and definite in aim. It is devoted to the announcement of one great principle which was the permanent support and inspiration of Emerson's faith, — the principle of an immediate revelation, the doctrine of the immanence of God. In its negative statement the doctrine is expressed in words which gave deep offense. "The soul," Emerson says, "knows no persons." Some critics were quick to perceive in the phrase a denial of the personality of God, and others read in it an indifference to the personality of Jesus. The first criticism Emerson was prompt to repel. "I deny personality to God," he wrote, "because it has too little, not too much life; personal life is faint and cold to the energy of God." The second criticism is sufficiently met by some of the noblest words of the Address itself. "Jesus Christ," Emerson says, "belonged to the true race of prophets. He saw with open eye the mystery of the soul. Drawn by its severe harmony, ravished with its beauty, he lived in it and had his being there. Alone in all history he estimated the greatness of man. One man was true to what is in you and me. He saw that God incarnates Himself in man, and ever goes forth anew to take possession of His world." In a word, the place of Emerson in the history of religion must be found in that long procession of spiritual seers whom we call the Mystics, and who are content to be witnesses of the life of God in the soul of man. The mystic does not argue, or prove; he sees, he experiences, he knows; and the word of God comes to him while he listens, as the song of birds came to the listening Emerson in the Walden woods. "It is a blessed thing," said Phillips Brooks, "that in all times there have been men to whom religion has not presented itself as a system of doctrine, but as an elemental life in which the soul of man comes into direct and close communion with the soul of God." That is the blessing which multitudes of readers have received through Emerson. "Within man," he says, "is the soul of the Whole, the wise Silence, the universal Heart,

the eternal One." That was the teaching to which the little group of Divinity students breathlessly listened on that refulgent July day of 1838, and which has come to command a great audience in all parts of the world.

In these two historic incidents, then, the Sermon of Channing and the Address of Emerson, the spiritual history of Divinity Hall is sufficiently summed up. Few buildings in America can claim so rich a heritage. The 18th century bequeathed to this country only one name which has left a permanent impression upon religious thought: — that of Jonathan Edwards. The 19th century saw New England theology rationalized by Bushnell; American preaching revived by Beecher and Brooks; and religion directed to social reform by Parker; but none of these great teachers of his own age has left behind him writings which are likely to find a permanent place in the religious literature of the world. It is quite otherwise with the two names which represent the spiritual history of Divinity Hall. Channing remains as sane a counsellor and as timely a preacher as he was a century ago. If any one wishes sound instruction today concerning temperance, education, industrialism, or war — not to speak of rational religion — let him turn, not to the last utterances of agitators or reformers, but to the calm and searching discriminations of Channing. The timelessness of Emerson was more gradually secured. Channing's leadership was unquestioned during his life, and more could not be achieved than to maintain permanently the place at once conceded to him. Emerson, on the other hand, encountered immediate distrust and hostility, and the passing of the years has brought to his name a tardy but constantly expanding authority. Men of affairs and secluded students; young people with their early idealisms and old people with their philosophies of life; — all alike still nourish their souls on Emerson; and when, twenty-five years after his death, Harvard University erected a building devoted to philosophy, the intellectual ideals of America seemed most adequately symbolized by giving it the title of Emerson Hall.

It is idle to consider which of these teachers was the greater. It is like debating the merits of Greek and Gothic architecture. Channing is classic, symmetrical, convincing; and it is appropriate that Divinity Hall in its graceful and classic architecture should reproduce the restrained refinement and substantial simplicity of Channing's teaching. Yet temperaments there must always be, and rapturous instincts in the most temperate of minds, which respond to the Gothic ideal; the daring, high-vaulted, imaginative reach of the mystic toward the Eternal. "The Grecian," said Lowell in his *Cathedral*, —

" . . . gluts me with its perfectness,  
Unanswerable as Euclid, self-contained,  
The one thing perfect in this hasty world . . .  
But ah ! this other, this that never ends,  
Still climbing, luring fancy still to climb . . .  
Imagination's very self in stone !  
With one long sigh of infinite release . . .  
I looked, and owned myself a happy Goth."

Such is the influence of Emerson. The richness of each fragmentary thought, the setting of ideas in such beauty that they become imagination's very self in literature, even the dimness of language, like the dim vista of a Gothic aisle, — these climbing and luring qualities have made many a young dreamer in Divinity Hall — and many more in many lands — turn to Emerson as a helper and friend in the life of the spirit. One enters the dark sentences as one enters a dim cathedral, not perhaps surrendering the reason to their doctrine, yet exalted by their art, yielding to their suggestiveness, glad to come from the glare of argument into the shadow of mysticism, and with a sigh of infinite release to own one's self — for a peaceful hour at least — a happy Goth.

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## THE ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS.

C. BARD, '01.

IN the *Graduates' Magazine* of March, 1907, Rome G. Brown, '84, then President of the Associated Harvard Clubs, contributed an article on the organization and the first ten years' development of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

The Association has steadily gained in strength because of the increased number of graduates settling west of the Allegheny Mountains. Until recently the vast proportion of Harvard men were drawn from New England and remained in New England after graduation; but since 1890 there has been a decided change. An examination of the home addresses of undergraduates and the addresses of these men ten or fifteen years later shows a striking number of changes. To offset the adventurous type, who, after graduation, leave New England, there is, of course, a considerable body of men who remain in New England; but the fact is evident that the men who come from outside and settle in New England are to a great extent those who took up only graduate work in Harvard. Most of these go into so-called learned professions, especially teaching. On the other hand, most of the New England men who go West enter business as opposed to the professions. Indeed the most casual examination of occupations of men in recent classes shows a remarkable shift of

vocation when compared with the record of twenty or more years ago. Formerly the vast proportion of Harvard graduates became ministers, lawyers, doctors, and teachers, — only a few chose a mercantile career. Now the reverse is true.

This change of profession has been a potent cause of the formation and development of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Its inception was due to the inherent insurgency which has always been a marked characteristic of Western life. It was a revolt against exclusive New England control of graduate activities, but it must hastily be added that this revolt had no animosity. It was, on the contrary, the result of heartfelt interest in Harvard affairs issuing in earnest endeavor to be of real practical assistance. Until the organization of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Harvard University was hardly even a New England institution; it was rather a local Massachusetts college which was just beginning to feel the leaven of outside graduate influence. The effort to develop into a national university became evident in the early nineties; the Associated Harvard Clubs was organized in 1897.

After the first burst of insurgency had passed, the Association was granted the privilege of nominating an Overseer of the University. Immediately after that its activities were for some years academic. Wonderfully efficient investigations were made by the different committees of the Association; reports of decided value were written, so valuable that even after a lapse of years there are calls from various investigators for copies. In the last five years, on the contrary, there has been less theory and more practical work, due in part, possibly, to the type of presidents of the Associated Clubs, for in recent years the majority of presidents have been men in active business life. Concurrently, committee work has also been done in a more businesslike manner.

From the wealth of committee work during the past ten years it is rather embarrassing to select special items which stand out in relief. The franchise has been repeatedly discussed (almost perpetually); an able investigation was made of the three-year course; a meritorious examination of the secondary schools was extended over a period of several years, and with this topic was studied the correlated phase of how to induce students to go to Harvard; and there also was a most interesting discussion on the ways and means of advertising the University in a dignified manner. Lately the most constructive work has been the development in scholarships. The committee in charge has been wonderfully successful, almost too successful, because the rank and file of graduates complacently assume that the work has become so effective that they need make little effort to give material assistance. Under the direction of F. W. Burlingham, '91, of Chicago, however, this committee has brought it about that

scholarships are offered broadcast, so that now worthy boys in every State in the Union can consider Harvard, regardless of their financial circumstances. In addition, a score of new clubs have been organized, club activity in general stimulated, and the number of constituent Harvard Clubs in the Association has been greatly increased, — in fact trebled during the last four years. This alone would more than justify the existence of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

In Mr. Brown's article attention was called to a possible result of the work of the Associated Harvard Clubs, — that is to say, the increased number of students in Harvard from points outside of New England; but he hesitated, at that time, to claim that the increase was due to the Association. After ten more years an examination of statistics is decidedly interesting and instructive. The *Index* for 1897-98 (when the Associated Harvard Clubs organized) shows an enrollment of 3388, while the *Index* for 1914-15 shows 4407, a gain of 33.2 per cent. Unfortunately, in the figures of the 1914-15 *Index*, 336 men were listed as not giving their residence, but even giving this entire 336 to New England as place of residence the total New England enrollment is only 2572 against 2328 in 1896-97. In other words, in 1914-15 only 58.4 per cent of the enrollment, against 68.7 per cent in 1897-98, came from New England. A slight gain was made in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which have been grouped together, 16.6 against 13.3 per cent. The remainder of the country and foreign enrollment shows 26 against 18 per cent, the greatest increase being in the South and West, where most of the activity of the Associated Harvard Clubs has been centred. Certain gains are to be expected and are due to natural causes, — the wider distribution of Harvard graduates and the resulting influence; greater wealth in all communities; the craving for specialized instruction; and the growth and influence of the University. Nevertheless, the definite work of the Associated Harvard Clubs contributed largely to this result.

With the increased development of the organization, the Associated Harvard Clubs has expanded and been standardized. In addition to the president, secretary, and treasurer, there are now eight sectional vice-presidents, including one for Europe, all of whom are elected annually. A new president is elected each year, but the secretary and treasurer usually hold office for several years, as it was considered that this would insure greater efficiency. Certain committees are specified in the constitution, one on Nomination of Overseers; another on Nomination of New Officers (made up of all previous presidents of the Association); another on Service to the University; and one on Scholarships. To the latter committee one new man is added or renamed each year, so that the work goes on with continuity. Other committees are appointed from time to



time at the discretion of the president. The Council is made up of the officers of the Association and one delegate from each constituent club. The Council recommends new business, passes on new members, fixes dues for the Association and selects the place of annual meeting.

The secretary is the mainspring of the organization. In recent years the detail of his office has accumulated to such a degree that, at the last meeting, a motion was passed to consider ways and means to relieve the congestion. It is probable that a paid assistant will be voted for at the next meeting, as there is ample work to keep one usefully busy. In past years numerous avenues of development have not been given attention because a mass of routine prevented the secretary from giving time to the details of new work. Incidentally, much of the present detail is red-tape work which could be well eliminated without any ill results. It has been continued year after year because certain regular attendants at the annual meetings insist on strict parliamentary rules and procedure, an insistence which, at times, has delayed matters for a year and has entirely stopped interesting discussions from the floor of the meeting.

As at present constituted there is the Harvard Alumni Association and the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, not to mention the Pacific District of the Associated Harvard Clubs (the latter is a subdivision of the Associated Harvard Clubs, but has its own officers who act under the general officers of the Association). All of these organizations overlap to a certain extent and wasted effort is the result. At first the Associated Harvard Clubs was considered a Western organization; in fact, there never has been a president from New England, and with two exceptions the presidents have all come from west of the Alleghenies. Recently the Association has become truly national, even international in scope, and the time now seems ripe for an expansion of energetic activities.

The advantage of the Associated Harvard Clubs is in its democracy. Graduate affairs in Cambridge are delightfully democratically undemocratic. Were it not for class reunions there would be little to attract the average graduate from a distance to come to Commencement. Class reunions and athletic contests alone save us from the sterile graduateship of Western Universities. The naive pageantry of University affairs is properly scholastic and mildly interesting once in a decade, but the degreeless Harvard man or the holder of a degree from a professional school intuitively feels that he has no place in these ceremonies. The stage is all set in advance and the graduates form the necessary background for the benefit of the eminent ones who sit on high. At these cut-and-dried meetings of the graduates there is no spontaneity, there are no suggestions, no criticisms, — the same people talk and act year after year. Symbolism is rampant in Cambridge.

The University makes no effort to stimulate graduate activity. It is, therefore, fortunate that the Associated Harvard Clubs has provided, developed, and directed the inherent enthusiasm of her graduates.

And these meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs! — after all is said and done, the social end, for most, is the *raison d'être* of the meetings. In spite of the evident desire and intent to have serious discussions and really to consider the problems of the University, and in spite of the necessary attitude of the officials of the organization that the good times are merely incidental, the social phase is all-important to the average attendant. As one dignified judge remarked at a recent meeting, "At this time of life I have only two definite engagements, the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs and my own funeral." These meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs offer a democratic leavening to the body of sedately proper graduates, especially from New England, and at the same time present a focus for the ebullition of enthusiasm of the younger Harvard men. These meetings also keep a lot of men who cannot attend their class reunions in touch with Harvard; and the printed reports, sent broadcast over the land, are messages to isolated men who rarely hear, otherwise, of the good times of Harvard gatherings.

The last meeting included Harvard men from 1849 to 1918, with one or two youths still in preparatory school; and they mixed; title and position were forgotten. At the San Francisco meeting it was delightful to hear Toastmaster Thomas (known to us only as "Uncle Bill") introduce the representative of the University as "Billy" Lawrence, rather than as the Right Reverend, the Bishop of Massachusetts; and "Billy" Lawrence's straightforward talk of what Harvard and Harvard men had been doing during the past year, did more good and created more wholesome enthusiasm for Harvard than would result from a score of Phi Beta Kappa addresses or baccalaureate sermons. So, too, it is good for Harvard men (regardless of class, residence or degree) to meet the President of the University face to face and to talk with him and to him; and it is equally good for the officials of Harvard University thus informally to meet men who rarely go back to Cambridge but who bear the stamp of Harvard, and to discuss with them the needs and purposes of the University.

In the last number of the *Graduates' Magazine* appeared a statement, credited to the late John D. Long, about his bashfulness toward certain men of his class. Younger Harvard men entertaining similar feelings would do well to attend a meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs. After they have golfed, picnicked, drunk, smoked, and talked with a group of fellows, — whether from the classes of '69, '85, or '15, — they will suddenly realize that the men whom they used to look up to with fear

are also human beings. Such acquaintanceships continue and grow. Harvard lives in her loyal graduates rather than in her bricks and stones.

One great defect in the organization of the Associated Harvard Clubs is the casual manner of discussing matters at the annual meetings. It is patent to men who attend these meetings that the debate is usually spontaneous, and lacking in thoughtful preparation. Too much is left to luck. As a result a great part of it is trivial, and matters of real importance, when reported by some committee, are too often accepted as finished business, with little or no discussion from the floor, although most of the reports merit earnest consideration. Fortunately, the committees have done good work, but often they are appointed late in the year and their reports are inadequate. With committee members widely separated, it is impossible, moreover, to make a report except by correspondence, so the chairman usually does the work and his views are those offered in the report of the committee.

When there is discussion too much of it is of the so-called "jollying" kind; items of minor interest often sidetrack important questions. If the same men attended consecutive meetings, there would doubtless be continuity in the transaction of business, but with most of the men local residents, attending for the first time, there is a tendency to inject into a national assembly the local viewpoint. One way in which this fault might be corrected would be to adopt the practice of the American Bar Association. That organization prints the reports of committees before the meeting and distributes them. Members of the organization know in advance what topics are to be reported and come prepared to give their views, with the result that the meetings have been decidedly more stimulating and better legislation has been obtained.

There also is a need of having live, active topics for investigation and discussion, — preferably such topics as will necessitate investigation on the part of constituent clubs. It is well known that clubs which have most internal activities are clubs which arouse most enthusiasm, which have the best type of members, and which do the best work for the University. Of course it is unreasonable to expect that the clubs should confine their efforts to serious problems only, but good times should not be the sole excuse for existence. The two phases can be combined into a good working combination.

Except in a hazy, indefinite way, the Associated Harvard Clubs, as organized, does not have authority over the constituent clubs. As a result, much effective work is not done. With a paid assistant to the secretary, work could be undertaken which is now impossible, and a general stimulation of activities would result. Until the Associated Harvard Clubs, furthermore, can induce the various clubs to act independently on the

resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, little additional headway can be expected and much effort will be wasted. There are many activities on which the Association can work in the immediate future. A few are:

1. Increased efficiency through regular assistants to the general officers, such assistants to carry out the instructions of the officers and attend to all routine business.
2. The possibility of an amalgamation of graduate activities into one comprehensive body, which will include every phase of graduate life.
3. A systematic survey, from time to time, of conditions throughout the country, to ascertain in what sections Harvard is weak and to offset any tendency which may be unfavorable to the University.
4. Ways and means of perfecting the organization so that legislation passed by the Associated Harvard Clubs will be followed up by the constituent clubs.
5. Accumulation of a fund or endowment which will insure permanence of organization, and will provide for incidental and necessary expenses without dependence on dues from the constituent clubs.
6. Perpetuation of the work of the Scholarship Committee by obtaining guarantors, not year by year, but permanently, for each scholarship offered by the Associated Harvard Clubs and by the constituent clubs.
7. Collaboration with the University to provide representatives at regular functions of the smaller clubs, — which at present is impossible through lack of coördination.
8. Development of the interest of graduates, not only in athletics and class affairs, but also in the needs and ambitions of the University.
9. Presenting to every school in the country the opportunities of Harvard.
10. Development of a country-wide bureau of opportunities for Harvard men; not only for men just leaving college and seeking their first position, but for placing Harvard men in places of great responsibility wherever the highest grade is required.

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#### HOW MEDICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES FARE.

DR. A. B. EMMONS, 2ND, '98.

WHAT inducement does medicine as a career offer to a college graduate? If he is to live in a large city, must he become a specialist? Or can he do general practice? What other lines of usefulness are open? Is it worth while to get hospital experience? If so, what kind and how many

years are necessary? How soon after entering practice can the doctor expect to make office expenses? — how soon a living, besides? How soon can he support a family? Are doctors satisfied? What qualities make a man suitable for a doctor? What's the fun in it? What is the opportunity in the future of medicine?

Answers to some of these questions are suggested by the 317 replies to a questionnaire sent to the graduates of the Harvard Medical School of the classes 1901–10 inclusive, and recently published in pamphlet form.<sup>1</sup> The report contains the stories of many of the men told in their own words, and, as no names are given, considerable frankness is evident.

These replies show great diversity of success and of opinion. Of those who answered, 225 state definitely that the practice of medicine has proved satisfactory to them, 16 that it has not. The doctor's life, especially in rural districts and small towns, is often very strenuous and is seldom lucrative. This, however, is usually compensated by the devotion of the patients, which is much less in urban districts. The unreasonableness and ignorance of patients are perhaps the most trying part of practice and require a large measure of patience.

To be a good general practitioner takes more brains, judgment, and energy than to succeed in a specialty. Specialization, on the other hand, requires more preparation, but brings bigger and easier returns. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that only 36 men were doing general practice, whereas 134 were doing general practice with a specialty, which would probably, within a few years, become their only work; <sup>2</sup> 142 were already doing only special work. For this reason it can scarcely longer be said that the majority of graduates of the Harvard Medical School must go into general practice, nor that the chief aim of the School must be to train the general practitioner. Rather must its aim be to train broadly men of versatile capacity to meet the changing requirements of the profession, whether these requirements are those of general practice in a rural district or those of a specially trained expert in a larger community; or to teach, or to enter public health work, or to develop new fields of medical usefulness. An older practitioner of Boston, in a review letter, sounds a note of warning when he says: "As time goes on and the parental mode of government increases, the career of the family physician will be no easier than it is at present. Those entering the profession should have more light on their future prospects than they have usually

<sup>1</sup> This pamphlet (114 pp.) may be obtained from A. B. Emmons, 2d, Director for Appointments, Harvard Medical School, Boston, or from the Harvard University Press, at 25 cents per copy.

<sup>2</sup> A canvass of recent classes (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, November, 1915) shows 58 per cent doing general practice soon after graduation.

had in the past, thereby avoiding the misfits that are so distressing to all parties concerned."

The old idea of ten years of general practice before specializing has value, but wisely to choose one's special line early is desirable for the opportunity it affords of making the preparation broad and thorough. Furthermore, since great proficiency in a single line can hardly be acquired when the specialty is taken up seriously only at thirty-five or forty, the old idea of general practice, as giving thorough and complete medical preparation, might well be modernized by arranging to take, as a minimum, one and a half years in a mixed medical and surgical service, followed by six months to a year in a special line, this to be supplemented, during the first years of practice, by district service or dispensary work. These dispensary and district physicians' positions give excellent "general practice" experience, and the fact that dispensaries have increased in number from 100, in 1900, to 700, in 1914, proves that such positions are not difficult to obtain. Thus would be corrected a want in the Medical School expressed by many men for "more details," "experience in the little things," "practical therapeutics" (mentioned by 58 men), instruction in measures other than drugs, such as hydro-, electro-, mechanico-psycho-therapeutics, and treatment of common diseases.

To some the growth of dispensaries may suggest "hospital abuse." To the writer the root of this evil, where it exists, lies only in the *free service* of the hospital or dispensary. The patient is educated to seek service for nothing, instead of paying the cost, or whatever part of the cost, he can manage to meet without undue hardship. Hospital or dispensary service is often the best obtainable and should be open to all who cannot afford equally good private service, but today, in Boston at least, he who is able to pay a moderate amount is discriminated against. He is perhaps given the choice of private service at \$100 or hospital service for nothing. The doctor also loses, for he must give his service free.

The question of location is a vital one in the doctor's career. Most of the dissatisfaction with the practice of medicine is traceable, directly or indirectly, to overcrowding, but there seems to be, at present, no method of intelligently distributing physicians according to the need. It has remained a question largely of individual fancy, resulting in the crowding to large cities. 221 men state that general practitioners are not needed in their several communities, 43 that there is need of good ones; 185 say no specialists are needed, and 59 say a need is certainly felt. 72 feel that public health officers are needed in their community. The Appointments Bureau is attempting to solve this problem of distribution as regards Harvard Medical Alumni, but it should be studied throughout the country.

It has been estimated that doctors in America make on an average \$700 a year. If this is true, how much money may an average man expect to make after graduation from the Harvard Medical School?

The following table answers this question and also compares the results of this study with that of the graduates of the Harvard Law School.<sup>1</sup>

*Table of amount of money earned*

Years out	Harvard Law School		Harvard Medical School (253 men) Dollars	Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration (94 men)
	Dollars	No. of men		
1st .....	\$664	694	\$623	\$1450
2d .....	1110	609	909	1292
3d .....	1645	497	1301	1576
4th .....	2150	411	1681	1800
5th .....	2668	317	2005	2144
6th .....	3118	249	2410	..
7th .....	3909	162	2935	..
8th .....	4426	112	3227	..
9th .....	5321	62	3636	..
10th .....	5325	40	3789	..
11th .....	..	..	4060	..
12th .....	..	..	4275	..
13th .....	..	..	4680	..

Several men speak feelingly on the question of proper instruction in "medical ethics," and on this subject the public also often wonder. Specific mention is made of various evils, such as fee-splitting, lodge practice, "quacks," and patent medicines. But the greatest danger of all to the individual and to the profession in general is commercialism. It is evident that should a series of talks be given during the fourth year by members of the medical profession and others best fitted to give to the student a modern interpretation of the application of the principles of professional ethics, it would be much appreciated and would aid the young practitioner in his relations with other medical men and the laity, and might also help to preserve the good name and standing of the medical profession.

The fundamental theoretical teaching of the Harvard Medical School, by both laboratory and clinical demonstration is logically supplemented by practical training in the hospital. Of 316 men 234 took more than one year: 65 men took three or more years. The value of this practical training after the fundamental training in the School is recognized by the positive statements of those men who took hospital services. It is even more strikingly shown by the regrets of those who, for one reason or another,

<sup>1</sup> *Harvard Law Review*, Jan. 1914, p. 260, and the *School of Business Administration*, *Harv. Alum. Bull.*, Jan. 12, 1916, p. 269.

did not have this hospital experience. Such service is coming, furthermore, to be a necessity, since already one State, Pennsylvania, stipulates a hospital year as requisite before entering its examinations for admission to practice. Nor is there any excuse for omitting this training since plenty of good hospital appointments are to be had to supply all the graduating class, and some of the smaller hospitals are offering an honorarium to secure good men.

To the man with ambition for a career in some scientific line the remark that "science is its own reward" indicates that financial returns are slow and seldom large. Therefore, a business course for doctors has many advocates. Several men specially mention their lack of preparation in how to manage practice in an orderly, systematic way. This might be accomplished, it is suggested, by "a chair in the Conduct of Private Practice." Perhaps a few talks might answer.

Another interesting suggestion is that of giving a somewhat different emphasis in their training to men who plan to teach or specialize from that given to men who plan to practise general medicine. The latter should have more time spent on the *practical application to practice* of scientific medicine while the former must devote special study to *scientific details* which will include the latest knowledge and theories.

One man suggests "a probation period" for first-year men, such as prevails in schools for training nurses. This idea is already being carried out elsewhere, and seems worthy of careful consideration. In a recent address Dr. W. W. Chipman, Professor of Obstetrics at McGill, said in part: "At McGill it is arranged that students of the first year in medicine work under the eye of a special committee. This Personal Committee, as it is called, is chosen from their teachers, men of sympathy, tact, and insight. Its chief concern is the weak student, or 'waster'; to encourage and advise him, to get to know him 'on the human side.' At the end of the year if the man shows little interest in, or no aptitude whatever for, the study of medicine, he and his parents are advised to reconsider his choice of a profession. And already results have shown that this step is wise. True it is, that this advice is given a little late, only after the career has been chosen and begun. In consequence it may not be the best of economics; still it is better late than never, and it permits the boy the test of actual experience in the work, and may save him from the hideous blunder of a mistaken choice. So it is that such a method demands from each student a certain measure of adaptation to his chosen work. To this extent it rids our medical schools of the 'chronic,' the unfit, and it so ensures to the teacher, our chosen teacher, a student-material in some degree worthy of his gift."

From our experience in the Appointments Bureau we suggest that each



man make a searching self-examination to determine his chief motive and his temperamental fitness for entering medicine. It would be well carefully to consider these in counsel with one's teacher and adviser and in this counsel let it be remembered that graduates in practice conclude that those who enter medicine primarily to make money are seldom satisfied.

The experience of nearly three years in the Appointments Bureau, where men and different conditions of medical practice are studied and where the individual problem is of primary consideration, leads to the conclusion that matching the man and the job is not easy. The Bureau does not attempt to assume this responsibility but tries rather to aid each man to study himself and decide to what he is suited, and then to make a "permanent plan" of his career. The temporary job for which he usually applies is then a stepping-stone in his career. Out of the confusion a few rather hazy, undefined distinctions have emerged. Men may be classified as to temperamental fitness by their natural ability, imagination, or lack of it, tact, real education, i.e., ability to use that which they have heard or seen. One man fits general practice from his human understanding, tact, self-confidence, and ready resource. Another man is fascinated by *the problem*, he is lost in working out a theory. Truth alone satisfies him. Put him in science and research. A third is immature, restive, changing constantly. Give him responsibility under wise supervision. A fourth is a logical, orderly fellow, precise and conscientious. Institutional work, administrative or public health work will satisfy him. A fifth is dexterous, precise, clear-eyed, and cool of head, with a love for the dangerous, risking, but with judgment. Surgery is his bent. A sixth comes with excuses of one kind or another. He asks for a "soft snap." Every job offered has its outs. Could you but know, someone is supporting him. He is the "hobo" higher up. Alcohol may be his trouble. He is dangerous in medicine. A seventh has a social instinct, a human touch, he is conscientious and well-informed. Books are not distasteful, he expresses himself well, his tendencies are altruistic. He is hard to classify, for he is well rounded. Let him try teaching.

In conclusion, may we hazard a look into the future and take warning of some unmistakable signs? Departments of health, public health nursing, dispensary and hospital work, i.e., organized preventive and curative medicine, are growing by leaps and bounds, for they represent efficient, economical, systematic methods, they keep up with the times, and they give the advantages of the group at moderate cost; they have the social point of view to provide the needs of the community, they are flexible enough to meet changing needs.

What, then, are the opportunities for the medical man of the future? The following statement is one suggestion among the many. Irving Fisher, the economist, says in a personal communication:—

"The great preventable wastes in this world are, I believe, wastes which can be prevented only, or chiefly, by hygiene. Crime, vice, insanity, disease, death, and poverty could be wonderfully reduced by applying hygienic knowledge, even the little already available. The economic cost from wrong habits and conditions of living is, I am convinced, on the basis of such fragments of evidence as are obtainable, so colossal that even workers in this field would be astonished if the whole picture could be revealed.

"The medical profession is, naturally, the body of men through whom this waste is to be checked. With the increased knowledge concerning hygiene and the rapidly increased interest in it, the medical profession has an opportunity greater than ever before. Their art is being securely based today on exact science.

"In order to rise to the occasion the profession must keep abreast of recent contributions to their subject, not only in surgery and therapeutics, but also and even more in preventive medicine and in the study of the physiology of common habits — the use of alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee; the amount, ingredients, and proportion of a wholesome dietary; the outlines of a well-balanced daily régime with its due proportion of work, rest, sleep, and play. It must take an interest in public hygiene, industrial hygiene, school hygiene, dental hygiene, domestic hygiene, individual hygiene, and all other applications. It must learn to apply its art to the upbuilding of vitality instead of simply to the repairing of sick bodies. The doctor must supplant the unintelligent physical trainer. A demand for his services must be created by the widespread circulation of the principle of medical reexaminations in general, similar to the dental reexaminations in particular, which are becoming customary.

"Lastly, he must acquire a sense of his own individual responsibility to live a life beyond criticism in respect to hygiene, the use of drugs, including alcohol, and the adherence to a high ethical code in that important borderland between hygiene and morality. He must have the courage of his convictions, the willingness to practice what he preaches, and the determination to lead in the fight against immorality, alcoholism, and other evils connected with his profession instead of condoning these and following current customs in order to increase his practice. In short, he must not prostitute his practice even by acquiescence in wrong customs, much less subservience to the interests of the forces which it is his professional duty to fight."

The pamphlet has elicited many interesting comments, among which the following seems especially worthy of notice, coming, as it does, from a leader in the profession and Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Medicine. Dr. Walter P. Bowers comments as follows: <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, January 6, 1916, p. 26.

"One very important and well accepted belief which seems to be substantiated by many of the letters, is that graduates of medical schools are not finished products. Possibly this must always be so, but theoretically, in the ordinary routine work of the doctor, it should not.

"If a man settles in a community where he is expected to know simple therapeutic problems, and do minor surgery, and does not feel sure of himself in the presence of a case of dysentery, or cannot amputate a finger creditably, he has not been properly prepared, and must use his patients for study and practice. This is not fair, and sometimes the intelligent layman detects the impostor and assumes that medicine is less scientific than it really is. Medicine will never take its proper place in the world until a carefully regulated system of advancement of young practitioners is adopted.

"It is certainly true that young men should not spend from four to six years in study, only to find that they are unfitted temperamentally to practise. Admission to a school is almost always secured by the attainment of a certain minimum preliminary educational standard. If a person could be admitted to a school for a limited time, during which every effort should be made to demonstrate what the practice of medicine really is, and what it ought to be, for the purpose of determining whether a certain candidate might reasonably expect to be adapted to the vocation, with the understanding that he should withdraw if not approved, some misfits might be avoided, and there would be less grumbling later on about the inadequate returns and unfair competition, for no man should enter medicine unless he can look beyond the physical hardship, and also the financial return, which is too often the only personal measure of success.

"Under any system the men of unusual ability will climb, but we need a plan whereby the honest and efficient person, without great ability, can do work that he is fitted to do, to the end that he may serve the public up to, but not beyond his own efficiency, and fill his social niche.

"In justice to the public, one wonders oftentimes what methods may be employed in the future to determine the real value of a man's work, and the question arises as to the advisability of requiring some end result, or checking system, on the work of the private practitioner. If it is necessary in the case of a hospital, why not even more so for the great mass of people who do not make use of hospitals?

"The public as a class is wholly incapable of correctly estimating the quality of medical service, and one may be pardoned for the suspicion that supervision, exercised very little beyond the student days, is inadequate.

"In law, one man's work has usually to be scrutinized by his opponent, but in the chamber of the sick there is often no check on incompetence.

"Why should not medical schools, and the profession, teach that the best practice of medicine in the home, requires team work in all important cases? This is advocated by certain individuals. Why not have it established as an approved custom, so that the young man would be expected to work with groups of older men, and be advanced according to his efficiency.

"This is Utopian, and contrary to the ambitions of the average beginner, but seems to the writer to be sound."

## STUDENT POLITICS IN ANTI-FEDERALIST DAYS.

HON. CHARLES WARREN, '89.

### I

EXAMPLES of "Town and Gown" altercations have been frequent in the history of Harvard as well as of every other College. Rarely, however, has the element of politics been introduced into these struggles.

But, back in the old super-heated days of the Federalists and Anti-Federalists (or Jacobins as they were termed), at the close of the 18th century, it appears from the Boston newspapers of that era that an interesting conflict with the students in and after a Cambridge town-meeting was actually construed as a political attack.

For the proper understanding of the following curious episode, it should be recalled that Harvard College in 1799 was Federalist to the backbone in politics,—scholars, teachers, and governing boards. Joseph Story (who graduated the year before) wrote later of the College at that time: "Party spirit ran excessively high, and indeed with almost irresponsible fury. The students became exceedingly interested in the grave questions then before the country." Cambridge town was largely Anti-Federalist in politics (as was the "Dr. Hill" referred to below). The "Judge Dana" was Francis Dana (H. C., 1762) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts,—one of the most savage and bitter-tongued of the Federalist politicians and well hated by his opponents.

The episode, as shown in the newspapers, begins with an article contributed to the staunch Federalist paper of Boston, the *Columbian Centinel*, April 3, 1799, by "Lookers On" and appearing under the headline "Jacobinic Tyranny."

The public have already been acquainted with some very extraordinary conduct in some of the town meetings of Cambridge. The following facts ought to be known. It has always been the custom for the young gentlemen of the University to attend these meetings as spectators. On Monday members were there as usual and behaved with perfect quiet and decency. Before the polls began Dr. Hill moved that all who were not voters should go out; he expressed himself more particularly by saying he meant

the young gentlemen of College. Judge Dana observed that they did not appear to incommode the voters; but Dr. Hill soon called upon the constables by name and ordered them to force the young gentlemen out; and this was accordingly done with much violence, especially by Major Brown, the new made constable. The young men huzzaed when they got out on the steps and would have gone away without any further effort of the constables; but this did not content the new made constable; he attacked the scholars, knocking down several, and he and his assistant, one Smith, beat several shamefully; Richardson, the other constable, expressed a deep regret that his lameness prevented him joining them in the business. He therefore vented himself by uttering the most indecent reflections on the college and the governors of it who were present. Judge Dana endeavored to check his insolence, but Dr. Hill answered the Chief Justice with an indecency exceeding anything we ever remember to have heard in a town meeting. He actually told him he was an encourager of disorder and impropriety; and all because the Judge attempted to check the insolence of the constable Richardson towards the governors of the college. The young gentlemen, the most hurt by the insolence of Brown and his assistant, were named Nason and Knap, Saltonstall and Bayley.<sup>1</sup> In all this business it should be known that the scholars made no disturbance in the house or resistance out of it. We are glad to hear that the friends of some of those youths mean to prosecute. Now let the *Prime Instigator* of this shameful outrage come forward and disprove one tittle of the above statement.

The accuracy of the above account was challenged by the Selectmen of Cambridge in a letter to the *Centinel*, April 10, 1799, as follows:

The town meeting was unusually full and complaint being made that there was not room to accommodate the voters unless the seats were cleared of those who had no right to vote, the Selectmen who by the Constitution are appointed the Moderators of the meeting repeatedly requested all who were not voters to retire from the seats. This was but in part complied with — the Constables were then directed to cause the seats to be cleared which they effected. The number of voters still increased and complaint was again made that they could not get into the house while so much of it was taken up by persons who had not a right to vote. Upon this a motion was made that the Town meeting should be adjourned to the Meeting house. This was opposed by Judge Dana as unnecessary and the Selectmen being of opinion that the House was sufficient to accommodate the qualified voters, those who were not so were desired to leave it. This reasonable request was repeatedly made without any effect; the Selectmen were then constrained to force a compliance and they proceeded to compel the persons unqualified to vote to go out.

This was done without any other violence than what was necessary and which the nature of the case required. With respect to the conduct of Mr. Brown, one of the constables, after a second enquiry by the Selectmen, it appears that the assertion that he attacked the Scholars and knocked down several is utterly without any foundation.

As to the conduct of Doctor Hill, one of the Selectmen, it is true that he upon the idea that Judge Dana assumed the powers of the presiding officers on this occasion, observed to him that he had better address himself to the Selectmen if he had anything to offer on the subject, and thereby set an example of good order and regularity. In this we suppose he stands perfectly justified by the station in which the Constitution had placed him.

With regard to any affray that took place in the street between one Smith and some undergraduates of the College it came neither within the observation or cognizance of the Selectmen.

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<sup>1</sup> Three of these were Freshmen, members of the Class of 1802 — Newman Knapp, Reuben Nason, Leverett Saltonstall; Bayley's name does not appear in the Quinquennial Catalogue.

Shortly after, the students, apparently incensed at the verbal attacks made on them in the town-meeting by Dr. Hill, proceeded to break the windows of Dr. Hill's house. Thereupon, the *Independent Chronicle*, the strenuous Anti-Federalist party organ of Boston, published an article, April 11, 1799, claiming that the student attack was made for political reasons and was due to their opposition to Dr. Hill's Anti-Federalist tendencies.

Doctor Hill's house in Cambridge was assaulted one night last week by the friends of "order" and "good government" and its windows and their casements shattered. What wonderful proficients are these young sophists! No doubt this will assist the eleemosynary claims of the College at the next General Court. The Doctor was unfortunately of opinion that in a question touching the pretensions of the Sovereign States each of them had a right to declare its own sentiment.

The *Columbian Centinel* of April 13, 1799, retorted with a license in the use of language which excellently illustrates the exaggerated seriousness and the extent of vituperation of the politics of those days:

All the returns now coming in are completely Federal. Of the 40 Senators chosen not more than 4 or 5 are in any wise tainted with Jacobin putridity.

The *Chronicle* insinuates that the Collegians beat in Dr. Hill's windows and that it was on account of his political principles. If the scholars did break his windows it was not for his sentiments, but his personal insult. He, in his place as Selectman, Town Clerk, Assessor, called them "young rascals" and gave orders (though the youngest of the board) for their being forced out, which ended in bangs, kicks, and bruises. Who would think of attacking any large school of any body of lads 14 years of age to 20? Attack a hornet's nest and then blubber and cry that they stung you! Fie upon it Dr. —! Enjoy your sentiments and political opinions and nobody will molest you; but mend your manners and avoid personal abuse or you will get a tap on the knuckles, so long as human nature is as it is.

Poor Dr. Hill's windows have been broken and his casements shattered, says the *Chronicle*. There are three conjectures reflecting the authors of this unjustifiable assault. The first is that it was done by the scholars in vengeance for his applying to them in the town meeting the epithet of "young rascals"; and for the beating which several of them actually received from the Constable. The second conjecture is that his windows were broken by the "bushel of potatoes" party, which, odd as it may appear, were Jacobins. The third conjecture is that it was a deep Jacobinic trick done to injure the young Federalists of the University, as well as to prop a dying cause and a falling man. But, after all, should it be found that the young students adopted that mode of resentment, they ought to be told that such atrocious nocturnal assaults injure the objects less than the agents of them.

It is the boast of Federalists to be the advocates of order and of the sacred rights of property. Dark and secret attacks should be left to Jacobins who seldom work any other way. Were every man who receives an affront to attack the house of the adversary and thereby endanger his life, what would it lead to?

The reign of anarchy and Jacobinism would soon commence.

It is hoped Dr. Hill will find out the assaulters whether they be scholars, potato men or parenticides, to effect which a very different method is recommended to him than that pursued by his brethren the Selectmen in ascertaining the outrage of Brown & Co.

## II

A still more striking example of the intrusion of politics into College affairs is to be found in the Boston newspapers ten years later, just before the outbreak of the War of 1812. Massachusetts then had a Republican (Anti-Federalist) Governor, Elbridge Gerry, (H. C. 1762,) who owned and lived in the house in Cambridge later owned by James Russell Lowell. He was very hotly and savagely attacked by the Federalists on all possible occasions; and in the fall of 1811, his Thanksgiving Proclamation had given rise to great acrimony, for it contained a eulogy of President Madison's Administration, which was regarded with severe condemnation by Massachusetts Federalists. It was bitterly hard for their clergymen to read from the pulpit a proclamation containing praise to the Lord

who continues to bless us with a National Government and Administration whose wisdom, virtue and firmness have not been circumvented, corrupted or appalled by the arts, seductions or threats of foreign or domestic foes, but whose patriotic efforts have uniformly and manifestly resulted from an ardent desire to promote the public welfare and happiness.

It was apparently also hard for Federalist students in College to listen to these and other Republican sentiments, for it appears that at a Sunday service when Rev. Dr. Abiel Holmes (father of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes) was reading the Governor's proclamation — as stated in the *Independent Chronicle* of Nov. 7, 1811,

he was disturbed and insulted by a scraping of a part of the scholars in the gallery. The next day a general class meeting of college men was called, when a majority voted condemnation of the conduct; and also voted that an apology should be made to the minister for the act of indecency. These young men would do themselves no discredit if they carried their apology further than to the minister.

The *Chronicle* of Nov. 21 added this paragraph:

There is this addition to the account that one of the reasons that induced the scholars to commit such an indecency in the Lord's house and on the Lord's day was the *shock* they suffered at hearing *politics from the sacred desk!!* This is too bad, when from that very desk they heard Osgood's famous political phillippic!! Instead of being *surprised* into the act of indecency, it is well known that the riot was premeditated and talked of by some hot-headed boys, some days before the proclamation was read.

The Federalist *Columbian Centinel* treated the students' actions with lightness, but virulently assailed the Proclamation in an article, Nov. 13, 1811, entitled "Thanksgiving Farrago."

It is asserted in a late *Chronicle* that while the Rev. Dr. Holmes of Cambridge was reading the Proclamation for Thanksgiving, he was disturbed and insulted by the scraping of a part of the University scholars in the gallery, and that they afterwards apologized for their conduct. That the scholars should ever attempt to insult a clergyman in any place, we will not believe; and no man who reveres the institution of public worship will ever countenance any indecorous conduct in the House of God; and if the young gentlemen were betrayed by their feelings into any involuntary conduct

which even a *sycofant of power* could construe into an insult on the Preacher, or a disturbance of divine service, we are glad they were called upon to make an apology and that they had the magnanimity to offer one. But we are much mortified to hear that such a divine, as we have always considered Dr. Holmes to be, should have consented to read the parts of the *gubernatorial farrago of virulence, illiberality and petty spirit* which could not but have wounded the honest feelings of the young men, from whom the juvenile emotion complained of proceeded, and which a *malignant tool* of the Executive has taken the mean advantage to denounce, as an attempt to insult a Public Preacher and an outrage on the decorum of divine worship.

The *Chronicle* of Nov. 14, contained an account of the apology which the College authorities required the students to make; but it appears that this apology itself contained political reflections on Governor Gerry which met with opposition among the Republican students:

Soon after the indecent transaction in the meeting house, the scholars were sent for to a tutor's room and advised to mention among their classmates that it was the wish of the college government that they should make a written apology to the Rev. Dr. Holmes for their indecorous behavior in the place of worship. This was accordingly done, and it was agreed to wait on the President and inform him of their intention and ask of him permission to call a general class meeting on the business. This request the President granted, and at the same time told them that beside condemning their conduct as it required, the time and the place, he advised them to insert the reasons which betrayed them into this act of indecency. A class meeting was called and a committee from different classes was chosen, who retired about two hours and then returned with the draught of their apology for the approbation of their fellow students. It was at this time known to a few that the draught had been inspected by the President before it was laid before the scholars, and, of course, went to them with his approbation. The adoption of the paper created high dispute. The Republican lads, who compose about a fifth part of the College, agreed in the apology to the minister in its fullest extent, but condemned the insulting remarks respecting the Proclamation. In this they were joined by several Federal youths. When the Republicans found their opponents inflexible, they proposed to have those sign it only who approved the paper. This was overruled by the majority who carried the vote for expressing it as the sense of the whole body of students, which included those who stately attended the Episcopal Church as well as those who sat in the pews in the body of the Meeting-house. Every one of the scholars agreed as to the propriety of making the apology to the minister and to the President; but about sixty of them declared against the passage which indecently reflected on the Governor of the Commonwealth and head of the University, notwithstanding it had passed the inspection of the President.

The *Chronicle* then delivered the following warning to the College authorities:

<sup>1</sup> The College does not belong to the Corporation nor to the Board of Overseers, nor to the professors and tutors, nor to them all combined, but it belongs to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. To the people or to their representatives, should the officers of that ancient institution be accountable for a conduct so extraordinary. It is said, that a few days after these things had been transacted between the scholars, the President and the clergyman, the head of the Seminary, took alarm and read to the youth a sort of admonition for their naughty behavior on the Lord's day, but not a word of reproof for their insulting remarks on the supreme authority of the Commonwealth.

The Republican students to the number of 45 signed an address to



Governor Gerry saying that they desired to correct the impression made by the "pretended apology" by the Federalists which was in fact

an open justification of their conduct and a further expression of political rancor. The disgrace of this gross insult offered by a part of the students to the First Magistrate of the Commonwealth while they were assembled for the purpose of piety and devotion in the holy temple of our God is there thrown on the whole body of students.

They further said that :

this act of disrespect was neither general nor caused as has been asserted by the impulse of the moment ; but was a preconcerted plan originating in rooted and inveterate prejudice. . . . It were to be wished that the walls of Harvard contained none but literary and social feelings and that we might find here a refuge from political dissension and party animosities — not a nursery for partisans.

To this address, Governor Gerry answered in a letter dated Nov. 11, in which he administered what might be termed a gubernatorial verbal spanking to the students :

In the pursuit of literature when any student shall have obtained correct information of the fundamental principles of government . . . and shall have just ideas of jurisprudence, then will he be capable of forming a judgment of political measures, of directing wisely his own energies and of exhibiting himself on the great political theatre of the public. But, when young gentlemen, destitute in a great measure of such knowledge, presume to be arbiters of National and State measures, to condemn them, and publicly to insult the Government, their conduct resembles that of wayward children attempting to resist parental authority, to refuse instructions, and to reverse the order of nature by claiming the right of domestic government instead of submitting to it.

In all systems of government, subordination is indispensable, and the University has had too much reason to deplore the want of it. . . . The students cannot be too deeply impressed with the necessity of supporting the Academical, State and National Government ; for the habit of opposing any will inevitably extend to all of them, and Harvard will thus become the Alma Mater of minors to sap the foundation of our liberty and independence.

The *Chronicle* in several issues called upon the College to publish the alleged apology but met with no response, and finally on November 8 it said :

They dare not do this. They well know that the College Government by and through the assistance of the scholars have been guilty of such an insult to the Governor of the Commonwealth as none but Federalists could have authorized and none but the most sanguine partisans approved.

And thus the tempest in a teapot ended.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

## THE SPRING TERM.

## THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR.

THERE is one little paragraph in President Lowell's recent Annual Report which ought to be repeated here *verbatim*, for it is something that parents and teachers alike should think about. It has reference to last year's Freshman Class and is as follows: "The The younger the better age at entrance of the seven men who achieved a clear A record is notable. Two were eighteen, four were seventeen, and one was fifteen; the oldest was eighteen years and three months, while the average age of the class was about eighteen years and six months."

Those who are in closest contact with college freshmen have long since learned to look for the best work among the youngest. A freshman at nineteen or twenty may have a high honor record, but the chances are very much against anything of the sort. In the big freshman classes the "A" men come largely from the seventeen-year-olds, with an occasional student one year older or one year younger. All this has a direct bearing upon the matter of getting a boy in college early. Yet there is a widespread idea throughout the homes and schools of the country that even if a lad can pass the admission examination at the age of sixteen or seventeen, he is too young to get full benefit from his college studies. Whatever the origin of that idea, it seems to have no discoverable basis in fact. On the contrary, the experience at Harvard is that the younger we get our boys, the more we are able to do for them.

The most prominent topic in general University discussion during the past few months has been military preparedness. What part, if any, should Harvard, and other universities for that matter, assume in this general undertaking? There has been a steady The University and the "preparedness" clamors stream of editorials in the undergraduate publications, of letters from undergraduates, students in the professional schools and alumni, published interviews with members of the Faculty, resolutions of the Student Council — all representing every conceivable variety of opinion on the matter. There is no doubt as to the depth of general interest in the question; if there were, one would scarcely find it occupying so important a place in the President's Annual Report. Nor is the debate confined to Harvard. Nearly every other institution in the country seems to be wrestling with the same problem.

The question of drilling members of the undergraduate body and of giving them some instruction in military science was definitely raised by a resolution of the Student Council about The Harvard Regiment

three months ago, and a committee of undergraduates conferred with General Leonard Wood, *m* '84, as to the proper procedure. They were assured that if a certain number of students would enroll for a Harvard volunteer battalion before December 3, an officer of the regular army would be detailed to take charge of it and equipment would be supplied by the War Department. In a few days more than twice the required number had been enrolled.

Now came the question as to whether the mere raising and drilling of a student battalion would be an achievement of any serious military value.

**How far is ordinary drill of serious value?**

Those most familiar with the immediate military needs of this country believed that it would not. It was, therefore, impressed upon the undergraduates that, if they wanted to form a regiment and to learn the elements of military drill, no one in authority at the University would have the slightest objection to their doing so. But it seemed desirable to impress upon them that a corps of junior reserve officers, for use in any serious military emergency, could never be developed in the way proposed. President Lowell stated this point very clearly in a letter to the *Crimson* in the days when student enthusiasm for enrolment was at its height.

The amount of military drill which could be put into the leisure hours of students during a period of a few winter months would necessarily not be very large. It would suffice to teach them the simple evolutions and the manual of arms, but not much more. These things, however, constitute but a very small part of a soldier's stock of knowledge, much less the equipment of an officer. It may be suggested that Harvard undergraduates, a good many of them at any rate, might as well spend their spare time in this as in plenty of other and more usual ways, but regular military drill is after all a very mediocre form of bodily exercise for any robust young man. It is, as President Eliot has aptly pointed out, a dull exercise which most boys and young men find a bore, and does not produce an even or symmetrical bodily development, nor can a drill hall or parade ground in any way compare with the gymnasium or football field as a place for developing physical strength or endurance. Endurance and the ability to bear fatigue are of great importance in the real work of a soldier in modern warfare; marching around with a rifle on smooth ground for three hours a week is not likely to provide a man with these qualities.

As for the summer camps, these are very different things. Training is carried on at such establishments under a far closer approximation to the conditions of actual warfare. Those who attend the camps must live somewhat as they would in the field; the work of training goes on all day long, and day after day. There are

**Summer camps should be encouraged**

long "hikes" or marches; there is practice in manœuvring over difficult country; and the men live for a considerable period of time under all the rules of military discipline. More things of real value to the work of a soldier can probably be learned in the six weeks of summer camps, such as those held last year at Plattsburg, than can be gained by two or three hours a week devoted to drills during the winter months of an entire college course. It seems clear, therefore, that, while there is no serious objection to an undergraduate battalion in term-time, provided its drills do not interfere with regular college work, and provided also that no one makes the mistake of attaching serious military value to it, the best policy is for the college authorities to advise attendance at the regular summer camps.

But all this does not touch one vital aspect of national preparedness which is altogether apart from what we call military drill. The present European war has merely made clear what students of military science have long recognized, namely, that battles are not won by trained soldiers alone. Of equal or greater importance to any nation, from the standpoint of self-defence, is an adequate supply of skill and expertness in various forms. Warfare nowadays demands a far greater number of mechanical, sanitary and electrical engineers, physicians and surgeons, ambulance drivers, men skilled in handling transport and supply service, accountants, paymasters, men to handle press censorship — far more men of these qualifications than can ever be maintained on the staff of a regular army. To gather these by the thousands and even tens of thousands in the whirl and rush of a mobilization would be for this country, under present conditions, a task of appalling confusion. One hates to think of any such possibility. Yet the universities of the land, if they should set themselves earnestly to work along this line and should articulate their efforts closely with those of the War Department might render service of the highest value. It is worth mentioning that nearly all the Americans who are now in the European war zone have come from the universities of this country. The surgeons have gone over in the Units sent from the various medical schools; the ambulance drivers are in large part college students or young college graduates. President Lowell, therefore, does well to point out in his recent report that if the universities want to be of real service, they may find no end of opportunity in this particular field. Possibly the intimation that an undergraduate should make himself ready by becoming the master of a wireless telegraph kit rather than by strutting around the Yard in khaki will not arouse any great enthusiasm, but the suggestion is sound as Gospel nevertheless.

Now as to steps which the University is actually taking along this line.

Where the colleges can really help

For the present half-year a general course is being offered under the supervision of Captain Cordier, '94, U.S.A. This will consist of lectures on the elements of military engineering, on campaign sanitation and hygiene, transportation and supply, and on the work of the various arms of the service. There will also be a number of tactical walks conducted by officers of the Army and students will be given a good deal of practice in rough map-making. No undergraduate is allowed to take this course unless he has already had a course of training at one of the summer camps or has had an active connection with one of the regular militia organizations. There are in all probability about a hundred students who can satisfy this test of eligibility. It is not the University's intention to establish a snap course into which hundreds of fellows without any qualification or sincere interest may rush to get enrolled. Not a great deal of ground is to be covered by Captain Cordier, but an attempt will be made to have it covered thoroughly. At best this half-course represents an experiment, but to all appearances it will be successful.

For next year something broader is in mind; but just what form the plans will take has not yet been decided. Most of the instruction can be, and probably will be, given by regular members of the University staff; for it is needless to say that in such matters as military history, campaign sanitation, and transportation, there are already on the various Harvard faculties men who are thoroughly qualified to give instruction.

Speaking of military matters, attention should be called to two new publications in this field. The first is a quarterly called *The Military Historian and Economist*, edited by Professor R. M. Johnston, of Harvard, and Captain A. L. Conger, '94, of the regular army. This periodical will be published by the Harvard University Press. Its advisory board includes Professors C. J. Bullock, A. B. Hart, '80, and O. M. W. Sprague, '94, from the University. In its preliminary statement the new quarterly expresses a hope that it will appeal "to the plain man of business who realizes that the isolation of this country has gone forever." The other publication is a monthly magazine called *American Defense*, founded by C. S. Thompson, '87. Its editor-in-chief is P. J. Roosevelt, '13, and its avowed object is the spreading of interest in preparedness all over the country. Among the contributors are G. von L. Meyer, '79, and Owen Wister, '82.

Undergraduate publications have been giving some attention during recent weeks to a discussion of classroom methods. This is not a new theme of controversy; it has come forward from time to time during a whole generation, but usually from the professor's point of view. It is interesting, therefore, to know

Our present  
half-course in  
military  
science

Military publi-  
cations by Har-  
vard men

Is the lecture  
system  
doomed?

just what the average undergraduate thinks of the lecture system as compared with recitations from textbooks or discussions upon assignments of reading.

On the whole, the balance of student opinion seems to be adverse to the lecture, and in this respect Harvard probably does not differ from other institutions, save, perhaps, in the fact that the antipathy is less strong here than in most smaller colleges. Students everywhere complain that there is no "give and take" between the minds of the professor and his hearers where instruction is imparted by means of formal lectures; a teacher occupies a position of splendid isolation and frequently talks over the heads of his unresponsive audience. It is true that a professor need only examine the notebooks of students in his own course to see how far some of them come from getting down the essentials of the lecture. There is hardly any question, at any rate, that the lecture system is losing ground in the colleges of this country, although there is no indication that it is doing so either in England or on the continent of Europe.

Why has this been the case? It is not easy to answer that question confidently, but some reasons may be suggested. In the first place, American professors have had far too much teaching to do. No university teacher, even though he combine great genius <sup>Too much lecturing</sup> with boundless enthusiasm, can prepare and deliver ten or twelve lectures every week without lowering his own standard of what a lecture ought to be. Yet in the great majority of American colleges ten lectures a week is the usual schedule, and even fifteen is not an uncommon assignment. Neither in the English nor in the continental universities is a teacher expected to carry any such burden. If the lecture system is breaking down in this country, it is not improbably because we have put too much strain upon it — not because the system is in itself an inferior way of imparting instruction to young men and women. Recitations, on the other hand, require no great preparation on the teacher's part and, indeed, no great proficiency in the subject.

A second reason for the losing grip of the lecture method in this country may be found in our method of recruiting college teachers. On the whole we have given little thought to the pedagogical aspects of college instruction, whereas in secondary schools this has had great stress put upon it. We start with the proposition that any holder of a Ph.D. is qualified to teach, or, as one of the University pamphlets expresses it, "qualified to give instruction to mature students." Holders of this degree are turned out by the hundred every year all over the land; they are plunged at once into the work of teaching difficult subjects, often without any training in the science of education and no practice in the use of teaching methods save what may have been picked up in a vicarious way through

service as assistants. Is it not worthy of remark that special training in teaching methods is so widely demanded in secondary school work, but almost never in the case of young men who are called to give instruction in colleges? To plan a course of lectures, prepare them properly, and deliver them in good form are general tasks that demand more than a mere knowledge of the subject in hand.

After all, there is a good deal to be said for the formal lecture, especially in the descriptive subjects such as philosophy, history and literature. College students are not merely learning facts; they are getting viewpoints, interpretations, sidelights, things of that sort. Matters of a purely informational character, statistics, bibliographical data, and the like the student can get from textbooks and manuals; but the lecture may well be used to interpret them, to develop his interest in them, and perhaps to help him over the difficult hurdles. One trouble with our lecture system is that college teachers give the students too much, leaving them too little to do for themselves. It would be better, perhaps, if lecturers would merely build the scaffolding, leaving to each student the task of getting his own bricks and mortar. Then there would perhaps be less complaint about what the *Crimson* refers to as "the sombre, unprofitable atmosphere of the lecture room."

A proposal has been made to complete a swimming-pool in the basement of the Harvard Union. Harvard is one of the few large institutions without a pool of its own, and its swimming teams have been on that account placed under a severe handicap. Some of the private dormitories have small pools, but they are not adapted for team-training purposes. The result is that the undergraduates who are interested in this form of sport use the Brookline municipal pool or the swimming-tank of the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association.

Space is now available in the basement of the Harvard Union through the removal of the *Crimson* to its new building. It is also thought that the room now used for billiards might be requisitioned as well; the tables in this room have not been much patronized during the last few years. As for the cost of installing the pool, which would be about \$15,000 (including the boring of a well for an artesian water-supply), this might be covered, it has been suggested, by the use of various sums contributed by recent graduating classes toward the building of a new gymnasium. This could be done, of course, only with the approval of the various subscribers.

It is not altogether easy to determine whether the installation of such a swimming-pool would have a sustained popularity among members of the Union apart from members of the swimming teams, whether it would

A swimming-pool for the University

attract more undergraduates to Union membership, or whether, on the other hand, it would merely draw crowds for a little while and then remain half-deserted. There is the sanitary aspect of the matter also to be considered; the proposed location is such that it could never be assured of perfect ventilation or much sunlight. Various methods of increasing the use of the Harvard Union by undergraduates are receiving consideration, and this is only one of them.

Some years ago various statistics were published to offset the popular notion that students who attained high rank in college usually failed to succeed in later life, and even dropped behind in the professional schools. It will be remembered, for example, that Honor men in the Law School a study was made of scholarly rank in the Harvard Law School, with a view to determining whether, so far as graduates of Harvard College were concerned, there was any general identity between a man's standing as an undergraduate and his grades at the Law School examinations. A very distinct resemblance appeared; indeed, it might be fairly stated from the figures then published, that men who command high marks in Harvard College rarely fail to repeat the trick in the Harvard Law School.

Within the last few months some interesting corroboration of this conclusion has come from another source, namely through a tabulation of the grades attained by two hundred and fifty graduates at Yale College who attended the Harvard Law School between the years 1900 and 1915. The results of this inquiry show that the Yale men who received highest rank in college were able to obtain, for the most part, high grades in the Harvard Law School, while those who were at the foot of the list in one institution, tended to gravitate there in the other. An investigation of the rank obtained by those who come from still other institutions would unquestionably afford further corroboration of exactly the same phenomenon, namely, that the man who does poorly in college and well in the professional school is distinctly an exception to the general rule.

The *Lampoon* celebrated its fortieth birthday with appropriate merriment on Jan. 29. The chief feature of the celebration was a dinner in the great hall of its own building, at which W. R. Thayer, '81, an editor of the *Lampoon* in its early days, served The Lampoon's fortieth birthday as a toastmaster. There was a notable gathering of graduates who have been at some time or other connected with the periodical in various editorial capacities. Among them were Robert Grant, '73, F. S. Sturgis, '75, John T. Wheelwright, '76, Barrett Wendell, '77, Arthur M. Sherwood, '77, John Du Fais, '77, John Templeman Coolidge, '79, Charles A. Coolidge, '81, Carleton Sprague, '81, W. W. Kent, '82, R. C. Evarts, '13, and L. P. Mansfield, '16, — in all more than a hundred members of editorial boards, past and present. President Lowell was the chief guest



of honor and closed the evening with a fine address. In connection with the anniversary celebration much has been written in various college publications concerning the beginnings of the *Lampoon* and its early struggles, as well as about its rather serious troubles at times with the powers that be. An anniversary number of the *Lampoon* itself was also put upon the bookstalls, its contents made up chiefly of contributions from the old-timers. While the *Lampoon* is not hoary in point of years, as such things are reckoned in the journalistic world, it is, nevertheless, the oldest illustrated comic periodical in the United States.

The prolonged European troubles have given American universities a rare chance to get into closer touch with sister institutions in the various republics of South America. At Harvard this opportunity is Harvard and South America not to be by any means neglected, as was demonstrated by the reception given some weeks ago by the University to the large number of delegates who came from South and Central America to the Pan-American conferences at Washington. These delegates were impressed with the fact that Harvard has been the first institution in this country to establish a professorship of Latin-American history and public affairs. Shortly after the delegates' visit, Professor Manoel de Oliveira Lima, who is at the University this year giving the courses on Latin-American history, and economics, made the suggestion that Harvard should take the lead in an arrangement for exchange professorships with various South American universities, and it is not improbable that something along this line will materialize. As an evidence of the growing interest in these southern lands, mention should also be made of a gift which has recently come to the Harvard Library from Hon. E. V. Morgan, '90, who is now serving as Ambassador of the United States at Rio Janeiro. This gift consists of more than six hundred volumes relating to the history of the literature of Brazil. It will make a welcome addition to the fine collections which were gathered throughout the various countries of Central America by Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, '00, a few years ago.

In the last issue of the *Magazine* some allusion was made to the disappearance of the old-type admission papers at Harvard and to the To explain — not to argue! fact that at times these papers, in years gone by, had been the handiwork of young instructors. It was not intended to give the impression that the papers were usually, or in any large measure, of this workmanship; but merely that in some departments this had happened too often for the best results to be obtained. There is no question that taking the examinations as a whole most of the papers have at all times been the product of careful and competent preparation by men of mature judgment and accurate knowledge as to what the preparatory schools were doing, men who performed their difficult and

often ill-requited work with no end of patience and devotion. But all that does not and cannot alter the fact that young instructors (as the writer has abundant reason to know from his own earlier experience) have had a hand in the work, and in some departments their share has been by no means inconsiderable. At any rate, the *Magazine's* mention of this matter was chiefly intended to commend the new arrangements of today, not to criticise the things done yesterday. We should hardly have had such a revolution as has taken place in our admission arrangements during the last ten years were it not that our old methods seemed seriously defective, and defective in more ways than one.

Among the appointments and promotions which have been announced since the last issue of the *Magazine* are the following: Robert Williamson Lovett, '81, has been promoted to the John B. and <sup>Appointments and promotions</sup> Buckminster Brown Professorship of Orthopedic Surgery; James Sturgis Pray, '95, to the Charles Eliot Professorship of Landscape Architecture. William James Cunningham has been appointed Professor of Transportation; Oakes Ames, '98, Assistant Professor of Botany; Dunham Jackson, '08, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; and Robert Howard Lord, '06, Assistant Professor of History. Arrangements have been made for the exchange professorships maintained in connection with the University of Paris. Professor W. C. Sabine, p '88, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will represent the University at the University of Paris during the winter semester of 1916-17, and Professor Maurice Caullery will spend the second half of the present academic year as Exchange Professor at this University. Professor Caullery, in addition to his duties at the University at Paris, is director of the Station de Zoologie maritime at Wimereux and is president of the Société Zoologique de France.

Leave of absence for the academic year 1916-17 has been granted to Professor Kuno Francke, h '12, and to Professor W. F. Dearborn, of the Department of Education, for the first half of the year.

An interesting collection of books is being brought together in the Council Room of the new Widener Library. When completed, it is hoped that the shelves will contain a copy of every book written by any present member of the Harvard teaching staff. How many books there will be in this room when the work of assembling them is finished, it is not easy to say, but the number will run far into the hundreds.

Some unusual distinctions have come to members of the Harvard faculty during the last few months. Most notable among these, of course, was the award of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry to Prof. T. W. Richards, '86. Prof. C. H. Haskins, h '08, and Prof. J. D. M. Ford, '94, have been elected corresponding members of the Real Academia de Buenas Letras de Barcelona.

The semi-annual report of the Coöperative Society shows a considerable increase in business and in net profits for the first half of the current year. It is proposed to place the Society's services at the disposal of graduates by developing a mail-order business. Next autumn a branch store is to be opened near the new Technology buildings in Cambridge.

Revised figures for enrolment at the University this year give the total number of students as 4716, as compared with 4407 for last year, or an increase of 309. Another set of interesting statistics which **Personal and miscellaneous** has recently been compiled relates to the number of men holding Harvard degrees who are on the faculties of other colleges or universities. The highest percentage is found at the University of Missouri, where the ratio is 36 out of 241. At Columbia the percentage is 9.3. The average percentage taken from eight representative Western universities is 9. The number of professors and associate professors holding Harvard degrees who are teaching in other colleges throughout the country is over six hundred. — Among the short series of lectures being given during the winter months are the following: Professor Maurice DeWulf, of the University of Louvain, on “L'Université de Paris au XIIIe Siècle”; Professor Victor Horta, of the University of Brussels, on “Belgium and its Architecture”; Dr. Oswald Sirén, the distinguished Scandinavian critic and student of early Italian art, on “Giotto and his Followers”; Professor Lawrence J. Henderson, '98, on “Teleology and Natural Science”; and Professor W. J. Cunningham on “Railroads and Military Transportation.” — The new building of the *Harvard Crimson* on Plympton Street has been completed and is now being occupied by the *Crimson*, as well as by the editorial offices of the *Alumni Bulletin*. — A good many improvements are being made in the shrubs and tree plantations in the Yard. Several large excavations have been made in front of the new Library building for the shrubbery which is to be placed there in accordance with the general plans for the Library and its surroundings. In addition preparations have been made for the setting out of new red oak and elm trees. — Two of the Hart, Schaffner and Marx Prizes were this year awarded to Harvard students: a second prize of \$200 to R. L. Wolf, '15, for his essay on “Some Aspects of the Theory of Value,” and one of \$500, in a competition open to all American citizens without restriction, to H. B. Vanderblue, p '15, for his essay on “Railroad Valuation.”

## CORPORATION RECORDS.

*Meeting of November 8, 1915.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipt and the same was gratefully accepted:

Securities valued at \$2597.40 additional from the estate of Caroline M. Barnard, on account of her residuary bequest.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. Joseph Lee for his gift of \$3500, to be applied as a certain salary for the year 1915-16.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$1500, for present use at the Botanical Museum.

For gifts amounting to \$1000, the final instalment on account of a certain salary for the year 1915-16.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$625, the first quarterly payment for the year 1915-16 on account of their annual gift of \$2500, to the Arboretum, in accordance with their vote of July 10, 1904.

To Mr. Felix M. Warburg for his gift of \$300, to be used for the purchase of furniture for the Division of Education.

To Prof. Edward Dyer Peters for his gift of \$250, for a scholarship in Metallurgy for the year 1916-17, either at the Harvard Mining School or at the combined mining school, as President Lowell may think best.

To the Harvard Club of Fitchburg for the gift of \$200, for the Scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To the members of the Class of 1879 for the gift of \$125, for the purchase of books for the Library of the Department of Economics.

To the trustees of the estate of Edward Whitney for the gift of \$200, to Messrs. Ginn & Company and to Mr. Edward W. Grew for their gifts of \$25 each, to Mr. F. W. Hunnewell, 2d, for his gift of \$15, and to Prof. A. C. Coolidge for his gift of \$10 toward the South End House Fellowships.

To Miss Julia Rodman for her unlimited loan of records of rainfall and temperature made by her grandfather, Samuel Rodman, and his son, Thomas R. Rodman, from 1812 to 1905.

To Mr. Henry W. Cunningham for his gift of a case for the care of the Rodman records at the Blue Hill Observatory.

The resignation of Walter Cecil Schumb as Assistant in Chemistry was

received and accepted to take effect September 1, 1915.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1915:

*Assistants:* John Bovingdon and Edward Otto Tabor, in Public Speaking; William Woodbridge Eddy, in Semitic Languages. *Research Fellow:* Sidney Powers, in Geology. *Tutor* in the Division of History, Government and Economics: Frederick May Eliot.

*Medical School: Assistants:* Bernard Raymond and Leroy Newton Fleming, in Physiology.

*Associates:* Charles Locke Scudder, in Surgery; Andrew Watson Sellards, in Tropical Medicine.

*Teaching Fellow:* James Royal Martin, in Physiology.

*Instructor:* George Burgess Magrath, in Legal Medicine.

*Dental School: Assistants:* William Wilton Anthony, Francis Chester Durant, William Gleason Jewett, Chauncey Nye Lewis, Lawrence Edward McGourty, Charles Weston Ringer and Chester Fisher Wolfe, in Operative Dentistry; Harry Yeates Nutter, in Prosthetic Dentistry; Walter Irving Ashland, in Anæsthesia.

*Fellow:* Harrison Lindsay Parker, in Dental Anatomy; *Instructors:* Carl Eaton Safford, in Operative Dentistry; George Andrew Pease, in Prosthetic Dentistry.

*Committee on General Examinations in History, Government and Economics:* Prof. George Grafton Wilson, Chairman; Assistant Prof. Roger Bigelow Merriman, Assistant Prof. Edmund Ezra Day.

*Voted* to appoint Frederick Law Olmsted, Lecturer on Landscape Architecture from Oct. 1, for the remainder of 1915-16.

The President nominated the following persons to be members of Administrative Boards for the year 1915-16, and it was voted to appoint them:

*University Extension:* James Hardy Ropes, Dean; Josiah Royce, Paul Henry Hanus, Clifford Herschel Moore, Ernest Carroll Moore, Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, George Washington Pierce, Hector James Hughes, William Bennett Munro, Arthur Fisher Whittem.

*Graduate School of Medicine:* Horace David Arnold, Dean; Edward Hickling Bradford, Algernon Coolidge, Robert Williamson Lovett, Charles Locke Scud-

der, Frederick Taylor Lord, Walter Clarke Howe, Sec.

*Dental School:* Eugene Hanes Smith, Dean; Charles Albert Brackett, George Howard Monks, William Parker Cooke, William Henry Potter, Amos Irving Hadley, Samuel Tuttle Elliott, George Henry Wright, Leroy Matthew Simpson Miner.

*Voted* to approve the appointment of Prof. W. S. Ferguson as a member of the Academic Board of Radcliffe College for 1915-16, in place of Prof. Edwin F. Gay, resigned.

*Voted* to change the title of Henry Demarest Lloyd from Instructor to Assistant in Syphilis.

*Voted* to grant the use of Sanders Theatre for an address by Prof. Kittredge on April 23, 1916, the three hundredth anniversary of the death of Shakespeare.

#### *Meeting of November 29, 1915.*

The President and Fellows of Harvard College, at a meeting called for that purpose, acting under the authority conferred by Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, chapter 243 of the Acts of 1902, hereby determines that the recipients of all degrees heretofore or hereafter granted by Harvard College, other than the recipients of the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts and Honorary Degrees, whose rights are fixed by chapter 173 of the Acts of 1866 as amended, shall be entitled to vote for Overseers to the same extent to which recipients of the degree of Bachelor of Arts may now so vote and under the same restrictions.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of securities valued at \$75,220 additional from the estate of Morrill Wyman on account of his residuary bequest to establish the Morrill Wyman Medical Research Fund, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mrs. Ezra Ripley Thayer for her gift of \$25,000, given in memory of her husband, the income of such fund to be used in payment of the salary of a Teaching Fellow at the Harvard Law School, to be known as the "Ezra Ripley Thayer Teaching Fellow."

To Mr. William Belknap for his gift of \$350, for a special scholarship in the Department of Economics for the year 1915-16.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$250, the first instalment on account of a certain salary.

To the Department of the Classics for the gift of \$200, for the Classical Library.

To Mrs. William Hooper for her gift of \$125, the second quarterly payment on account of her offer to pay a certain salary for the year 1915-16.

To the Department of Economics for the gift of \$74.81 for the purchase of books for its special reading-room.

To members of the Class of 1879 for the gift of \$50 for the purchase of books for the Library of the Department of Economics.

To the Department of English for the gift of \$40 for the purchase of books in English Literature for the College Library.

To Mr. Augustus Hemenway, Jr., for his gift of \$25 toward the South End House Fellowships.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect,

*Sept. 1, 1915:* Walter Walker Palmer, as Fellow in Medicine; *Nov. 1, 1915:* Gilbert Horrax, as Arthur Tracy Cabot Fellow in Charge of the Laboratory of Surgical Research; *Dec. 1, 1915:* Towneend William Thorndike, as Fellow in Dermatology, John Bovingdon, as Assistant in Public Speaking, Hiram Bingham, as Curator of South American History and Literature.

*Voted* to make the following appointments,

*For one year from Sept. 1, 1915:* Assistants: Thorndike Saville, in Geology, Albert Warren Stearns, in Psychiatry (Medical School); Joseph Maria Thuringer, in Histology and Embryology (Medical School).

*Associate:* David Cheever, in Surgery, (Medical School).

*Fellows:* James Lincoln Huntington, Frederick Carpenter Irving, Foster Standish Kellogg and John Baker Swift in Obstetrics (Medical School).

*Instructor:* Edward Thomas Gibson, in Psychiatry (Medical School).

*Tutor* in the Division of History, Government and Economics: Harold Hitchings Burbank.

*From Nov. 1, for the remainder of 1915-16:* Arthur Tracy Cabot Fellow in Charge of the Laboratory of Surgical Research, Samuel Clark Harvey.

*Voted* to appoint Henry Shoemaker Conard, Visiting Lecturer on Botany from Grinnell College for the second half of 1915-16.

The President reported that Maurice Caullery had been appointed and accepted as Exchange Professor from Paris for the second half of the academic year 1915-16.

*Voted* to appoint Arthur W. Carpenter, Field Director of the Central American Expedition for the year 1915-16.

*Voted* to appoint Richard F. Carroll, Secretary of the Peabody Museum from Jan. 1, 1916.

*Voted* to appoint Charles Clarke Wiloughby, Director of the Peabody Museum for five years from Dec. 1, 1915.

The President nominated John Warren as an additional member of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Medicine for the year 1915-16, and it was *Voted* to appoint him.

*Voted* to appoint William Sturgis Bigelow, John Templeman Coolidge and Robert Bacon, Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from Jan. 1, 1916.

*Voted* to confirm the appointment of Alfred Marston Tozzer as a member of the Faculty of the Peabody Museum.

*Voted* to appoint Oakes Ames, Assistant Professor of Botany for five years from Sept. 1, 1915.

*Voted* to appoint Dunham Jackson, Assistant Professor of Mathematics for five years from Sept. 1, 1916.

The election of A. Lawrence Lowell, Malcolm Donald, and N. Penrose Halowell as members of the Board of Trustees of the Harvard Union to serve until Commencement Day, 1917, and of William B. Munro and William R. Thayer to serve until Commencement

Day, 1918, having been duly certified to the Board, it was *Voted* to confirm said election.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Assistant Librarian A. C. Potter for six months from Dec. 1, 1915.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Prof. Frederick J. Turner for the academic year 1916-17, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

#### *Meeting of December 20, 1915.*

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$10, the 13th annual payment under the provisions of clause 40 of the will of Jerome Wheelock as amended by section 17 of the modifications and amendments thereof, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Miss Abby A. Bradley for her gift of \$600, to be added to the income of the William L. Bradley Fund for the Arnold Arboretum.

To the Harvard Club of Cleveland for the gift of \$250, the final payment on account of three scholarships for the year 1915-16.

To Mr. Arthur Lehman for his gift of \$225, to be added to the income of the William Hayes Fogg Fund.

To Messrs. Frederick H., Horace U., and John A. Gade for the gift of \$213.81 for the purchase of Scandinavian books for the College Library.

To Mr. George B. Leighton for his gift of \$100, to be used for defraying the expenses of Prof. Atwood's summer trip to Colorado, and \$200 for the purchase of books for the Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To the Trustees of the A. W. Blake Fund for the gift of \$100, to pay a certain salary for the year 1915-16.

To Mr. Thomas W. Lamont for his gift of \$50, toward the scholarship to be awarded to J. M. Brewer, in the Division of Education for the year 1915-16.

To Mr. Philippe B. Marcou for his gift of \$50 for the Jeremy Belknap Prize for the year 1915-16.

To Mrs. Edward F. Greene for her gift of \$25, to be used for the planting of a small tree in the College Yard.

To Mr. Grenville H. Norcross for his additional gift of \$12.30 for binding Phi Beta Kappa orations and poems for the College Library.

To the Alpha Omega Alpha Society for the gift of \$8 for the purchase of books for the Library of the Medical School.

For the additional gift of \$30 toward a certain salary for the year 1915-16.

*Voted* to make the following appointments,

*For one year from Sept. 1, 1916: Medical School:* George Richards Minot, Harry Linenthal and Harold Bowditch, Assistants in Medicine; Albert Ehrenfried and Ernest Gray, Assistants in Surgery; Robert Bayley Osgood, Instructor in Surgery; Raymond Stanton Titus, Alumni Assistant in Obstetrics; William Richard Ohler, Austin Teaching Fellow in Bacteriology.

*For the second half of 1915-16:* John Kirtland Wright, Assistant in Military Science.

*For the year 1915-16:* Francis Weld Peabody, Consulting Physician to the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital; Robert Battey Greenough, Surgeon-in-Charge of the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital; Edward Hammond Risley, Assistant Surgeon to the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital; Henry Lyman, Research Fellow in Chemistry of the Cancer Commission of Harvard Univ.

*For one year from Sept. 1, 1916:* Aristides Evangelus Phourides, Instructor in Greek and Latin.

*Voted* to appoint Roy Kenneth Hack, Instructor in Greek and Latin from Sept. 1, 1916.

*Voted* to appoint Robert Howard Lord, Assistant Professor of History for five years from Sept. 1, 1916.

*Voted* to make the following changes of titles: James Patrick O'Hare from Fellow to Assistant in Medicine, Vincent Robert Yapp from Assistant in the Library to Superintendent of Circulation.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence, for the second half of the academic year 1916-17, to Prof. Paul Henry Hanus.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence, for the second half of the academic year 1916-17, to Assistant Prof. Henry W. Holmes, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

*Voted*, on recommendation of the

Faculty of Divinity, with the approval of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, in so far as their courses are concerned, that for the academic year 1916-17 Graduate students in Newton Theological Institution and students in the Senior class who are already Bachelors of Arts, who have attained an average grade of not less than 85 per cent during the preceding year in the School may, with the approval of both faculties, register in the Harvard Divinity School, and take, without charge, a maximum of two Harvard courses as part of their year's work in Newton Theological Institution; it being understood that this agreement does not oblige an instructor to give any course which would not be given were it not for students in Newton Theological Institution.

*Voted* that, commencing with the academic year 1916-17, all fellowships and scholarships in Harvard College, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School of Business Administration, the Schools of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, and the Bussey Institution with the School of Forestry, awarded by the University on the ground of scholarship and on account of need, shall be increased by \$50 over the amount as awarded in the year 1914-15, provided the recipient is paying a tuition fee of \$200.

#### *Meeting of January 10, 1916.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

\$500 in addition to the \$1000, previously received for a certain salary for the year 1915-16.

From the estate of F. W. Putnam, \$12 for the F. W. Putnam Fund of the Peabody Museum.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the

following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. J. P. Morgan for his additional gift of \$2500 for the equipment of the Library.

To Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of \$1000 for the general uses of the University.

To Mr. Percy Lee Atherton for his gift of \$10,000, the amount bequeathed to him under clause four of the will of the late J. Arthur Beebe, "to be spent by him at his discretion for musical progress at Harvard College."

To Mr. M. Douglas Flattery for his gift of \$900 to increase the income of the Flattery Research Fund.

To Mrs. William Hooper for her gift of \$500, the first payment for 1915-16 on account of her offer of \$1000 a year for five years for the purchase of books and materials bearing on the history and development of that part of America which lies beyond the Alleghanies, and given in memory of her father, Charles Elliott Perkins.

To Mr. A. Lincoln Filene for his gift of \$250 toward a certain salary for the year 1915-16.

To Mr. Henry L. Shattuck for his annual gift of \$50 toward the general expense of undergraduate instruction in Harvard College.

To the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research for the gift of \$187.50 toward a certain salary for the year 1915-16.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$150 for a scholarship in Harvard College for the year 1915-16.

To the Harvard Club of Nebraska for the gift of \$150 for the Scholarship for 1914-15.

To Mrs. John W. Bartol for her gift of \$50 toward the cost of restoring a painting of the School of Ghirlandaio, presented to the Fogg Art Museum by Messrs. Louis Cabot, William E. C. Eustis, and Augustus Hemenway.

To Prof. Edward L. Mark for his gift of \$25 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

*Voted* that the generous offer of Mr. Henry S. Bowers to establish two prizes in the Division of Fine Arts for the present year be accepted.

The President reported the following deaths: David William Cheever, Professor of Surgery, *Emeritus*, which occurred on the 27th ult., in the 85th year of his age. James Clarke White, Professor of Dermatology, *Emeritus*, which occurred on the 5th inst., in the 83d year of his age.

The resignation of Frank Jason Smiley as Proctor and Assistant in Botany was received and accepted to take effect Jan. 1, 1916.

*Voted* to make the following appointments,

*For the year 1915-16:* Albert Abraham Shapira, Assistant in Anatomy; Weston Percival Chamberlain, Lecturer on Military Medicine (Graduate School of Medicine).

*For one year from Sept. 1, 1916,* Samuel Eliot Morison, Instructor in History.

*For the first half of 1916-17,* Wallace Clement Sabine, Exchange Professor to France.

*Voted* to change the title of Millard Burr Gulick from Assistant to Austin Teaching Fellow in Fine Arts.

*Voted* to appoint Reid Hunt a member of the Boylston Medical Committee in place of Theobald Smith, resigned.

*Voted* to grant the following leaves of absence in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880: To Prof. Kuno Francke for the academic year 1916-17; to Assistant Prof. Walter Fenno Dearborn for the first half of 1916-17.

## OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

*Stated Meeting, November 22, 1915.*

Held in University Hall, Cambridge, at 2 P.M.

The following twenty-five members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Boyden, Davis, Eliot, Endicott, Felton, Fish, Forbes, Frothingham, Gordon, Grant, Hallowell, Herrick, Higginson, Hyde, Marvin, Palmer, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wendell, Wister.

The votes of the President and Fellows of Oct. 11, 1915, electing Robert Williamson Lovett, John B. and Buckminster Brown Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, to serve from Sept. 1, 1915; James Sturgis Pray, Charles Eliot Professor of Landscape Architecture, to serve from Sept. 1, 1915, were taken from the table, and the Board *voted* to consent to these votes.



The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Oct. 25, 1915, appointing Lawrence Wills Baker, Assistant Professor of Orthodontia, for five years from Sept. 1, 1915; Arthur Norman Holcombe, Tutor in the Division of History, Government and Economics from Sept. 1, 1915; appointing the following persons to be members of the Administrative Board of the Medical School for the year 1915-16, Edward Hickling Bradford, Dean; Harold Clarence Ernst, George Gray Sears, David Linn Edsall, Reid Hunt, Robert Battey Greenough, John Lewis Bremer, Francis Winslow Palfrey, *ex officio*; and the Board *voted* to consent to these votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Nov. 8, 1915, appointing the following persons to be members of the Administrative Board of the Dental School for the year 1915-16, Eugene Hanes Smith, Dean; Charles Albert Brackett, George Howard Monks, William Parker Cooke, William Henry Potter, Amos Irving Hadley, Samuel Tuttle Elliott, George Henry Wright, Leroy Matthew Simpson Miner; appointing the following persons to be members of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Medicine for the year 1915-16, Horace David Arnold, Dean; Edward Hickling Bradford, Algernon Coolidge, Robert Williamson Lovett, Charles Locke Scudder, Frederick Taylor Lord, Walter Clarke Howe, Secretary; appointing the following persons to be members of the Administrative Board for University Extension for the year 1915-16, James Hardy Ropes, Dean; Josiah Royce, Paul Henry Hanus, Clifford Herschel Moore, Ernest Carroll Moore, Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, George Washington Pierce, Hector James Hughes, William Bennett Munro,

Arthur Fisher Whittam; and the Board *voted* to consent to these votes.

Mr. Frothingham, on behalf of the Executive Committee, communicated the following resignations from Visiting Committees: John L. Bates, from Divinity School; James Geddes, Jr., from French and other Romance Languages; Robert Treat Paine, from Economics; George N. Black, from Fogg Museum and Division of Fine Arts; Hammond V. Hayes, from Jefferson Physical Laboratory and Department of Physics.

Mr. Frothingham presented the Report of the Secretary of the Board to the Executive Committee for the academic year of 1914-15, and upon the recommendation of said Committee, it was accepted and ordered to be printed, and the Secretary was requested to notify the Chairmen of all Visiting Committees who had failed to report in writing to the Board at least once in three years, as provided by Section 29 of the Rules and By-laws of the Board.

Mr. Frothingham presented the Report of the Executive Committee on the question of a further extension of the right to vote for Overseers, unanimously recommending such extension to all holders of degrees heretofore or hereafter granted by the University, and after debate thereon, upon the motion of President Eliot, the Board *voted* unanimously to accept said Report, to assent in principle to said extension of the suffrage, and to communicate this vote to the President and Fellows, that they may take action thereon if they shall see fit; and the Secretary of the Board was instructed to give notice that the Board would act upon the question of extending the suffrage at its next Stated Meeting on Jan. 10, 1916.

*Meetings of January 10, 1916.*

A Stated Meeting and a Special Meet-

ing, convened upon application made to the Secretary in writing by the President of the Board to act upon the question of extending the right to vote for Overseers of said College, were held in University Hall, Cambridge, Jan. 10, 1916, at 2 P.M.

The following nineteen members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Messrs. Delano, Eliot, Endicott, Felton, Fish, Frothingham, Grant, Hallowell, Herrick, Lamont, Marvin, Sexton, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wendell.

The vote of the President and Fellows of Oct. 25, 1915, electing William James Cunningham, Professor of Transportation, to serve from Sept. 1, 1915, was taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented his Annual Report for the academic year of 1914-15, and the same was referred to the Executive Committee, and upon the recommendation of that Committee it was accepted by the Board, and ordered to be printed.

The President of the University, in the absence of the Treasurer, presented the Treasurer's Annual Statement of the financial affairs of the University, for the year ending June 30, 1915, and it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Nov. 29, 1915, appointing Oakes Ames, Assistant Professor of Botany for five years from Sept. 1, 1915; Dunham Jackson, Assistant Professor of Mathematics for five years from Sept. 1, 1916; John Warren, an additional member of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Medicine for the year 1915-16; William Sturgis Bigelow, John Templeman Coolidge and Robert Bacon, Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts

for one year from Jan. 1, 1916; and the Board voted to consent to these votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Dec. 20, 1915, appointing Robert Howard Lord, Assistant Professor of History for five years from Sept. 1, 1916; Roy Kenneth Hack, Instructor in Greek and Latin from Sept. 1, 1916; That on recommendation of the Faculty of Divinity, with the approval of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, in so far as their courses are concerned, for the academic year 1916-17 Graduate students in Newton Theological Institution and students in the Senior class who are already Bachelors of Arts, who have attained an average grade of not less than 85 per cent during the preceding year in the School may, with the approval of both Faculties, register in the Harvard Divinity School, and take, without charge, a maximum of two Harvard courses as part of their year's work in Newton Theological Institution; it being understood that this agreement does not oblige an instructor to give any course which would not be given were it not for students in Newton Theological Institution; and the Board voted to consent to these votes.

The President of the University communicated the following vote of the President and Fellows of November 29, 1915: The President and Fellows of Harvard College, at a meeting called for that purpose, acting under the authority conferred by Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, chapter 243 of the Acts of 1902, hereby determines that the recipients of all degrees heretofore or hereafter granted by Harvard College, other than the recipients of the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Honorary Degrees, whose rights are fixed by chapter 173 of the Acts of 1865 as amended, shall be entitled to vote for

Overseers to the same extent to which recipients of the degree of Bachelor of Arts may now so vote and under the same restrictions: and it was *voted* that this Board, acting under the authority conferred by said Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, chapter 243 of the Acts of 1902, and at this meeting called for said purpose, hereby, concurrently with said President and Fellows, determines that the recipients of all degrees heretofore or hereafter granted by Harvard College, other than the recipients of the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts and Honorary Degrees, whose rights are fixed by chapter 173 of the Acts of 1865 as amended, shall be entitled to vote for Overseers to the same extent to which recipients of the degree of Bachelor of Arts may now so vote and under the same restrictions.

Mr. Frothingham, on behalf of the Executive Committee, communicated the resignation of T. Russell Sullivan from the Committee on French and other Romance Languages and Literatures, and the following appointments: George T. Cruft and Robert W. Wood, to be members of the Committee to Visit the Jefferson Physical Laboratory and the Department of Physics; Dr. William L. Richardson to be a member of the Committee to Visit the Medical School; and the Board *voted* to approve said appointments.

The President of the University inquired if it would be the pleasure of the Board to hold a two days' session of the Board during the present academic year, and after debate thereon, upon the motion of Mr. Wendell, the Board *voted* to hold such session, and to leave the selection of the time thereof to the President of the Board and the President of the University.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

BERTHA M. BOODY, R., '99.

Radcliffe College has been made the residuary legatee of the estate of Mrs. Abigail W. Howe of Cambridge. The College has also been left, by the will of Miss Rose Hollingsworth of Boston, \$5000 to found the Polly Hollingsworth Scholarship, named for Miss Hollingsworth's mother.

Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman has given \$100 to be used for a gate or for a section of the brick wall with which it is proposed to surround the Fay House enclosure. Mrs. David P. Kimball has given 24 beautiful etchings done by Mr. George T. Plowman. The etchings were on exhibition in the living room Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 26, when Mrs. Kimball and Mr. and Mrs. Plowman came out to the Dean's tea. The following gifts have also come to the College: from the Department of English \$40 for the library; from Miss E. L. Bond, a former student, a Leitz objective No. 8, which is to be used in the Zoölogical laboratory; and, from the Class of '1915, for the Ghirlandaio Room, a Jacobean bench of oak, brought from Chester, England.

At the November meeting of the Council it was voted that any former student of Radcliffe may take a course in the gymnasium on payment of a fee of \$15. This vote confirms an informal arrangement which has been in existence for a number of years.

The College was represented in November at the inauguration of the president of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia., by E. R. Outland, graduate student '10-11, and at the exercises in celebration of the eightieth birthday of Andrew Carnegie and the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, by E. B. Demarest, Ph.D. '13; and in January at the

Second Pan-American Scientific Congress in Washington, D.C. by F. G. Davenport, '94, and M. Colcord, '95. Miss Boody attended the inauguration of the president of Meredith College, Raleigh, N.C., on Feb. 3, and brought greetings from the northern colleges for women.

A list, corresponding to the one published at Harvard University, has been prepared of those candidates for admission in 1915 who did especially well in their examinations, together with the

schools in which they received their training. In the first group are 4 admitted by the new plan and 1 admitted by the old plan; in the second group are 9 admitted by the new plan and 2 admitted by the old plan.

The list of Radcliffe scholars of the first and second groups on the basis of their work in 1914-15 is as follows: There are 14 first-group scholars and 37 second-group scholars, taken from the three upper classes of 298 members.

#### *First Group.*

1916. Florence May Ball.....Northbridge High School, Whitinsville  
 Doris Friend Halman.....High School, Brookline  
 Marguerite Veasey Johnson..Broadway High School, Seattle, Wash.  
 Mary Josephine Quigley....High School, North Brookfield  
 Eva Matthews Sanford.....St. Agnes School, Albany, N.Y.  
 Rosa Margaret Seymour  
     High School, Belmont, and Normal School, Bridgewater  
 Helen Constance White.....Girls' High School, Boston  
 1917. Jean Birdsall.....The Albany Academy for Girls, Albany, N.Y.  
 Harriet Chenery Bonney....Girls' High School, Boston  
 Helen Gertrude Kershaw....High School, Reading  
 Louise Bertha Roberts.....High School, Brookline  
 Elizabeth Maxwell Sabin....The Misses Allen's School, West Newton  
 Gladys Gifford Telfer.....Cambridge High and Latin School  
 1918. Lucretia Lowe.....Abbot Academy, Andover.

#### *Second Group.*

1916. Eunice Derby Allen.....The Berkeley School, Cambridge  
 Ruby Smith Baker.....State Normal School, Lowell  
 Katharine Eleanor Barr.....Girls' Latin School, Boston  
 Madeleine Brewer.....The Winsor School, Boston  
 Gertrude Ellen Bush.....High School, Lowell  
 Marion Edith Hedin.....Cambridge High and Latin School  
 Mary Lowe Hemenway.....The Berkeley School, Cambridge  
 Helen Kleinschmidt.....High School, Johnstown, Pa.  
 Adelaide Nichols.....The Brearley School, New York, N.Y.  
 Amy Maria Sheldon.....Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N.H.  
 Cecil Sternburg.....Girls' Latin School, Boston  
 Eleanor Mathews Stevens....High School for Girls, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1917. Frances Olivia Grant.....Girls' Latin School, Boston  
 Mary Lee.....The Winsor School, Boston  
 Margaret Miller.....Girls' Latin School, Boston

Edith Wolcott Parkman

The Winsor School, Boston, and Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Conn.

Katherine Elizabeth Read....High School, Arlington

Dorothy Elizabeth Sampson...Classical High School, Lynn

Anna Camilla Shaughnessy...South High School, Worcester

1918. Helen Marion Bailey.....High School, Swampscott

Hester Louise Bassett.....High School, Auburn, Me.

Elizabeth Brandeis.....The Winsor School, Boston

Mary Matilda Gibson.....M. Street High School, Washington, D.C.

Alice Marie Graham.....High School, East Boston

Mildred Mason Hunt.....B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall River

Hazel Miriam Jacobs.....West Roxbury High School

Beatrice Abby Keith.....High School, Peabody

Esther Cooke Lanman.....Cambridge School for Girls

Beatrice Ingrid McCobb.....High School, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

Frances Ramona Osburn.....Waynflete School, Portland, Me.

Beatrice Stanton Parker.....Cambridge High and Latin School

Alice Mary Stewart.....High School, Brookline

Elsie Elizabeth Whitney.....High School, Malden

Constance Wiener.....Cambridge High and Latin School

Louise Follette Windle.....The Winsor School, Boston

#### Unclassified

Alice Hampson.....Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

Bessie Clow Rounsfell.....Brown University, Providence, R.I.

Five half-courses not announced at the beginning of the year are offered in the second half-year: (1) English Literature from the Death of Scott to the Death of Tennyson, by Prof. Neilson; (2) The History of France to 1328, by Prof. Haskins; (3) The Religion of the Roman Empire at the Beginning of the Christian Era, by Prof. Lake; (4) An Introduction to the Psychology of Human Behavior, by Prof. Holt; (5) Photomicrography and the Technique of Microscope, by Prof. Jeffrey.

Mrs. Briggs and Miss Boody are at home in the living room every Wednesday afternoon in January, February and March, except during the mid-year examinations.

Dr. Edward H. Nichols, the head of the Harvard Unit, spoke at a mass meeting on Dec. 8. Since November 1 there have been three vocational conferences,

as follows: (1) on Secretarial Work — speakers, Miss Kimball, secretary to Bishop Lawrence, and Miss Wheeler, secretary to Dean Briggs; (2) on Salesmanship — speaker, Miss Norton, of the School of Salesmanship, and on Advertising — speaker, Miss Sullivan, of the Walton Advertising Agency; (3) on Library Work — speakers, Miss Jordan, Children's Librarian, Boston Public Library, and Miss Jones, Librarian McLean Hospital, Waverley. The average attendance has been 15.

The Craig Prize in Dramatic Composition was awarded in 1915 to Mrs. Charlotte B. Chorpensing, graduate student, '13-15, for her play, *Between the Lines*, a comedy of peaceful scenes and incidents consisting of a prologue, three acts and an epilogue. The play was produced at the Castle Square Theatre in February.

Mrs. G. H. Flebbe (Beulah Dix, '97) read her play *Moloch* on Dec. 7 to the 47 Club and the Radcliffe students. The Radcliffe Guild gave *Twelfth Night* for its scholarship fund on Nov. 26 and 27. On Dec. 6 the Cercles Français of Harvard and Radcliffe gave three plays, Brioux's *L'École des Belles-Mères*, Maeterlinck's *L'Intruse*, and Moinaux's *Les Deux Sourds*. The plays were repeated Dec. 7 in Boston, and the proceeds of both performances were given to the French Red Cross. The Radcliffe Choral Society gave two performances of Gluck's *Orpheus* Jan. 17 and 18. The singing was under the direction of Mrs. H. H. Gallison and Dr. A. T. Davison, and the opera was staged and the dances and ballets devised by Virginia Tanner Green, '05. The opera was for the benefit of the Choral Society Scholarship Fund, from which this present year three scholarships were awarded, each of \$100. The Idler Club gave *The Man of Destiny* with a cast of graduates on Jan 21, and invited to a second performance pupils in schools of Boston and the vicinity. After this performance there was tea for the visiting school girls, served in the living-room.

On Dec. 11 the annual conference of the Association of Northern College Magazines was held at Radcliffe College. Delegates from Vassar, Barnard, Mount Holyoke, Hunter, Wells, Holy Cross, and Columbia were present. For the coming year the editor of the Radcliffe Magazine was elected president of the Association.

Bernice Brown, '16, whose thesis won the Baldwin Prize of \$100 last year, talked to the Harvard class in Government 20a Jan. 12 on New Sources of City Revenue, the last chapter of her thesis.

#### ALUMNÆ.

The Radcliffe Alumne Association is publishing a Biographical Catalogue which contains complete lists with addresses of (1) the holders of the A.B. degree, together with biographical information, (2) all holders of the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees and other past graduate students, (3) past non-graduate students. The Catalogue is to be sent free to all members of the Alumne Association, and to all others who filled out the biographical cards.

The winter meeting of the Radcliffe Alumne Association was held Dec. 27. After the business meeting and a short speech from Miss Boody, there was a reception in the living-room. The Alumne voted to hold the Commencement Dinner in 1916 at the Harvard Union. At the winter meeting of the Radcliffe Union, Jan. 29, Prof. W. A. Neilson spoke on Europe in War Time.

The annual luncheon of the Radcliffe Club of New York was held Jan. 29, at Hotel McAlpin. The guests of the club were Pres. Briggs, Dean Boody, Miss Florence M. Marshall, Principal of the Manhattan Trade School, and Mrs. G. H. Flebbe (B. M. Dix, '97). In the evening members of the club attended the performance at the Neighborhood Playhouse of two plays produced under the direction of A. B. Morgan, '01.

#### Marriages.

- 1893-94. Olive Brown to Adelbert Harding, at Evanston, Ill., Dec. 18, 1915.
- 1905. Edith Helen Archibald to Harvey Church Brainerd, at West Somerville, Jan. 15, 1916.
- 1909. Anna Beatrice Cashman to Thomas Francis O'Brien, at West Quincy, Oct. 21, 1915.
- 1911. Helen Grace Carver to Hugh Lester, at Cambridge, Jan. 8, 1916.

1911. Harriet Cyrene Wedgwood to Edward Hugh Cameron, at Somerville, Oct. 2, 1915.  
 1912. Beatrice Adeline Gardner to Obert Sletten, at Cambridge, Jan. 15, 1916.

#### Deaths.

1897. Katharine Flavan Conlan, Jan. 14, 1916.  
 A.M. 1897. Mary Brigham Hill, Oct. 23, 1915.  
 1909. Alice Ackley Butler, Oct. 29, 1915.

### STUDENT LIFE.

DWIGHT HAROLD INGRAM, '16.

The election of permanent officers of the Class of 1916 during December showed a slight gain in the interest taken as compared with this event in the immediately preceding years. Considerably over half of the Senior class voted at the first balloting, and over 250 voted at the succeeding committee elections. The officers chosen are:

*First Marshal:* William John Bingham, Methuen: University Glee Club, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 (leader); president of University Musical Clubs, 1915; president of Phillips Brooks House Association; University track team, 1914, 1915, 1916 (captain); head cheer leader, 1915; captain of Freshman track and relay teams; University relay team, 1914, 1915, 1916; Freshman Glee Club; Freshman cross-country team; president of Freshman Class; vice-president of Student Council; Junior dance committee; Phoenix, S.K., Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Fox, Hasty Pudding.

*Second Marshal:* Edward William Mahan, Natick: University football team, 1913, 1914, 1915 (captain); University baseball team, 1914, 1915; captain of Freshman football team; Fresh-

man baseball and track teams; chairman of Freshman entertainment committee; president of Junior class; Student Council; Phoenix.

*Third Marshal:* Richard Norris Williams, 2d, Cambridge: captain of University tennis team, 1915, 1916; captain of Freshman tennis team; vice-president of Junior class; Student Council; president of Cosmopolitan Club, 1915; cheer leader, 1915; *Register* board; president of Deutscher Verein, 1916; Cercle Français; Phoenix, Fox, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding, Signet, Memorial Society.

*Treasurer:* Henry Ludwig Flood Kreger, Fairfield, Me.: coxswain of University crew, 1915, of Henley crew, 1914, of Freshman crew; secretary of Student Council; Phi Beta Kappa; D.U.; Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Phoenix, Hasty Pudding.

*Secretary:* Wells Blanchard, Concord: manager of University and Freshman football teams; vice-president of University Musical Clubs, 1915; leader of Freshman Mandolin Club; University Mandolin Club, 1913, 1914, 1915; secretary-treasurer of Freshman class; president of Student Council; president of *Register*; governing board of Union; chairman of Junior dance committee; Delphic, Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, D.K.E.

*Class Committee:* Henry Lamb Nash, Newton: University baseball team, 1914, 1915, 1916 (captain); captain of Freshman baseball team; cheer leader, 1915; Freshman finance committee; Student Council; Junior dance committee; D.U., Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding. — Donald Clark Watson, Milton: University football team, 1914, 1915; Freshman football team; president of Freshman Glee Club; Freshman track team; Student Council; Sophomore dinner committee; Junior

dance committee; S.K., A.D., Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding.

*Class Day Committees:* Wingate Rollins, West Roxbury, chairman: University football team, 1915; Freshman football team; University track and relay teams, 1914, 1915; Freshman track and relay teams; vice-president of Freshman class; Student Council; Junior dance committee; Speakers' Club; Owl, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding. — Wilmot Whitney, Newton: University football team, 1915; University baseball team, 1914, 1915; Freshman football, baseball, and track teams; Freshman Glee Club, Phoenix, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding. — Laurence Curtis, 2d, Boston: University football team, 1915; University hockey team, 1914, 1915, 1916; University tennis team, 1915; Freshman football, hockey, and tennis teams; *Register* board, Phi Beta Kappa; Signet, Delphic, S.K., Phoenix, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding. — Roger Thayer Twitchell, Dorchester: captain of University cross-country team; Freshman dinner committee; Student Council; chairman of Senior dormitory committee; Memorial Society; D.U., Signet, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding. — Kenneth Barnits Gilbert Parson, Providence, R.I.: University football team, 1914, 1915; University crew, 1914, 1915; Freshman crew; Fly, Iroquois, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding. — David Percy Morgan, Jr., New York: University crew, 1915, 1916 (captain); Henley crew, 1914; captain of Freshman crew; University football squad, 1914; Freshman football team, Student Council; Sophomore dinner committee; Phoenix, S.K., A.D., Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding. — Arthur Dixon, 3d, Chicago, Ill.: assistant managing editor of *Crimson*, 1915; manager of University soccer team; Sophomore and

Junior class finance committees; Freshman Banjo Club; chairman of Senior nominating committee; Dramatic Club; Speakers' Club; Signet, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding.

*Photograph Committees:* Samuel Morse Felton, Jr., Chicago, Ill.: Manager of University and Freshman crews; assistant manager of Freshman football team; secretary of *Lampoon*; secretary-treasurer of Sophomore class; *Register* board; governing board of Union; Student Council; Freshman entertainment committee; Fox, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding. — Francis Grover Cleveland O'Neill, of St. Louis, Mo.: Business manager of *Crimson*; University soccer team, 1914; *Register* board; Signet, Institute of 1770, D.K.E. — Robert Hewins Stiles, Fitchburg: president of *Crimson*; manager of University baseball team; secretary of University Banjo Club, 1915; president of Freshman Banjo Club; Freshman baseball squad; Signet, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding, Theta Delta Chi.

*Orator:* Donald Joseph Wallace, Los Angeles, Cal.: University football team, 1914, 1915; Pi Eta, Phoenix, Fox, Institute of 1770, D.K.E.

*Ivy Orator:* Evan Howell Foreman, Atlanta, Ga.: *Crimson*; assistant manager of University baseball team, 1915; Sophomore dinner committee; Junior dance committee; Speakers' Club; Memorial Society; Signet, D.U., Phoenix, Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding.

*Odier:* Kenneth Ballard Murdock, Chestnut Hill: second marshal and secretary of Phi Beta Kappa; secretary of *Advocate*; Student Council; Signet, Institute of 1770, D.K.E.

*Chorister:* Richard Mather Jopling, Marquette, Mich.: secretary of *Musical Review*; *Advocate*; Freshman Glee Club;



Musical Club; Cercle Français; Signet, Latitute of 1770, D.K.E.

*Post*: Robert Cutler, Brookline; Phi Beta Kappa; *Advocate*; Student Council; Cercle Français; Signet, Porcellian, S.K., O.K., Institute of 1770, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding.

The biggest extra-curriculum activity of the College as a whole during the present year has been the organization of a Harvard Regiment of 1102 men. The purpose of this body is to give the undergraduates elementary instruction in military theory, and to give them some drill in infantry tactics. The Regiment was formed under the direction of a committee appointed by the Student Council. At a mass meeting held in the Union shortly before Christmas, Pres. Lowell, Gen. Pew, of the Massachusetts Militia, Percy D. Haughton, '99, and W. Blanchard, '16, president of the Student Council, spoke in favor of the project. Actual work started immediately after the holidays under the direction of Capt. C. Cordier, U.S.A., who is in the recruiting service in Boston. The 1100 members were divided into eight companies, each of nearly the full United States war strength, and temporary non-commissioned officers were chosen from the undergraduates who have been to the summer camp at Plattsburg or who have served in a state militia. The "laboratory work" will require drilling one evening each week until the first of June, and the solution of a map problem sent out monthly in the correspondence course conducted by the U.S. Army. In addition, every member of the Regiment must attend one lecture a week in the courses on military science given during the second half-year by the University.

Although the presses of the *Crimson* have been installed in its new building on Plympton St. since the opening of the academic year, the editorial offices were

not moved into the new location until the day of the Yale game. The first editions published from the new offices were a 44-page issue on the morning of the football game, this being the largest undergraduate newspaper ever published, and an extra containing a play-by-play account of the Yale game, the first copy of which was off the press 50 seconds after the referee's final whistle blew. At the semi-annual elections of the *Crimson*, the first punch held in the new building, the following officers were chosen: Pres., D. H. Ingram, '16, of Chicago, Ill.; managing editor, E. A. Whitney, '17, of Augusta, Me.; editorial chairman, C. Laporte, '16, of St. Louis, Mo.; sec., G. M. Hollister, '18, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The following were elected to the board at the end of the competitions of the first half-year: J. P. Warburg, '17, of Washington, D.C.; G. B. Blaine, '17, of Taunton; W. Richmond, Jr., '18, of Little Compton, R.I.; D. W. Rich, '18, of New York, N.Y.; C. P. Vogel, '18, of Milwaukee, Wis.; F. O. Magie, Jr., '18, of Winnetka, Ill.

The *Lampoon* celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its founding with a dinner in the hall of its building on Jan. 29. W. R. Thayer, '81, a former president of the *Crimson* and editor of the *Lampoon*, was toastmaster. About 100 guests were present, and the speakers included Pres. Lowell, A. W. Longfellow, '76, Prof. Barrett Wendell, '77, Judge Robert Grant, '73, R. C. Evarts, '13, and L. P. Mansfield, '16. The new officers of the *Lampoon* are: Pres., H. Wentworth, '17, of Chicago, Ill.; Ibis, S. C. Welch, '17, of Buffalo, N.Y.; treas., H. B. Courteen, '17, of Milwaukee, Wis.; sec., F. B. Todd, '18, of Boston. Editors recently elected to the editorial board are: R. K. Leavitt, '17, of Trenton, N.J.; R. P. Rodgers, '17, of Havre de Grace, Md.; J. W. D. Seymour, '17, of New York; F.

L. Stagg, '17, of Oyster Bay, N.Y.; C. K. Stodder, '17, of Boston; J. B. Abbot, '18, of Dedham; R. W. Buel, '18, of Ridgefield, Conn.; V. W. Knauth, '18, of New York; J. Lavalle, Jr., '18, of Boston; R. E. Sherwood, '18, of New York. New business editors are: R. G. Brown, '18, of New York; C. M. Hollander, '18, of Boston; J. L. Hubbard, '18, of Providence, R.I.; F. W. Knauth, '18, of New York; F. B. Todd, '18, of Boston.

The issuing of a very inaccurate *Register* this year has led to much discussion regarding possible ways to change or improve this annual guide to student activities. The faults were in the execution, not in the planning. Hardly a single club or team appeared in the book with its officers and members correctly given. Since the Student Council took the *Register* directly under its control, all of the thought has been put on the problem of how to publish a book of the same size as in past years without losing money. There seems now to be a more fundamental issue. The University itself prints an accurate individual directory in paper binding for a small charge. In a large measure the *Register* simply repeats this, — at four times the price. The proper change in the *Register* would be to put it on a more modest scale. If it published simply the student organizations and their members, more time could be spent on correcting copy and reading proof, and the financial problems would disappear almost automatically.

The officers of the *Advocate* for 1916-17 were chosen as follows: Pres., R. N. Cram, '17, of Kennebunk, Me.; sec., W. A. Norris, '18, of Milwaukee, Wis.; treas., W. H. Meeker, '17, of New York.

R. Littell, '19, of New York, has been elected to the board of the *Monthly*.

Four have been added to the staff of the *Illustrated*: R. Coolidge, '19, of

Watertown; J. S. Dole, '18, of Melrose; S. M. Fairchild, '19, of Oneonta, N.Y.; J. H. Norweb, '18, of Elyria, O.

Most brilliant in the achievements of the University Musical Clubs during the winter has been the work of the Glee Club, coached by Dr. A. T. Davison, '06. In December it was invited to sing two choruses at the annual concert of the Cecilia Society of Boston. In January members of the Glee Club, in cooperation with the Radcliffe Choral Society, produced a complete opera, *Orpheus*, by Gluck. This project was initiated unsuccessfully last spring. The plan was revived this year, and two performances were presented in the Agassiz House theatre. A notable feature of the production was that some of the principal characters had been studying their parts for over two years. The Glee Club will compete in the third annual intercollegiate singing contest, to be held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on March 4. The other entrants are the glee clubs of Princeton, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Penn. State.

The feature of the spring activities of the combined Musical Clubs will be a two-day trip at the start of the April recess, including a concert at the annual business meeting of the Harvard Club of New York, followed by a concert at the Montclair Club, of Montclair, N.J. The schedule as far as completed to date is:

March 1. Fitchburg.  
March 9. John Knowles Paine Hall, Cambridge.  
March 22. Norwood.  
March 24. Providence, R.I.  
March 31. Lowell.  
April 14. Harvard Club of New York.  
April 15. Montclair, N.J.  
April 29. Haverhill.

B. K. Adams, '17, of Montclair, N.J., and A. A. Cameron, '17, of Westford, have been elected leaders of the University Mandolin and Banjo Clubs respectively.

The Pierian Sodality orchestra opened its season with a concert in Mechanics Hall, Worcester.

The Cercle Français produced three short pieces as its annual dramatic offering. The feminine parts in the plays were taken by members of the Radcliffe Cercle, and the profits of the production were given to the work of the French Red Cross. The cast of characters was:

*L'École des Belles-Mères.*

André	J. G. Beebe-Center, '19
M. Graindor	F. C. DeWolf, uC.
Mme. Graindor	Helen Bradley, '19
Mme. Maillet	Isabel Coolidge, '16
Fifine	Priscilla May, '17
La Servante	Ruth Babeon, '16

*L'Intruse.*

L'Aieul	N. F. Hall, 3G.
L'Oncle	J. A. Swinson, '17
Le Père	A. N. Colton, '16
Les Trois Filles	
	Doris Halman, '16, Ethel A. Keep, '16, Ruth Brunswick
La Sœur de Charité	Katherine Devine, '16
La Bonne	Ruth Mack, '18

*Les Deux Sourds.*

Damoiseau	H. Scholle, '18
Placide	W. H. Russell, '18
Boniface	R. Longyear, '18
Le Garde Champêtre	E. S. Sherman, '19
Le Jardinier	B. McNear, '19
Eglantine	Nandebel Rodgers, '16

The Dramatic Club opened its activities for the year with a public meeting in the Union which over 100 members of the University attended. Prof. G. P. Baker, '87, spoke, emphasizing the importance of the Club as a school for future actors and producers. The Club's fifteenth production was given during December, the play used being *The Perverseness of Pamela*, a comedy of life in an army post by Miss Virginia Church, a Radcliffe graduate. The women's parts in the following cast were taken by Radcliffe students:

Pamela,	Eleanor H. Jones, '17
Hugo von Muller,	R. T. Bushnell, '19
Colonel "Billy" Parkman,	W. H. Roope, '16
Carol King,	Constance Flood, '16

Major Lafayette-Rose,	J. C. Scott, 1G.
Judith Lafayette-Rose,	Christine Hayes, '18
Mrs. Jerome Asquith,	Marion Graves, '18
Donald MacPherson, First Lieutenant,	
	G. A. Collier, '18
Edward Clarke, Second Lieutenant,	
	H. B. Craig, '19
Mrs. Burton,	Hester W. Browne, '16
Ruth Burton,	Elizabeth S. Allen, '17
Colonel David Hillis,	J. W. D. Seymour, '17
Malviney,	Norma Smith, '16
An orderly	G. H. Code, '18

The officers of the Dramatic Club for next year have been elected as follows: Pres., J. W. D. Seymour, '17, of New York; vice-pres., E. P. Goodnow, '17, of Brookline; sec., W. S. Mack, Jr., '17, of New York; executive committee members: R. A. May, '18, of Groton, and H. Scholle, '18, of New York. On the basis of work done in connection with the fall production, the following were elected to membership in the Club: C. Blum, Jr., '18, of New York; H. Bridgeman, '19, of Salem; R. T. Bushnell, '19, of Andover; H. B. Craig, '19, of Boston; R. A. Cunningham, '19, of Newton; H. Dana, '18, of Roxbury; S. W. Dean, '19, of Lexington; P. K. Ellis, '18, of Cambridge; C. B. Irving, '19, of Framingham Centre; L. P. Jacobs, '17, of Laramie, Wyo.; P. F. LeFevre, '18, of Forest Glen, N.Y.; W. H. Roope, '16, of Newtonville; G. Tiffany, '19, of New York; J. E. Towne, '17, of Milwaukee, Wis.; J. R. Warren, '17, of Cambridge.

The 47 Workshop Company has had two productions this year. In November a three-act comedy, *The Rebound*, by T. P. Robinson, a former pupil under Prof. Baker, was staged, followed by *The Purple Dream*, a fantastic one-act comedy by D. L. Breed, 2L. The December production of the Workshop was *Plots and Playwrights*, by G. E. Massey, '15. The acting in both was done by an amateur stock company composed of actors and actresses from Cambridge and Boston whose services are given to the Workshop for the year.

The annual prize offered by Mr. John Craig, of the Castle Square Theatre, for the best play submitted by students of Harvard and Radcliffe, was this year awarded to Mrs. Charlotte Barrows Chorpennig, of Winona, Minn. The successful play is really a group of three one-act pieces, with a prologue and an epilogue. This play was given honorable mention in the Craig Prize competition last year, which was won by Cleaves Kinkad, with his play, *Common Clay*, now running in New York.

Of the three lower classes, the Juniors have had the best opportunity to be prominent for recent activity. The Class of 1917 continued the rule that each succeeding class sends more of its members into the Yard dormitories for the Senior year than any of its predecessors. In the first allotment, 337 Juniors were assigned rooms in the Yard, completely filling Thayer, Holworthy, Stoughton, Hollis, and the north entry of Matthews. The second allotment, to be held this spring, will probably fill up the few remaining rooms in the south entry of Matthews. The Class of 1917 held its Junior Dance in the Union on the evening of Feb. 18, the entertainment being in charge of a committee headed by W. H. Meeker, '17, of New York.

The Class of 1919 was later than its predecessor in the new dormitories in effecting its formal organization. The elections were postponed until after Christmas, apparently because of the inertia of the Student Council. The officers chosen by 1919 are: Pres., H. C. Flower, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo., captain of the Freshman football team; vice-pres., H. Coolidge, Jr., of Brookline; sec.-treas., C. F. Fuller, of New York; representative on Student Council, A. Thorndike, Jr., of Boston. The class activities, however, began early in the fall. House committees were elected to

supervise the life in the individual dormitories. A debating society was formed, which has held a series of small forums open only to members of the Class, the two most active discussions having resulted in expressions of opinion in favor of national preparedness and national prohibition. A special service was held in Appleton Chapel with the view of interesting Freshmen in the morning prayer services. The speakers on this occasion were Pres. Lowell, the Rev. W. A. Lawrence, '11, the Rev. W. G. Thayer, headmaster of St. Mark's School, and Prof. Edward C. Moore, chairman of the Board of Preachers.

The Sophomore Class is reviving an institution founded by the Class of 1916 two years ago. At its dinner on March 1, it is publishing a Blue Book, a review of the achievements of members of the Class since the appearance of the Freshman Red Book a year ago. The chief editors of the Blue Book are P. B. Boyden, of Winnetka, Ill., H. Robb, of Cleveland, O., and H. H. Silliman, of West Roxbury.

The fall elections to Phi Beta Kappa resulted as follows:

#### 1917 — Junior Eight.

M. Brandwene, of Scranton, Pa.; R. W. Chestnut, of Waynoka, Okla.; J. A. Emery, of Philadelphia, Pa.; R. M. Foster, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; W. T. Gunraj, of Berbice, British Guiana; W. M. Horton, of Arlington; C. L. Sherman, of Newport, R.I.; W. Silz, of Lakewood, O.

#### 1916 — Senior Twenty-two.

F. S. Allen, of Pelham Manor, N.Y.; H. H. Carpenter, of Jamaica Plain; J. R. Coffin, of West Medford; P. P. Cohen, of Buffalo, N.Y.; P. M. Copp, of Burlington, Ia.; L. Curtis, 2d, of Boston; E. C. Ehrensperger, of Indianapolis, Ind.; W. B. Feiga, of Worcester; W. Goettling, of

Seattle, Wash.; L. P. Hammett, of Portland, Me.; J. G. Heyburn, of Louisville, Ky.; J. E. Hoskins, of Hartford, Conn.; H. A. Larrabee, of Melrose; W. E. McCurdy, of Augusta, Ga.; W. P. McNair, of Dansville, N.Y.; H. L. Nash, of Newton; W. B. Nichols, of New York City; L. G. Richards, of Fall River; S. Sewall, of Minneapolis, Minn.; S. B. Smith, of Washington, D.C.; L. Wald, of Roxbury; J. Wooldredge, of Pasadena, Cal.

This election was followed shortly by the annual award of scholarships, which showed 63 students in the first group, and 168 in the second, a total of 231 marked for special distinction in their studies. Phi Beta Kappa has continued the scholarship service bureau which it inaugurated in 1915, and has done much to give, without charge, advice concerning studies. Under the chairmanship of K. B. Murdock, '16, of Chestnut Hill, the secretary of Phi Beta Kappa, the Bureau has maintained its own office in Weld Hall. The advisors do no direct tutoring, but show men how to study and take notes in the best way, and point out the most efficient methods of work.

Two Forums were held in the first semester, and in spite of the present wealth of material for undergraduate discussions, the attendance was poor, well under a hundred on each occasion. In November the negative secured the most votes on the question that Americans, as individuals, should openly lend moral and economic aid to the Allies. This contradiction of what is generally recognized as the current stand of undergraduates on this issue can probably be entirely explained by the fact that the pro-German enthusiasts canvassed support in advance. The second meeting was an unlimited discussion of the field of Republican presidential possibilities.

T. Roosevelt, '80, was the overwhelming favorite, scattering support being given to Justice Hughes, Gov. McCall of Massachusetts, Senator Root of New York, and Senator Borah of Idaho. The Speakers' Club, which, in conjunction with the Union, maintains the Forum, has had several prominent speakers at its weekly dinners. Among these have been the Hon. C. J. Bonaparte, '71, former Lieut.-Gov. G. D. Cushing, '85, of Massachusetts, Pres. Eliot, Prof. W. A. Neilson, of the English Department, and Prof. R. M. Johnston, of the History Department.

The Freshmen won the interclass debating championship on the subject, "Resolved, That it is for the best interests of the United States to lend economic and financial aid to the European belligerents." The winning team was composed of G. H. Brownell, of New York, M. Conley, of Boston, and J. Davis, of Pittsburg, Pa. In the semi-final round the Senior team won from the Juniors, and the Freshmen defeated the Sophomores. The victory of the 1919 team was well deserved, as they upheld opposite sides of the question in the two rounds.

Through the initiative of the *Crimson*, there is growing a substantial undergraduate sentiment in favor of the establishment of exchange professorships between Harvard and the universities of South America. The few courses which the Faculty offers on Latin-America are popular, and, with the prolonging of the war, which has deprived the best South American scholars of their former fields for visiting and research in Europe, and which has opened up easily perceived commercial opportunities, the students themselves are directly interested in the southern continent. In interviews for the *Crimson*, Prof. Oliveira Lima, who holds the chair on Latin-American af-

fairs in the University, and Dr. Julius Klein, of the History Department, maintained that the project was quite feasible, and that as there was an undergraduate desire for such an institution, the exchange should be effected at once.

The Memorial Society is planning several activities for the spring. Besides directing the annual Memorial Day exercises, the Society will place a tablet on University Hall, commemorating the 100th anniversary of its erection in 1815, and will also bring up to date the lists of all former occupants, which are posted in the rooms of the Senior dormitories.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the St. Paul's Society: Pres., J. P. Thurber, '17, of Milton; vice-pres., F. A. Hill, '2d, '18, of New Rochelle, N.Y.; sec., H. N. MacIntyre, '18, of Brighton; treas., R. H. Howe, '19, of Hyde Park; member of graduate advisory committee, R. H. Gardiner, '76.

The report of fall work carried on by Phillips Brooks House showed that a total of 350 students has been doing philanthropic work in 40 different institutions. — The Kent Club won the Ames prize competition in the Law School this year, their representatives in the final round against the Marshall Club being F. L. Daily, 3L., of Peoria, Ill., and R. Driscoll, 3L., of St. Paul, Minn. The competition for second year men has reached the fifth round, the Thayer Club, still undefeated, being well in the lead. — The Wireless Club, with a membership of 25, has set up complete apparatus on the roof of the Union. — E. H. Foreman, '16, of Atlanta, Ga., spoke at the ceremonies before the statue of John Harvard on the morning of January 26, the 308th anniversary of the founder's birth. On the evening preceding, Albert Matthews, '82, gave a talk on "Harvard Before 1750." — The

Graduate School of Business Administration awarded prizes of \$100 and \$50 respectively for theses to R. M. Roberts, 2 G.B., of Melrose Highlands, and I. C. Pratt, 2 G.B., of Roseville, Ill. — 75 delegates, representing 22 different nations, attended the ninth annual convention of the association of cosmopolitan clubs, which was held in Cambridge during the Christmas holidays under the auspices of the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club. — Dr. Scott Nearing addressed an audience of 250 students at an open meeting of the Socialist Club in November. — Students stranded in Cambridge during the Christmas vacation were entertained by Pres. and Mrs. Lowell at a reception on Christmas Eve, and at the annual Phillips Brooks House reception on the following evening. About 75 were present at each of these festivities.

#### ATHLETICS.

DWIGHT HAROLD INGRAM, '16.

#### Football.

The two final games of the 1915 football season were thoroughly successful from the undergraduate point of view. In the semi-final contest a substitute line-up had no difficulty in defeating Brown by the score of 16 to 7. The brilliant 41 to 0 victory over Yale set several records. In the first place, it was the largest margin by which Harvard ever beat Yale, lacking only 7 points of equaling the record set by Yale's 48 to 0 victory in 1884. This is also the most humiliating defeat ever suffered by Yale. The first touchdown of the 41 to 0 victory, scored by R. Harte, '17, of Philadelphia, was the first time Harvard has scored a touchdown against Yale in the Stadium. Furthermore, the present Senior Class, 1916, has seen four successive victories over both Yale and Prince-

ton. In these years Harvard has made 112 to Yale's 5 points in the four games. Captain E. W. Mahan, '16, of Natick, closed his splendid football career by scoring a touchdown in every period of the game. The contest above all else was a victory of the system which Coach Percy D. Haughton, '99, has been building up for the past 8 years. The statistics of the play follow:

*Harvard.*

Soucy, l.e.  
Gilman, l.t.  
Cowen, l. g.  
Wallace, c.  
Dadmun, r.g.  
Parson, r.t.  
Harte, r.e.  
Watson, q.b.  
Boles, l.h.b.  
Mahan, r.h.b.  
King, f.b.

*Yale.*

r.e., Allen  
r.t., Way  
r.g., Sheldon  
c., White  
l.g., Black  
l.t., Sheldon  
l.e., Higginbotham  
q.b., Van Nostrand  
r.h.b., Bingham  
l.h.b., Wilson  
f.b., Guernsey

Score — Harvard 41, Yale 0. Touchdowns — Harte, Mahan 4, King. Goals from touchdowns — Mahan 5. First downs — Harvard 11, Yale 8. Held for downs — Yale 1. Runs by fullbacks — Harvard 71 yards, Yale 4 yards. Runs by left halfbacks — Harvard 5 yards, Yale 44 yards. Runs by right halfbacks — Harvard 116 yards, Yale 50. Runs by left end — Harvard 9 yards. Runs by right end — Harvard 10 yards, Yale 3 yards. Total line runs — Harvard (54) 236 yards, Yale (49) 183 yards. Thrown for losses on line — Harvard 2 yards, Yale 6 yards. Average gain per rush — Harvard 4.4 yards, Yale 3.8 yards. Gained by forward passes — Harvard 29, Yale 31. Kick-offs run back — Harvard 64 yards, Yale 92 yards. Punts, average yards length — Harvard 40, Yale 35.6. Punts run back — Harvard 40 yards, Yale 6. Own fumbles recovered — Harvard 1, gained 3 yards; Yale 4, lost 43 yards. Opponents fumbles recovered — Harvard 2, gained 32 yards; Yale 1, no gain. Penalties — Harvard 55 yards, Yale 44 yards. Referee — N. A. Tufts, Brown. Umpire — D. Fultz, Brown. Line-man — W. N. Morfee, University of Pennsylvania. Extra Official — C. Williams, University of Pennsylvania. Time — 15-minute quarters. Substitutions — Walden for J. Sheldon, Chatfield-Taylor for Guernsey, Gates for C. Sheldon, Horween for Boles, Scovill for Bingham, Church for Higginbotham, Roberts for Chatfield-Taylor, Coolidge for Harte, Savage for Van Nostrand, Boles for Horween, Bingham for Roberts, Waite for Bingham, Harris for Wallace, Miller for White, Weatherhead for Coolidge, Baldrige for Way, Taylor for Cowen, Ames for Savage, Harte for Weatherhead, McKinlock for Boles, Higginbotham

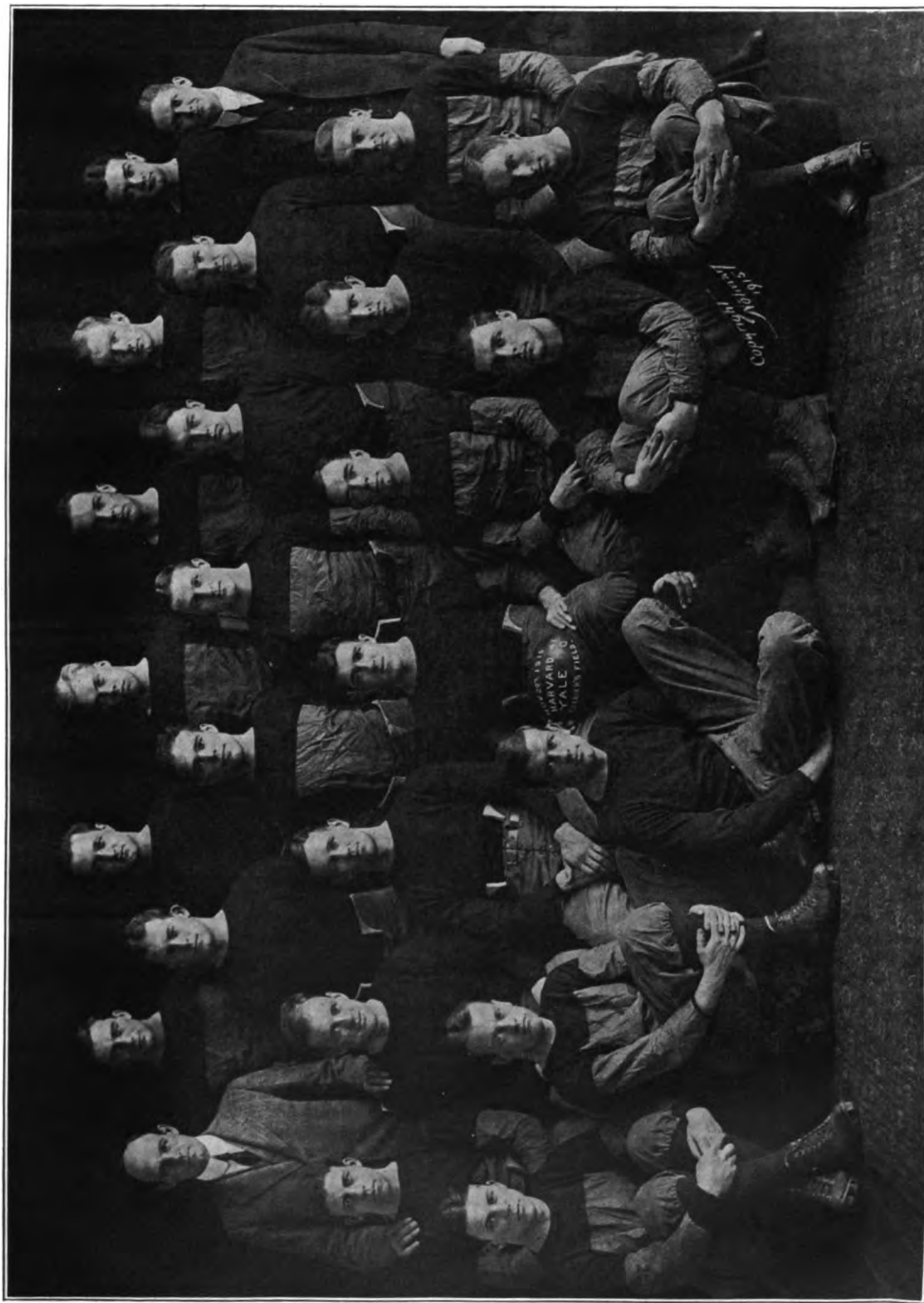
for Church, Neville for Waite, R. C. Curtis for Parson, Robinson for Watson, Rollins for King, L. Curtis for Harte, Whitney for Rollins, Doherty for Robinson, Jaques for Scovill.

For taking part in the Yale game, 11 men won their "H's" for the first time: W. J. Boles, '18, of Dorchester; L. Curtis, 2d, '16, of Boston; H. H. Dadmun, '18, of Arlington; J. A. Doherty, '16, of Dorchester; J. C. Harris, '17, of Brookline; R. Harte, '17, of Philadelphia, Pa.; R. Horween, '18, of Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Robinson, '18, of Philadelphia, Pa.; W. Rollins, '18, of West Roxbury; Moseley Taylor, '18, of Boston; W. Whitney, '16, of Newton. Hampton Robb, '18, of Cleveland, O., and F. W. Ecker, '18, of Shelter Island, N.Y., were appointed second assistant managers of the University and of the second football teams, respectively.

The football team was tendered a dinner by the Harvard Club of Boston at the Copley Plaza Hotel on Dec. 22, which 700 alumni and undergraduates attended. The speakers included Maj. H. L. Higginson, '55, Robert F. Herrick, '90, T. W. Slocum, '90, and Capt. E. W. Mahan, '16.

The captain chosen for the 1916 football team is J. A. Gilman, Jr., '17, of Honolulu, Hawaii. Gilman was regular left tackle on the team last fall, and was picked by almost all the critics, including Walter Camp, for the all-America team. He played on his Freshman team, and alternated between guard and tackle for the University in 1913. He left College last year and took a position in Washington, D.C., but returned this year. He prepared at Exeter, and played on the football team there. He is 23 years old, 6 feet 1 inch tall, and weighs 187 pounds.

With North Carolina and Virginia on the 1916 schedule, the University eleven has the prospect of meeting the two strongest teams from the south. Seven of the ten coming opponents were on the



# UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM.

*Top row:* W. Whitney, '16; H. H. Dedmon, '18; R. Harte, '17; L. Curtis, '24, '16; J. A. Doherty, '16; J. C. Harris, '17.  
*2d row:* P. D. Houghton, '99 (coach); Moseley Taylor, '18; G. A. McKinlock, '16; A. J. Weatherhead, '16; R. C. Curtis, '16; R. E. Cowen, '16; W. Blanchard, '16.  
*3d row:* R. B. C. King, '16; K. B. G. Parson, '16; J. A. Gilman, Jr., '17; E. W. Mahan, '16 (captain); D. C. Watson, '16; D. J. Wallace, '16; E. W. Soucy, '16.  
*Bottom row:* W. J. Boles, '18; W. F. Robinson, '18; C. A. Coolidge, '17; R. Horween, '18; W. Rollins, '16.





1915 schedule, and two of the others, Bates, and Tufts, appeared in the Stadium in 1914. The card in full:

Sept. 23. Colby.  
Sept. 30. Bates.  
Oct. 7. Tufts.  
Oct. 14. North Carolina.  
Oct. 21. Mass. A. C.  
Oct. 28. Cornell.  
Nov. 4. Virginia.  
Nov. 11. Princeton.  
Nov. 18. Brown.  
Nov. 25. Yale at New Haven.

#### *Freshman.*

Largely due to frequent fumbles, the 1919 football team lost to the Yale freshmen by the score of 20 to 14. While the Harvard Freshman backs had a shade on Yale, the latter's line, coupled with the powerful plunging of Merrick, the Blue fullback, was more than 1919 could hold. Like so many of the University games last fall, the tale was told by the winning team's getting the jump at the start. The summary:

#### *Harvard 1919. Yale 1919.*

Woods, Brewer, Gaston, l.e.	r.e., Comerford, Stradella
Richards, l.t.	r.t., Otis
Zach, Thorndike, l.g.	r.g., Galt
Bates, c.	c., Avery, Ross
Clark, r.g.	l.g., Zenner
Zinder, Flynn, r.t.	l.t., Kirkpatrick, Cox
Phinney, r.e.	l.e., Lynch
Felton, Fuller, q.b.	q.b., Potter, Smith
Casey, Burnham, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Winter, Sanders
Bond, Batchelder, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Carey, Eastman
Flower, Burnham, f.b.	f.b., Merrick, Bigelow

Score — Yale 1919, 20; Harvard 1919, 14.  
Touchdowns — Carey 2, Flower, Batchelder, Merrick. Goals from touchdowns — Merrick 2, Bond, Batchelder. Referee — H. Butterfield. Umpire — A. R. Dorman, of Columbia. Linesman — N. E. Davis, of Wesleyan. Extra official — H. W. Jones, of Haverford. Time — 15-minute quarters.

The record of the Freshmen for the season was:

1919, 7; Andover, 0.  
Worcester, 20; 1919, 0.  
1919, 41; Dean, 7.  
Exeter, 22; 1919, 10.  
Yale, 20; 1919, 14.

The following 18 Freshmen won their numerals for playing in the game against Yale: C. L. Batchelder, Jr., of Medford; V. N. H. Bates, of Brookline; R. Bond, of Everett; E. S. Brewer, of Milton; G. A. Brownell, of New York; S. Burnham, of Gloucester; E. L. Casey, of Natick; C. A. Clark, of Milton; W. B. Felton, of Haverford, Pa., Captain H. C. Flower, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo.; G. D. Flynn, of Fall River; C. P. Fuller, of New York; W. Gaston, of Boston; J. F. Linder, of Canton; Manager C. D. Murray, of New York; M. Phinney, of Medford; C. R. Richards, of Washington, D.C.; A. Thorndike, Jr., of Boston; G. G. Woods, of Winchester; P. Zach, of Roxbury.

#### *Second Team.*

By shutting out the Brown second team, 14 to 0, on Nov. 12, the University second team brought a most successful season to a close. In all its five games the team was not scored on. Groton, M.I.T. freshmen, Princeton seconds, being shut out, and Dean Academy held to a scoreless tie. Nineteen men were awarded the "H2nd" for faithful work in the daily practices with the first team: D. Appleton, '18, of Haverhill; R. B. Brown, '18, of Haverhill; D. Campbell, '17, of Mt. Hamilton, Cal.; L. B. Day, '17, of Brookline; F. B. Dean, '17, of Flushing, N.Y.; D. D. Dewart, '17, of Spokane, Wash.; C. F. Farrington, '16, of Cambridge; A. W. Gardner, '18, of New York; M. H. C. Gersumky, '17, of Winthrop; D. D. Greene, '16, of Cambridge; P. M. Hartley, '18, of Stockton, Mo.; N. P. Johnson, '17, of Faribault, Minn.; B. Lancaster, '18, of Worcester; Manager J. E. Lancaster, '16, of Worcester; H. W. Minot, '17, of Boston; L. A. Morgan, '17, of Potwin, Kan.; W. J. Murray, '18, of Natick; C. deRham, '18, of New York; Captain J. K. Selden, '16, of Andover.

The Freshmen won the interclass football title, defeating the Juniors in the final contest by the score of 14 to 0. — Smith Halls became the interdormitory champions by scoring a 39 to 0 victory over the Standish team.

### Hockey.

Five victories and two defeats was the successful record of the University hockey team up to the start of the Yale series. The speedy Canadian team from Queen's College narrowly defeated the University by the score of 4 to 3 in a very fast game, the most brilliant feature being the goal-tending of J. I. Wylde, '17, of Boston, who made 26 stops, many of them being from difficult angles. Harvard downed McGill University for the first time since 1911. The seven also won all of its early games against American college teams, the climax being the double defeat of Princeton at the Boston Arena and at St. Nicholas Rink, New York. Wylde again did the best work of any individual, and he was well supported on the defence by the spectacular playing of Captain J. E. P. Morgan, '17, of New York. Princeton failed to score in the series because of the superiority of Harvard's defence and because of their inability to stand up under the strain of unusually hard games. The record of the University to date:

Dec. 18. B.A.A., 3; H., 1.  
Jan. 8. Queen's, 4; H., 3.  
11. H., 2; Cornell, 0.  
15. H., 3; Princeton, 0.  
22. H., 2; Princeton, 0.  
29. H., 4; McGill, 1.  
Feb. 4. H., 6; Dartmouth, 0.  
12. H., 2; Yale, 0.

With 80 candidates at the start of the season, the 1919 team had a successful early season. The year opened with the defeat of Milton Academy by the score of 5 to 0 on Dec. 19, the contest being the formal opening of the Academy's new

rink. The Freshmen have since been handicapped by the lack of ice for practice in the Stadium or on the river, and their next several games had to be postponed or canceled.

The second hockey team won its first two games. Both victories were easy and the playing was ragged. The scores were:

Jan. 23. H. 2d, 7; Middlesex School, 2.  
Feb. 4. H. 2d, 14; Stone School, 0.

W. C. Appleton, Jr., '17, of Cohasset, was elected captain of the second team.

Several graduates have subscribed \$100 for a silver cup to be awarded the winning team in the Freshman interdormitory series. Cups have now been offered in every branch of major athletics. — Sixteen teams this winter competed in the scrub hockey games on the river.

### Track.

Interest in the winter relay season reached a record height this year, as 72 candidates tried out for the University and Freshman teams. In the Coast Artillery games on Jan. 29, a quartet composed of E. A. Teschner, '17, of Lawrence, W. Willcox, Jr., '17, of Norfolk, Va., T. R. Pennypacker, '16, of Cambridge, and Captain W. J. Bingham, '16, of Methuen, defeated the M.I.T. team by a margin of over 20 yards. At the same time the 1919 runners won their race from the Technology freshmen.

Harvard finished sixth in the intercollegiate cross-country championship over a six-mile course in Franklin Park on the morning of the Yale football game. Contrary to expectations, the University of Maine won the contest. This was the first time that any team other than Harvard or Cornell has held the title. The University finished well ahead of Yale, which stood ninth among the team to-

tals. K. E. Fuller, '16, of Cambridge, who was the only one to win his "H" in the dual race against Yale, was the first Harvard runner to finish. A. R. Bancroft, '17, of West Newton, was elected captain of the University team for the 1916 season. He was on his Freshman team, and led the Harvard team last fall in the run against Cornell, although an attack of blood poisoning kept him from starring in the Yale race.

The new field event coach, E. H. Clark, has devised a heavy canvas curtain for hammer-throwing practice in the Baseball Cage. The men stand about 15 feet from the curtain and throw as in regular outdoor work. This is the first time the University hammer-throwers have been able to keep in training during the winter.

R. H. Howe, '19, of Hyde Park, has been appointed manager, and J. Lincoln, 2d, '19, of Brookline, assistant manager of the Freshman track team.

### Crew.

Besides the annual fixtures on the schedule, the University oarsmen will meet Princeton on Lake Carnegie during the April recess. This is the first time in three years that the two crews have met. The last time was in 1913 when Princeton won a triangular regatta against Harvard and Pennsylvania in the Charles River Basin. The renewal of rowing relations with Princeton means that the system of triangular competition with Yale and Princeton now covers the fields of debating, music, and all of the major sports except track. The University will not race Annapolis this year. The crew schedules in full are:

#### University Crew.

Apr. 20. Princeton on Lake Carnegie.  
May 20. Cornell in Charles River Basin.  
June 23. Yale on Thames at New London.

#### Second University Crew.

Apr. 20. Princeton 2d on Lake Carnegie.  
May 13. American Henley on Schuylkill River at Philadelphia.  
June 22. Yale 2d on Thames at New London.

#### Freshman Crew.

May 20. Cornell 1919 in Charles River Basin.  
June 23. Yale 1919 on Thames at New London.

#### Freshman Second Crew.

May 6. Exeter at Exeter.

### Soccer.

The University association football team ended an unsuccessful season with defeats in the four final league games. In a hard, driving rain, Yale beat Harvard on the day preceding the football contest. The University had constant chances to score, and kept the ball in the Blue territory most of the game, but poor shooting held down their point total. O. G. Daly, '17, of Baltimore, Md., has been chosen captain of the team for next season, and Manager J. K. Hoyt, Jr., '17, of New York, has been elected president of the intercollegiate league. W. B. Clough, '18, of West Roxbury, won the competition for second assistant manager. The following were awarded insignia for the season's work: E. H. Bean, '17, of Melrose; R. C. Cooke, '18, of Newton Centre; O. G. Daly, '17, of Baltimore, Md.; Manager A. Dixon, 3d, '16, of Oak Park, Ill.; H. S. Freedman, '17, of Brockton; S. A. Hartwell, Jr., '17, of Louisville, Ky.; V. B. Kellett, '18, of Hopedale; D. Moffat, '16, of New York; L. G. E. Reilly, '17, of Memphis, Tenn.; T. H. Rice, '17, of Brookline; S. A. Robinson, '16, of Makaweli, Kauai, Hawaii; S. A. Smith, '18, of Arlington; R. W. Wood, Jr., '16, of East Hampton, N.Y.; Captain W. W. Weld, '16, of Chestnut Hill. The record of the final games was:

- Nov. 19. Yale, 2; H., 1.  
 24. Cornell, 1; H., 0.  
 Dec. 4. Penn., 2; H., 1.  
 5. Haverford, 2; H., 1.

The Freshman soccer split even in its final games, winning and losing two. The following were awarded numerals: J. J. Bertschmann, of New York; F. B. Bradley, of Convent, N.J.; C. J. Coulter, of Tuxedo Park, N.Y.; E. L. Florance, of Dorchester; G. L. Harris, of St. Louis, Mo.; W. C. Heppenheimer, of Jersey City, N.J.; Captain E. E. Lucas, of Sound Beach, Conn.; W. J. Margreve, of Cambridge; E. R. Mitton, of Brookline; J. S. Hyers, of Cambridge; Manager H. P. Perry, of Newton Centre; J. Preston, of Lexington; W. S. Thurber, of Milton; R. O. West, of Newton Centre; C. F. Zukoski, of Ferguson, Wis. The scores of the last four games were:

- Nov. 10. Andover, 4; 1919, 1.  
 17. 1919, 3; Middlesex, 0.  
 27. Norwegian A. C., 4; 1919, 3.  
 Dec. 4. 1919, 1; Moses Brown, 0.

### Tennis.

Fall tennis was brought to a close when R. N. Williams, 2d, '16, won the interclass title for the Seniors by defeating H. G. M. Kelleher, '18, in the final match by a score of 6-3, 4-6, 6-0. Tennis last fall brought out the record number of 142 entries in the singles tournament. This event not only proved its value by providing practice for the players, but brought forward several new men of marked ability. The chief of these was R. C. Rand, '19, who was runner-up in both the singles and doubles of the University championships, and who, together with J. Weber, of Andover, won the indoor junior doubles title of the country during the Christmas vacation.

### Swimming.

The Freshman swimming team, captained by R. E. Jackson, of Wakefield, has won half of its six contests so far this season:

- Jan. 7. 1919, 44; Rindge High, 18.  
 18. 1919, 53; Dorchester High, 9.  
 21. Huntington School, 40; 1919, 22.  
 25. Brookline High, 35; 1919, 19.  
 27. 1919, 52; Mechanic Arts High, 10.  
 29. Worcester Academy, 39; 1919, 23.

### Notes.

According to final statistics, 1623 students engaged in athletics between the opening of College and the Christmas recess. The sport calling out the greatest number was football, with 365 names. This is an increase of 19 over 1914, in spite of the fact that the Haughton cup scrub series was canceled. The total figure is subject to certain qualifications. Baseball, rowing, and lacrosse had short seasons, and many enrolled in these sports are probably included elsewhere in the list. In the case of tennis many taking part in the singles tournament also played in the doubles and interclass contests. There is probably also repetition owing to the inclusion of hockey, wrestling, swimming, fencing, and gymnastics, which properly belong to the winter season. The summary:

<i>Football.</i>		1914	1915
University,		122	150
Freshman,		126	128
Interclass,		51	87
Haughton Cup,		47	—
<i>Rowing.</i>			
University,		108	90
Freshman,		89	99
Singles,		15	—
Wherries,		13	—
<i>Track.</i>			
University,		90	148
Freshman,		88	99
<i>Tennis.</i>			
Singles,		—	142
Doubles,		—	62
Interclass,	Total	147	48

<i>Soccer.</i>		
	1914	1915
University,	46	45
Freshman,	22	24
Inter-dormitory,	42	—
<i>Baseball.</i>		
University,	29	55
Freshman,	29	—
<i>Hockey.</i>		
University,	79	60
Freshman,	72	80
<i>Gymnastics.</i>		
Class (irregular attendance),	100	100
University team,	28	30
<i>Lacrosse.</i>		
Scrub Series,	39	49
<i>Fencing.</i>		
University team,	24	26
<i>Wrestling.</i>		
University team,	18	51
<i>Swimming.</i>		
University and Freshman,	—	50
Total,	1324	1623

Harvard, Yale, Brown, M.I.T., and Springfield T.S. have formed a wrestling league which will hold a tournament in the Hemenway Gymnasium on March 4. The University team opened its season by beating Brown, 20 to 6. There have been 50 candidates for the University and Freshman squads. F. B. Todd, '18, of Boston, won the competition for second assistant manager of the wrestling team. — G. A. Percy, '18, of Arlington, a member of the hockey team, holds the strength test record for the year with a mark of 1442.4 points, against H. R. Hardwick's total of 1381 in 1915. — Although the fencing team won its first match from Bowdoin, it has since been beaten by both Pennsylvania and

Annapolis. — For the first time in 12 years Harvard lost to Yale in chess on the day before the football game. The score was 6½ to 3½. The four competitors for the intercollegiate chess title finished in the following order: Columbia, Princeton, Harvard, Yale.

The following schedules have been announced for the spring sports:

#### University Baseball.

- Apr. 10. Boston Red Sox.  
 11. Bowdoin.  
 13. Maine.  
 15. West Point at West Point.  
 17. University of Virginia at Charlottesville.  
 19. Annapolis at Annapolis.  
 20. Catholic University at Washington.  
 21. Johns Hopkins at Baltimore.  
 22. Columbia at New York.  
 25. Bates.  
 27. Colby.  
 29. Vermont.  
 May 2. Georgetown.  
 4. University of Virginia.  
 6. University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.  
 10. Brown.  
 12. Amherst.  
 17. Holy Cross.  
 20. Princeton at Princeton.  
 24. Dartmouth.  
 27. Holy Cross at Worcester.  
 30. Brown at Providence.  
 June 1. Williams.  
 3. Princeton.  
 7. Boston College.  
 10. University of Pennsylvania.  
 13. Tufts.  
 16. Princeton.  
 20. Yale at New Haven.  
 21. Yale.  
 24. Yale (in case of tie).

#### University Track.

- Apr. 29. Pennsylvania Relay Carnival at Philadelphia.  
 May 6. Dual meet with Cornell at Ithaca.  
 13. Dual meet with Yale at Cambridge.  
 26, 27. I. C. A. A. A. meet (place not yet decided).

#### Fencing.

- Mar. 10. Yale.  
 Apr. 1. I. F. A. Preliminaries.  
 14, 15. I. F. A. Finals at New York.

## THE GRADUATES.

## HARVARD CLUBS.

## LONDON.

The Harvard Club of London gave a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on Dec. 7 to the doctors and surgeons of the Second Harvard Hospital Unit, who arrived in London a few days before on their way from America to France to replace the first Harvard Hospital Unit. J. H. Seaverns, '81, president, presided at the luncheon. Both he and Lord Bryce, who was present, made speeches on the service which Harvard was giving, and the thanks due from Great Britain to America for the moral support that has been and is being given to the Allies. Lieut.-Col. Cheever replied in a speech which outlined the work done by Harvard in sending these Hospital Units. The occasion closed with the singing of "Fair Harvard" led by Col. Cheever. — The Club is still collecting money for the relief of war sufferers. The fund has proved peculiarly valuable because, as it is unrestricted, money can be given wherever the need is most pressing. The *Editor* will be glad to furnish particulars to individuals interested.

## MADISON, WIS.

Officers elected for the current year are: C. DeW. Jackson, '94, pres.; P. W. Carleton, '06, sec.-treas.; G. C. Fiske, '94, H. T. Sheldon, 1892-93, and O. J. Campbell, Jr., '03, exec. com.

## MINNESOTA.

Officers elected for the current year are: E. P. Davis, '99, pres.; E. S. Thurston, '98, vice-pres.; and S. H. E. Freund, '01, sec.-treas. (205 Great Northern R.R. Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.).

## NEW YORK CITY.

Monthly meetings of the First Training Regiment, composed of the business

men who attended the Plattsburg Camps in August and September, 1915, have been held on the first Monday of each month in the Harvard Club with an attendance at each meeting of over five hundred. Prior to each meeting a small dinner is held by the Committee on Regimental Affairs having charge of the winter's work, with the guests of the evening as the guests of the committee. At the meeting on Dec. 6, 1915, Capt. Halsted Dorey, who was the Regimental Commander at Plattsburg, delivered the lecture of the evening, and Gen. Wood spoke; and at the meeting on Jan. 3, 1916, Capt. Gordon Johnston delivered the lecture, and the speakers included Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, of the N.Y. National Guard, Lieut. Cosmo Hamilton, of the Anti-Aircraft Corps of the British Naval Air Service, Capt. Andrews, of the U.S. Cavalry, and Gen. Wood. At the meeting on Feb. 7, Capt. Dorey delivered the lecture, and the speakers included Capt. John Giffard of the British Royal Horse Artillery, and Major William I. Westervelt, of the Ordnance Department, U.S.A.

The Harvard Engineering Society has had some interesting meetings in the Club. On Oct. 29, Capt. T. M. Robins and Halsted Dorey, U.S.A., spoke on the engineering phases of the preparedness movement; at the annual dinner on Dec. 11, Gen. Wood, Hon. Frederic A. Delano, '85, Pres. Ira N. Hollis, of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and Prof. C. R. Mann, of the Carnegie Foundation, were the speakers; at a meeting on Jan. 29, Prof. J. B. Woodworth spoke on the first Shaler Memorial Expedition to South America, and at a meeting on Feb. 9, Capt. Ernest F. Robinson spoke again on the uses of engineers in warfare.

On Jan. 28, the Harvard Law School Association of New York City held its annual meeting. The officers and executive committee gave a dinner before the meeting to the guests of the evening. At the meeting James Byrne, '77, President of the Association, presided, and introduced Prof. Leon Dupriez, of the University of Louvain, Belgium, who read an address on civil service in Europe. Hon. Elihu Root, LL.D. 1907, then made an eloquent speech of welcome to Prof. Dupriez, and his compatriot, M. de Sadeleer, the Belgian Minister of State, who replied expressing gratitude for what America has done and is doing for his country. The last speaker of the evening was Prof. Roscoe Pound, of the Harvard Law School. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., William Church Osborn, LL.B. '88; vice-presidents, Victor Morawetz, LL.B. '78, Samuel H. Ordway, LL.B. '83, Augustus N. Hand, '90, LL.B. '94; treas., Charles E. Hughes, Jr., LL.B. '12; secretary, Albert L. Loomis, LL.B. '12; exec. com., Albert Stickney, '97, LL.B. '00, Philip A. Carroll, '02, LL.B. '05, Ogden L. Mills, '04, LL.B. '07, Winthrop W. Aldrich, '07, LL.B. '10, Van S. Merle-Smith, LL.B. '14.

At the monthly meeting of the Harvard Club on Dec. 10, Lieut. Cosmo Hamilton, of the Anti-Aircraft Corps of the Royal Naval Air Service, talked on the human side of the war. At the monthly meeting on Jan. 14, Dr. Richard P. Strong, Ph.B., Yale, '93; M.D., Johns Hopkins, '97; Sc.D., Yale, '15, Professor of Tropical Medicine in Harvard University, who was Director of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission to Serbia, gave an illustrated lecture on the typhus fever epidemic in Serbia, with an account of the means used to eradicate the disease. On Thursday, Jan. 20, Percy D. Haughton, '99,

and R. W. P. Brown, '98, gave a football talk with moving pictures. Before the meeting a dinner was given to Messrs. Haughton and Brown by the officers and board of managers and the friends of Messrs. Haughton and Brown, including particularly the football men. At the monthly meeting of the Club, on Feb. 8, Arthur Ruhl, '99, who had recently returned from Europe, where he has been during the great part of the war as a correspondent, spoke on his experiences, especially in eastern Europe.

The Sunday afternoon concerts began on Sunday, Jan. 9, and continued until Sunday, Feb. 27. On Jan. 9, there was a concert by the Hoffmann String Quartet of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; on Jan. 16, Francis Rogers, '91, gave a song recital in substitution for Herbert Witherspoon, who had been suddenly taken ill; on Jan. 23, David Sapirstein gave a piano recital; on Jan. 30, there was a concert by Hans Kronold, 'cello, and Lewis Williams, '00, piano; on Feb. 6, Albert Spalding gave a violin recital; on Feb. 13, there was a song recital by Lambert Murphy, '08, and Myron W. Whitney, '95; on Feb. 20, there was a concert by the Boston String Quartet of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; and on Feb. 27, a song recital by David Bispham. These mid-winter concerts have become a very popular institution.

The annual dinner of the Club was held on Thursday, Feb. 17. It was devoted to reminiscences of the history of the Club in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the first Harvard Club dinner. This first dinner was given by Frederick A. Lane, '49, subsequently President of the Club, at Delmonico's on Feb. 22, 1866. The speakers were Pres. Hill, Dr. Jared Sparks, William M. Evarts, representing Yale, George Bancroft, Dr. Bellows, Dr. Willard Parker, Joseph H. Choate, J. L. Sibley, Libra-



rian of Harvard, Rev. E. E. Hale, "and Lawrence, hero of Fort Fisher," and a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes was read. At the fiftieth anniversary dinner on Feb. 17, Amory G. Hodges, '74, presided, and the speakers were Francis R. Appleton, '75, "The Club from 1870-80," Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, "The Club from 1880-90," and Thomas W. Slocum, '90, on recent history. The music was in charge of the Chorister, Francis Rogers, '91.

*Langdon P. Marvin, '98, Sec.*

#### OMAHA.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Harvard Club of Omaha was held on Nov. 20. The following officers were elected: F. A. Brogan, '85, pres.; C. S. Elgutter, '87, vice-pres.; Alan McDonald, '12, sec.; and H. W. Yates, '01, treas.

#### PARIS, FRANCE.

The annual dinner of the Club was held on Nov. 20, about 75 members being present. Among the speakers were the Hon. W. G. Sharp, American Ambassador, Prof. C. H. Grandgent, '83, and A. P. Andrew, Ph.D. '99.

#### WASHINGTON, D.C.

The annual dinner of the Washington Harvard Club was held on the evening of Feb. 9. The following are officers for the current year: George N. Henning, '94, pres.; Samuel E. Winslow, '85, Daniel W. Shea, '86, Walter R. Tuckerman, '03, Story B. Ladd, '73, vice-presidents; John W. Davidge, '02, sec.; Pickering Dodge, '79, treas.

#### YOUNGSTOWN, O.

On Jan. 6, a preliminary meeting of Harvard men in Youngstown was held for the purpose of forming a Harvard Club. Richard Jones, Jr., '90, was chair-

man, and Henry Butler, '97, secretary. A committee consisting of J. W. Ford, A.M. '11, H. A. Butler, '97, and G. E. Dudley, '99, was appointed to draft a constitution.

#### NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

\*.\* The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

\*.\* It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

\*.\* Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

#### 1838.

James Lloyd Wellington died at his home in Swansea on Feb. 11, 1916. He was born in Templeton on Jan. 27, 1818, the son of Rev. Charles and Ann (Smith) Wellington. His early education was obtained at the New Salem Academy. In College he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He graduated from the Medical School in 1842, from 1840 to 1842 being assistant surgeon to the Seventh Massachusetts Infantry. He immediately on graduation took up the practice of his profession in Swansea, where he has remained ever since, the leading citizen of the town. Two sons and two daughters survive him, and a grandson graduated from Harvard in 1900. Dr. Wellington was the senior alumnus of both the College and the Medical School. Samuel Sewall Greeley, '44, of Chicago, now becomes the oldest living graduate of the College;

three members of the Class of 1843 in the Medical School are still living.

#### 1845.

William Henry Davison died at Pensacola, Fla., on Jan. 31, 1916. He was born in Boston on Oct. 24, 1824, the son of Andrew Cunningham and Nancy Thomas (Iverson) Davison. He went to Florida during the Civil War and became a Confederate reserve, engaged in engineering work. He was a civil engineer by profession and for many years filled the position of city engineer and county surveyor in Pensacola. Fifty years ago he married Mrs. Jeanie Cameron Dow. They had no children, but during the last years of his life Davison lived happily with his wife's grandchildren. He was a loyal Harvard man and was one of the respected citizens of Florida.

#### 1852.

Dr. David W. Cheever, acting secretary of the Class, died in Boston on Dec. 27, 1915. He took the degree of M.D. in 1858 and was given the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1894. He was Professor of Clinical Surgery from 1875 to 1882, of Surgery from 1882 to 1893, since which time he has been Professor Emeritus. From 1896 to 1908 he was an Overseer of Harvard College. Dr. Cheever was eminent in his profession, one of those who had done most in the advancement of surgical knowledge and practice in America. This phase of his work will be taken up in a special article in the next issue of the *Magazine*.

#### 1853.

The death of Prof. James Clarke White, M.D., which occurred at his residence, 259 Marlborough St., Boston, after a disability of some months'

duration, leaves ex-President Eliot as the last survivor of that long line of College officers contributed by the Class of 1853 to the building up of the University. From a class numbering 88 members, — the largest class ever graduated at that date, — and increased by the addition of two in after years through the reinstating of members who had failed from no fault of their own to complete the course (the next largest class was that of 1852, and this graduated 87 members and added one later), Harvard has drawn from '53, besides a President of forty years' standing, a Fellow, a Dean, a Librarian, two Overseers, two Instructors, three Lecturers, three Tutors, six Assistant Professors, and four full Professors. Of these four Dr. White was one, and he filled the responsible chair of Dermatology for a whole generation, pursuing all the while cognate activities connected with such lines of research, for years enough to bring the total of his service to the College up to more than forty years, during which he never gave up an exacting, general, private practice. He was the specialist in skin diseases at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and an untiring lecturer and instructor in his chosen branches. His list of professional distinctions, granted him at home and all over Europe, fills two octavo pages in the published record of his Class. He was greatly instrumental in bringing about an association of the Alumni of our Medical School, and in advancing the quality of the professional teaching to be had there, and in recognizing the obligations of the School to President Eliot through the unique process of conferring upon that all-accomplished layman the degree of *Medicinas Doctor*. Dr. White was born at Belfast, Me., July 7, 1833. His pioneer Ameri-

can ancestor was, when an infant, rescued from the siege of Londonderry in 1705, and twenty years later was brought to this country, to settle, with his immigrant household, at Londonderry, N.H. When the young subject of this notice reached Cambridge to take the fall examinations in August, 1849, then a lad of 16, and an utter stranger to the place, the people and all their ways, he was driven out in a chaise from West St., Boston, by his father, at the unearthly hour of half-past five in the morning. The examinations began at six. They occupied seven hours. His father was a busy manufacturer who believed in the boy's pluck, but knew that he was poorly fitted. Belfast was no place to fit for Harvard, but it was the best they could do. He saw in his son a strong leaning toward the natural sciences and this was the basis of his faith. He meant to back the boy up to the limit of his means. So he left him, picketed out alone for a year in Divinity Hall, — commended him to the good graces of the authorities, and did not fail to make it appear that White had behind him the sort of father who is worth everything to a beginner in a strange land. White seems to have roomed alone for a while, but the year or two following found him in the attic of Massachusetts Hall, sharing a room with a chum considerably his senior, who came out in the end the tenth scholar and chaplain of his class. White did not seem to put a high value on College rank, but was not slow to make himself known among votaries of natural history and science. His part on graduating was "Aristotle, the Naturalist," with liberty to substitute any other preferred natural history topic. The rooms of the Natural History Society

were on the ground floor of Massachusetts Hall, and from his attic room, which was the room occupied throughout his student days by President Quincy, backing on the great sundial which looks out toward the Unitarian Church across the Square, White made the rooms of the Society a habitual resort for his leisure hours. Dr. White was married in 1862 to a niece of Dr. Rufus Ellis, of the First Church in Boston. She died in 1888, leaving him with three sons. In 1913, when sixty years out of College, Dr. White printed in this *Magazine* portions of a journal kept by him in great detail throughout his undergraduate years, and this proved most attractive reading to contemporaries, as well as a valuable addition to the annals of Harvard.

1854.

JOSEPH R. WEBSTER, *Acting Sec.*,  
Lexington.

Benjamin Joy Jeffries died Nov. 21, 1915, in Boston, where he was born on March 26, 1833. He was a son of Dr. John and Ann Geyer (Amory) Jeffries. He was descended from a long line of Harvard graduates. His father, John Jeffries (Har. 1815), was a prominent physician of Boston, where he practised 57 years. His grandfather, John (Har. 1763), was also a Boston physician, and was Surgeon-General of His Majesty's forces in America. In 1785 he crossed the English Channel from England to France in a balloon, the first person to accomplish the feat. David Jeffries, the father of the elder John (Har. 1737), was for more than thirty years treasurer of the town of Boston. David's father, also named David, graduated from Harvard College in 1708, and was ranked first in his Class, the College rank of the

students being at that time based upon the prominence of their families. His father, David, son of David of Rhoad, Wiltshire, England, was the first of the family to come to America. Benjamin Joy Jeffries was fitted for College at the Boston Latin School. At Harvard he did not strive for College rank, but his genial nature gave him ready entrance to the social societies. He was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club, of the Porcellian Club, of Psi Upsilon, of the Med. Fac., president and treasurer of the Institute of 1770, and a prominent member of the Polymnia, the last named a society originated in and restricted to the Class. The following account of Jeffries's life after he left College was written by himself for the Class Report of 1894: "In September of our graduating year I decided to follow my father's and grandfather's profession, and entered the Harvard Medical School, also joining the Tremont Medical School, which was practically the summer school of Harvard. I came besides under the special tuition of my father, with whom I lived where I do now, 15 Chestnut Street, Boston. In 1857 I took my medical degree and my A.M. degree from Harvard, and immediately became a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In the winter of 1857-58 I went to Europe to continue my medical studies at Vienna. Leaving there in the spring of 1859, and after traveling as in the previous summer, came to Paris, where I studied a short time, and then went to Edinburgh, Dublin, and London. I returned home in the fall of 1859, and commenced practice with my father, following only diseases of the skin and diseases of the eye, these being what I had paid especial attention to whilst in Europe.

The social and political unrest preceding the breaking out of the slavery rebellion was no time for the advancement of medical science. Prevented from going into the field, I did, as a member of the Corps of Cadets, the work they were called on to do during the war. Being elected surgeon, after garrison duty at Fort Warren, I was almost constantly employed as Acting Assistant Surgeon by the National Government, for the examination of volunteers. At the close of the Rebellion I was Post Surgeon at Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, being finally mustered out of service when the Post was given up. I immediately resumed my special professional work, and in 1866 was chosen Surgeon of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, founded by my father in 1827, where I am still on the ophthalmic staff. I also had two other similar hospital appointments, which I held till quite recently; namely, at the Carney Hospital and the New England Hospital for Women and Children. In 1871 I gave a university course of lectures at Cambridge, on the anatomy and physiology of vision; also two other popular courses under the Boston Society of Natural History in the 'Lowell Free Courses.' For one term I was connected as university teacher with the Harvard Medical School. For one year I gave courses of lectures in my specialties at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass. I have served many years on the Council of the Boston Society of Natural History, as also my term as Vice-President, and was on the Building Committee for their present structure. When studying in Europe, I was greatly impressed with the almost universal use of the more dangerous chloroform instead of safer ether; and

I resolved, if opportunity ever offered, to endeavor to introduce the employment of the latter. This I was enabled to do at the meeting of the International Ophthalmological Congress in London, 1872. I then read a paper on the subject, and fully illustrated it by the exhibition of ether in the London hospitals, especially in ophthalmic surgery. From that time ether *versus* chloroform has fought its way as the survival of the fittest, and hence fatalities have greatly diminished. The study of the chromatic sense, apart from the sense of form, had always interested me; and as soon as Professor Holmgren, of Upsala, published in 1876 his method of detecting defects of this sense, I followed up the investigation of color-blindness, and showed the very practical bearing of the subject, incorporating my results in a book which has become the manual for examiners, and adopted by the government. By lectures, papers, and addresses I aroused public interest in the subject, and disseminated a knowledge of the dangers associated with the defect. By this means I succeeded in putting and keeping a law of control on the statute books of Massachusetts in reference to the railroads. The forms and methods of opposition which I had to contend with are but little known, and, if told, would be hardly credited. My work has, however, already induced action in other States of the Union. My endeavors at Washington for an international commission in recognition of the dangers, and the establishment of laws of control, caused action to be taken by our government in the navy, army, and merchant marine, and the incorporation of recommendations for protection, in the International Maritime Congress at Washington in 1889. Like

other investigators, I also soon found and recognised the lack of education of the *normal* color-sense, even in our industrial communities, and set to work to introduce proper primary instruction by means of an amplification of Professor Hugo Magnus's Color Chart, now adopted by the Boston Public Schools. Some hours every day for many years have been stolen from a busy professional life to carry on and help others carry on these most practical reforms *pro bono publico*. Jan. 4, 1872, I married Marian, the elder daughter of Charles Franklin and Mary Harriot Shimmin. To us were born, Charles Shimmin and Marian. My wife died Nov. 12, 1888. My son takes this year his preliminary examination at Harvard, to there represent the sixth generation of his family." The son, Charles, died of typhoid fever in his Freshman year in College. The daughter, Marian, recently married to Dr. James Howard Means, '07, has continued to live with her father since the death of Mrs. Jeffries in 1888, and "has taken the most devoted care of him in his declining years." Jeffries held the post of ophthalmic surgeon to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary till 1902, giving to the Infirmary 36 years of "devoted service." He continued private practice until three or four years ago. "He was a member of many local, national, and international ophthalmological societies and congresses, and of other medical and scientific societies." His published books and scientific papers number more than thirty. "He was much interested in local colonial history, in which his ancestry for several generations had played a conspicuous part." He was a member of the Thursday Evening and Somerset Clubs. He was

very fond of the ocean and yachting, and spent many summers at Swampscott and on the shores of Hingham Harbor, and latterly, at Marblehead. "He was greatly endeared to many of the surviving members of the medical profession and to his classmates, now reduced to five in number." Since Coolidge's death in 1907 Jeffries has been Class Secretary. In the words of the late Dr. James Clarke White, whose tribute to his friend Jeffries was his last contribution to the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, from which the above quotations have been taken, Jeffries was "an honorable, genial man." — Eugene Llewellyn White, son of James and Lydia L. White, was born at Belfast, Maine, Jan. 31, 1833. After graduation he studied law for some time in the office of Clifford and Adams, Portland, Me. He was in Iowa for a time, and then he went to California. In 1869-71 he was employed in the U.S. Revenue Department at San Francisco. Later, "his home was in San Rafael many years, where he was connected with a water company. After his wife died, he went to Port Orford (Curry County), Oregon, to be with a brother, and he died there on Jan. 29, 1914. He had no children." He was a cousin of the late James Clarke White, of the Class of 1853. — Joseph Alexander Holmes, son of Alexander and Eliza A. Holmes, was born at Kingston, June 20, 1832, and died there July 20, 1913. He was fitted for College at a school in Kingston and by a private tutor at Cambridge. After graduating he entered the Harvard Law School, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1856. He was for a time in the law office of C. W. Loring in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in November, 1857, but he never prac-

tised. In 1858 he entered the office in Boston of the Fall River and Old Colony Railroad Company, of which his father was president. "After some years he retired from business, and lived ever after on his large estate in Kingston, in which he took great pride. When he died he had been chairman of the Parish Committee of the Unitarian Church at Kingston twenty-nine years, had been its leading layman, and had taken great interest in the concerns of the church and fellowship. For a long time his large house was a center of social life for the young people of the town, in whom he always took great interest. He was a good friend to many poor or struggling people who needed a little help, and was not careful about getting his loans back. For the rest, he held no public offices, and lived a retired life. For the last fifteen years he was considerably broken in health. He never married."

1855.

E. H. ABBOT, Sec.,  
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Willard Flagg Bliss died in a hospital at Leesburg, Va., Oct. 8, 1915. His father was Oramel Bliss and his mother's maiden name was Flagg. He was born in Vermont, Nov. 29, 1829. He studied at Phillips Academy, Exeter, from 1850 to 1852, and then entered our class as Sophomore. After leaving College, Bliss taught school in Meadville, Pa., and in 1856 became an Instructor in Washington University, St. Louis, where he continued until 1858. He then visited Europe and pursued classical studies at one or more German universities, traveling in Italy and Greece. He returned to the United States in 1859, and resumed teaching in Washington University. He was for a short time a

professor in the Illinois State University, but he resigned in 1860, married Miss Lizzie Tyler, of Vermont, and took up farming in Dorchester, Ill., and later in Pana, in the same State, where he was successful and resided for many years. After the death of his wife, several years ago, he sold his farm and removed to Virginia, and thenceforth made his home with his son at Sterling, Va., where the son also is engaged in farming.

1857.

DR. F. H. BROWN, Sec.,  
15 State St., Boston.

A reception and banquet were given to R. M. Morse at the Hotel Somerset on the evening of Dec. 16, 1915, by the Boston University Law School Association. Hon. John E. Hannigan presided and introduced the speakers. Some 500 members of the legal profession were present and joined heartily in expressions of esteem and regard for the "Marvel of the Profession." Among the number were justices of the courts and other distinguished men. Many members of the bar were called on and responded with testimonials of cordial esteem for the principles which had governed the 56 years of his professional life, with the maintenance of a high standard of propriety in the court-room. He was pronounced unimpeachable in every professional and personal relation, his life constituting a record of usefulness and influence for the good which may satisfy any ambition. In giving his thanks for the reception of his friends Morse entertained the gathering with a review of his professional life, and of distinguished lawyers he had met and heard. He closed with these words: "Our profession has a great work to do and must always be the principal

constructive and conservative force not only in settling disputes and enforcing rights, but in securing to all the people the guaranties of the constitution to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, of resisting radical changes in our system of government on the one hand, and on the other of promoting every rational movement of progress." — John Davis Long was born in Buckfield, Me., Oct. 27, 1838, and died at his home in Hingham, Aug. 28, 1916. As a loyal son of the State of Maine, and of the University, as a school-teacher, as a legislator, lieutenant-governor and governor of Massachusetts, as a high-toned member of his chosen profession, as a member of Congress, Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinets of McKinley and Roosevelt, as a graceful public speaker, as a genial and lovable man to all whom he met, as a consistent Christian and a supporter of many organizations in charity and in church bodies — such was Long. In all his relations with his Class, his University, his political, national, patriotic, benevolent, church, and social friends, he was ever the same earnest, sincere, consistent Christian gentleman. His funeral at the Hingham church was, as he would have wished it, most simple, and his body was followed to the grave on foot by a large body of sincere mourners. W. R. Thayer contributed a memoir to the *Graduates' Magazine* of December. — Charles Victor Mapes was born in New York, July 4, 1836, and died at his home in the same city Jan. 23, 1916. He was the son of James Jay (LL.D. of Williams) and Sophia (Furman) Mapes. His grandfather on the paternal side, Jonas Mapes, was a major-general in command of New York State forces in and around New

York in the War of 1812. All his ancestors on this side were farmers on Long Island back to 1640, when Thomas Mapes came from England and settled at Southold, N.Y. In 1859 Mapes joined with B. M. Whitlock in the business of agricultural implements, fertilizers, etc. Since 1877 he has been vice-president and president of the Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Company and devoted himself to the investigation of the special requirements of soils, climate, etc., as well as to the distinctive habits of growth of plants, rotation of crops, and general conditions. Reports and scientific papers have been contributed by him to the department of agriculture at Washington, to the Massachusetts State Agricultural Board, to the New Jersey State Board of agriculture, and elsewhere. Mapes married, in 1863, Martha Halsted, the granddaughter of Chancellor Halsted, of New Jersey. He has had five sons. He was a member of the New York Harvard and other clubs and technical societies.

1862.

CHARLES P. WARE, Sec.,  
52 Allerton St., Brookline.

Arthur Reed was born in Boston Aug. 13, 1841, and died at the Charlesgate Hospital, Cambridge, Oct. 18, 1915. He was the Secretary of the Class, and the fourth of its members who has died since last Commencement. "His loss to the Class can hardly be exaggerated, for as Secretary he worked with characteristic earnestness, devotion, and thoroughness; until he left home for treatment in the hospital he was in almost daily touch with the surviving member of the Class Committee, and on his departure for the hospital turned over to

him the matters requiring present or future consideration. He fitted for College at the Boston Public Latin School, then under Head-Master Francis Gardner; he was graduated the first scholar in the Class of 1858, and took the first Franklin Medal. His school-mates there never questioned his right to the place he held, or the honors he received. He was a generous and beloved school-fellow, cheerful, helpful, oblivious of rank, and without a jealousy or meanness anywhere. In College he held high place in the respect and affection of the Class; he was a member of the Class Day Committee, and the Order of Exercises for Commencement, Wednesday, July 16, 1862, bears the legend, — '(5) A Disquisition: *Victor Emmanuel at Naples*. Arthur Reed.' After graduation he enlisted in the 45th Mass. Regiment, of which he was made Quartermaster Sergeant in October; he served with his regiment in North Carolina, and was mustered out in July, 1863. After some time spent in Chicago and elsewhere, he returned to Boston, and in 1868 went into the insurance business, continuing in it until the time of his death. In college, he was greatly interested in vocal music and was a member of the Harvard Glee Club; later, in 1871, he was one of the founders of the Apollo Club of Boston, a male vocal club of fifty members, of which he was the first secretary and virtually its business manager, remaining so for twenty-five years. He was also one of the founders of the Cecilia Club of Boston, a mixed vocal club of about one hundred members, of which he was also one of the managers for twenty years. In recalling Arthur Reed in his lifetime, perhaps the first impression that comes to one is of his devoted faithfulness to



any duty; his high ideal of service; his generous giving of himself to things that were worth while, and that were the essentials of living and character; his perfect simplicity; his modesty; his reasonableness. No one who ever knew him but learned from daily contact with him to respect and honor what he stood for more and more. He had an orderly mind and this showed itself in many ways. He was too natural to seem anything that he was not, and his genial presence and cheerful friendship are lasting memories to those who knew him during his entire life."

**H. M. R.** — **Charles Edward Grinnell** died in Boston on Feb. 1, 1916. He was born in Baltimore, May 7, 1841, the son of Charles Andrews and Anna Almy (Cobb) Grinnell. In College he was Class Orator. After graduation he studied theology in Yale and took his degree from the Harvard Divinity School. He was successively pastor of the First Unitarian Church in Lowell and of the Harvard Church in Charlestown. In 1874 he retired from the ministry and entered the Harvard Law School, taking the LL.B. degree in 1876. He opened an office in Boston, where he has practised law ever since. He was the author of several legal books, and was at one time editor of the *American Law Review*. He was Class Secretary from 1887 to 1914. In 1865 Grinnell married Elizabeth Tucker Washburn, who died on Jan. 26, 1909. Four sons survive him.

1863.

**C. H. DENNY, Sec.,**  
23 Central St., Boston.

**Edward Sturgis Grew**, son of Henry and Elizabeth P. (Sturgis) Grew, was born in Boston, March 10, 1842. He

died at West Manchester, Jan. 20, 1916. He prepared for College at Epes L. Dixwell's school. After graduation he began his career in the dry-goods commission business with Frothingham & Co., Boston. On July 15, 1867, he became agent in Boston for A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York City. Jan. 1, 1872, he began business for himself as a member of the dry-goods commission house of Gowing & Grew, Boston and New York; and Jan. 1, 1884, became a partner in the firm of Lawrence & Co., of which Amos A. Lawrence was the senior member. Jan. 1, 1887, he retired from this firm, after 23 years of active business life. He had been a director in the Mass. Nat. Bank of Boston, treasurer for many years of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, and had served the Boston Dispensary as a member of the board of managers and as secretary. He was married, at St. Paul's Church, Dedham, on Nov. 26, 1867, to Annie Crawford Clark, daughter of Joseph W. Clark, of Dedham. After living in Longwood for two years, they made their home in Boston, and spent their summers at West Manchester. His wife, three sons, and a daughter survive him. — **Henderson Josiah Edwards**, son of Albert and Susan Hill (Dunnell) Edwards, was born in Industry, Me., April 13, 1840. He died in Boston, Jan. 20, 1916. He fitted for College at the Boston Public Latin School. He joined the 5th Maine Volunteer Regiment, as acting adjutant, the regiment being then under the command of his uncle, M. H. Dunnell, in June, 1861, and served with them for three months, going through the first battle of Bull Run. He wrote an interesting account of his experiences in this battle which

appeared in the *Harvard Magazine* in April and May, 1862. He took his degree with his Class in 1863, and soon after received an appointment as second lieutenant in the 75th U.S.C.T., joining his regiment at Port Hudson, La. He was promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 20, 1863; and to captain April 16, 1864, commanding the color company. He was in Gen. Banks's Red River campaign, and on his return to New Orleans, was taken with fever, induced by exposure, and after seven weeks of hospital life, received an honorable discharge on the surgeon's certificate, May 26, 1864, and returned North. From September following, till January, 1865, he had charge of the High School at Yarmouth Port, reading law in his leisure moments. He then entered the law office of Henry W. Paine, of Boston, as a student; and in the following March that of Joseph Nickerson. On Jan. 1, 1866, he was admitted to the bar. He was trial justice for Middlesex County for several years, at that time residing in Watertown. He was elected to the School Board of Watertown and afterwards was secretary and chairman of the same. He represented his district (Watertown and Belmont) in the legislature of 1873. He was the author of several pamphlets and reports on *Common School Education*, and also on *Drawing and Music in the Public Schools of Massachusetts*. In 1876 he left Watertown, and lived in Brookline for a while, and afterwards in Boston, practising law, and active until the end. In fact he was taken ill on the way to his office, and, being removed to his home, 19 Allston St., Boston, died almost immediately after reaching there. He was married, Nov. 29, 1866, to Elizabeth Eaton Henley, daughter of Francis O. Henley, of

Portland, Me. His wife died July 2, 1902. They had no children.

1865.

GEORGE A. GODDARD, Sec.,  
10 Tremont St., Boston.

Frank Merrick Hollister died suddenly at his home in Buffalo, N.Y., on Jan. 22, 1916. He was born in Buffalo, Nov. 28, 1843. His school training was in the public schools of Buffalo and at the Sanborn School at Concord. After graduating from College he remained for a few years in Boston, and then returned to Buffalo where he obtained a position on the *Express*. In 1877 he joined the staff of the *Commercial* and remained an associate editor of that paper until his retirement a few years ago. He was a director of the Buffalo Historical Society, secretary of the University Club, a curator of the Buffalo Library, a trustee of the First Unitarian Church, and a member of the Saturn and Thursday Clubs. In 1872 he married Mary J. Evans, who, with a son and a daughter, survives him. The Harvard Club of Buffalo, at its meeting on Feb. 5, adopted the following minute: "In the death of Mr. Frank M. Hollister of the Class of 1865 — and our former President — this Club has lost its best loved and its oldest living member. His strength of character, uprightness, equanimity and unfailing courtesy made him always conspicuous as the finest type of Harvard man. In his cultivation, in his attitude of mind, and in his conduct, he exemplified always the ideals of Harvard. The Secretary is directed to enter upon the records of the Club this minute, in recognition of our gratitude, both for the privilege of his friendship while living and of our great regret at his death."

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, Sec.,  
70 State St., Boston.

John Leonard Norton was born in Russellville, Ky., Nov. 22, 1844, the son of John Leonard and Lucinda (Brown) Norton. Soon after graduation he went to Memphis, Tenn., and entered, as partner, the firm of Briggs & Norton, wholesale grocers and general commission agents. He lived in Memphis the rest of his life, continuing actively in business, as railroad treasurer, cotton-buyer, manufacturer of cotton batting, inventor and patentee of a machine for manufacturing the same, dealer in stocks and bonds, commercial paper, and real estate. He was also at one time an alderman of Memphis and county trustee of his county. He married at Memphis, Dec. 4, 1872, Miss Lizzie N. Elder, who died March 26, 1906. He died suddenly July 17, 1915, at his summer cottage at St. Joseph, Mich. One daughter, three sons, and several grandchildren survive him.

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, Sec.,  
70 State St., Boston.

Frederic Guion Ireland, born in New York City Sept. 7, 1846, died in that city from pneumonia, Dec. 28, 1915. His ancestry, from the North of England, settled at Hempstead, Long Island, in the 17th century. The lineage in America is Joseph, John, George, and George Ireland, father of Frederic Guion. He was educated at the Ward Schools of New York City, at private schools, and at Exeter Academy. At Harvard he was a member of the Institute of 1770; the Hasty Pudding Club, and its Poet; the Zeta Psi Society, and editor of the *Advocate* and Secretary of the Board. He wrote

the Class Song of 1868. He received the degree of LL.B., at the Columbia Law School in 1871. He practised law in New York until 1874, when he engaged in teaching until 1896, then becoming chief examiner of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of the city of New York, which position he held for twenty years, until his death. He was a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* and to other periodicals. He was president of the Schoolmaster's Association of New York in 1891-92; a member of the University Club; the Harvard Club; the Reform Club; the Century Association; and was president of the Phillips Exeter Academy Alumni, of New York, for 1897-98. He married, Sept. 1, 1880, in Wrentham, Alice M., daughter of Linus E. and Lucy Carpenter, of Foxboro. His wife survives him. His sterling character, broad culture, constancy, and vigilance enabled him to exert a commanding influence in progressive work for New York's Civil Service Commission. His abhorrence of favoritism, his gentleness but fearlessness, and his honesty and fidelity helped give to New York an assurance of high standards of public office said to have been almost unique. He was recognized in New York as the "Pretorian Guard" of its municipal civil service. His integrity was a veritable municipal asset; and he was one of the ablest civil service administrators in this country.

1869.

T. P. BEAL, Sec.,  
2d Nat. Bank, Boston.

Archibald Murray Howe died suddenly in Cambridge on Jan. 6, 1916. He had been for some time suffering from serious nervous depression. Howe was born in Northampton, May

20, 1848, the son of James M. and Harriet B. (Clarke) Howe. From 1873 to 1875 he acted as secretary to Hon. Henry L. Pierce, in Washington; in 1876 he served a term as Common Councilman in Cambridge; and was a Representative in the General Court in 1891. He lived during all his life in Cambridge, where he was much interested in local affairs. He practised his profession of law in Boston. On June 4, 1881, he married Arria Sargent. Howe's summary of himself in the last Report gives a good picture of the man: "I am engaged in the practice of the law, and always somewhat diverted from it by charities and public questions. . . . I cannot characterize my religious views; they are hopeful and based upon a very happy experience with men and women in many places in thought and life. I believe democracy of a true type is the largest basis for increasing our intelligence. I am not much of a follower of institutional tenets." Howe's funeral was in the Mt. Auburn Chapel and was conducted by Rev. S. M. Crothers, assisted by Rev. F. G. Peabody, '69. W. A. Locke, '69, was at the organ.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, Sec.,

1290 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

The Class will celebrate its 46th anniversary with a dinner at the University Club, Boston, on Wednesday, June 21, the night before Commencement, and the Secretary will gladly procure tickets for any classmates who wish to attend the Harvard-Yale baseball game in the afternoon of that day. — Treby Johnson died Nov. 14, 1915, at his home in Augusta, Me., from a stroke of apoplexy following ptomaine poisoning. He was born in Augusta, Jan. 18, 1850, and was fitted for Col-

lege in the Augusta public schools. He was at the Harvard Law School in 1873 and 1874 and was admitted to the bar in Augusta in 1875. He served as official stenographer to the Secretary of State in Washington, D.C., from August, 1876, to May, 1879, when he was elected cashier of the Cobbossee Nat. Bank at Gardiner, Me. He resigned this position in October, 1881, to become cashier of the Granite Nat. Bank in Augusta, and was elected president in March, 1907; he held this office until his death. He was a member of the Augusta City Council for six years, a Representative in the legislature for two years, and Mayor of Augusta in 1909. He was married July 29, 1880, to Annie L. Barbour, of Lewiston, Me., who, with seven children, survives him. — Francis Ogden Lyman died suddenly from pneumonia on Dec. 16, 1915, at Micco, Fla., where he had gone for a few weeks' rest. He was born at Hilo, Hawaii, Aug. 6, 1846, and was fitted for College at Exeter, N.H. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1874 and has since followed the practice of law in Chicago. While in College he was stroke oar in his Class crew, Freshman year, of the Varsity crew the next two years, and was a member of the four-oared crew that rowed at Oxford, Eng., in 1869. He was married Dec. 27, 1876, to Ruth Charlotte, daughter of Richard H. Dana, and she died in 1903, leaving two children, Charlotte Dana Lyman and Richard Dana Lyman, '09.

1874.

C. S. PENHALLOW, Sec.,  
803 Sears Bldg., Boston.

Frank Eldridge Randall was born June 22, 1851, in the town of DeRuyter, Madison Co., N.Y., the son of

Paul King and Harriet Louise (Eldridge) Randall. In 1856 his family moved to Boston, where for many years his father represented the Michigan Southern Railroad, as freight agent. Randall entered the Latin School in 1864, where he prepared for College under the famous Dr. Gardiner: and graduated with a medal. In 1870, he entered the Freshman class of Harvard College, and in this year won a Lee prize for reading. He took an active interest in football and was a member of the Everett Athenæum, Christian Brethren, and Pi Eta Society, and one of the organizers and the secretary of the College Telegraph Society, which established a circuit of the College Yard. At this time a Boston physician, who made a specialty of collecting vital statistics, pronounced him an almost perfectly proportioned specimen of physical manhood. After graduation he taught history in the Latin School in Boston for three years, and then attended the Columbia Law School, taking his degree of LL.B. in May, 1879. He was admitted to the New York Bar, May 29, 1879, and began the practice of the law in that city with offices at 45 Wall St. While practising law he was connected with several business enterprises. He organized and became the president of the Empire Coal and Coke Co.; in 1898 he became the secretary and treasurer of the Western Gas and Fuel Co.; later he became interested in a construction company organized to build the Washington County Railroad in the eastern part of Maine, and on the completion of that road in January, 1899, he became the vice-president and treasurer. He was also an officer and director in several other corporations, one of the trustees of the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville,

Conn., and a member of the University Club of New York. He lived for many years at Lakeville, Conn., and here, on Apr. 29, 1891, he was married to Gertrude Meredith (Holley) Olmstead. Their only child, a son, Paul K. Randall, '14, was born on April 12, 1892. The family moved from Lakeville to New York City, where they lived for a while on Park Avenue: and later settled at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. About six years ago his health began to fail and he died at his home in Irvington on Sept. 15, 1915. — Frederick Swift was born in New Bedford, Dec. 12, 1852, the son of William Cole Nye and Eliza Nye (Perry) Swift. After graduation he was connected for fifteen years with the whaling business in New Bedford, and then, as well as later, in the electric lighting business in that city. For two years he lived in New York, interested in electric railway construction and in mining, and for several years in Chicago with the Illinois Car and Equipment Co., and as head of the firm of Frederick Swift & Co., dealers in railroad supplies. During the last years of his life he resumed his residence in New Bedford. He was the New England agent of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and of the Standard Steel Works of Philadelphia, and was also a deputy collector of internal revenue. On July 8, 1876, he married Sarah Rodman Rotch, who, with three sons, all Harvard graduates, survives him. Swift died in New Bedford on Dec. 16, 1915. — Horace Greeley McGrew died in Berkeley, Cal., on Dec. 8, 1915, after an illness of about a year. He was born in Washington Township, Ind., April 20, 1851. After graduation he taught in the public schools of Indiana, and at Buchtel College, Akron, O., and from 1878-80, attended the Harvard Di-

vinity School. For five years he was Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, and for five years Boston agent of the University Publishing Co., of New York. He took the degree of A.M. at the University of California in 1900, and from that time was, for twelve years, librarian and instructor in the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry. To the time of his death he was Secretary of the Scottish Rites Body of Free Masons in Oakland, Cal. On June 25, 1874, he married La Delia Chapman, who, with a son and two daughters, survives him. He was the father of the Class Baby, who, in turn, was the father of the Class Baby of 1897.

1875.

JUDGE W. A. REED, *Sec.*,  
Brockton.

J. W. Fewkes, in January, 1916, discovered in Mesa Verde National Park, New Mexico, the most striking prehistoric mound ruin yet unearthed in America, which has been named the "Sun Temple."

1877.

J. F. TYLER, *Sec.*,  
73 Tremont St., Boston.

Frank H. Taylor, who has spent some years in London as general manager and a director of Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., has returned to this country and is now president of the S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Philadelphia. His New York address is 44 E. 82d St. — Harry Canaday Carney was born in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 12, 1857, and died in Great Falls, Mont., Dec. 12, 1915. He was the third of five sons of Thomas and Rebecca Ann (Canaday) Carney, and at the time of his birth his father was a merchant in Cincinnati. In 1860 the family moved

to Leavenworth, Kan., where his father conducted a wholesale grocery business and became Governor of Kansas 1863-64, Mayor of Leavenworth 1865-66, and was always a prominent figure in the affairs of the State. Both of our classmate's grandfathers fought in the Revolution. In his earlier years he was taught by his mother and after that attended a private school and the public schools of Leavenworth, from which he graduated in 1873 — as he says in his Class Life — "the leader of a class of two." Immediately after graduating at the Leavenworth High School he began preparing himself for College and, studying alone, without an instructor, he entered College with us in 1873 at the age of 16. His eldest brother, E. L. Carney, was in the Class of 1875, and during our Freshman and Sophomore years the brothers roomed together in 42 Weld. In his Junior year he roomed alone for some months, but the Hollis fire having turned Strobel out into the cold, Carney took him in for the rest of the year. He was suspended for two months in the beginning of the Senior year for absences from prayers and recitations and remained away until January. He roomed for two months with E. L. Morse, in College House, and then moved to 54 Weld. He was a member of the Signet. After graduating he was in business for a time and then studied law. Subsequently he entered the Government employ and taught school in 1878 in the Officers' School at Fort Leavenworth. He was for four months in Colorado as topographer for a survey corps for the D. & R. G. R.R. He then entered the Golden State School of Mines, where he taught mathematics and practised chemistry and assaying. For some

years he was engaged in mining and its kindred branches and assayed for several smelters in Montana. In 1899-1901 he was manager of a mining company in Idaho. In the summer of 1901 he was connected for four months with the Trinity Mining Co. of California. He made a trip to the Hawaiian Islands in 1890 and two trips to Tahiti in 1894 and 1896. In 1902 he went to Great Falls as chemist to the Boston and Montana Smelter and was for six years chief chemist of that institution and for a time was engaged in special chemical investigation. In August, 1914, he resigned his position at the smelter and since that time has been out of health and unable to continue any active employment. His body was cremated at Riverside Cemetery at Great Falls and the ashes were placed in the family lot at Mt. Muncie in Leavenworth, Kan. He was unmarried. — Anselm Helm Jayne was born near Jackson, Miss., Sept. 12, 1856, and died in Houston, Tex., Aug. 26, 1915. On his father's side he was of French descent, the name having been formerly De Jeane, and the name of the family can be traced, it is said, as far back as the Crusaders. Jayne's paternal ancestors crossed to England with William the Conqueror. His father was William McAfee Jayne, and he was a planter and afterwards a school teacher near Jackson. He was a slaveholder and an officer in the Confederate army. Jayne's paternal grandfather went to Mississippi in pioneer days from Long Island, N.Y. Jayne's mother was Julia Kennon Jayne and was descended from the Lewises and Kennons of Virginia. There is still standing in Petersburg, Va., a house which was formerly the home of Sir Richard Kennon in the 17th century. Our classmate was edu-

cated in the schools of Brandon, Miss., which were well known for their thoroughness, and, at the age of 15, he went to the University of Mississippi for two years. He then won in competitive examination the choice of the West Point and Annapolis cadetships and chose the latter. In about six months, however, he concluded to enter Harvard College and entered with us in 1873. After graduation, he taught for two years in the High School at Columbus, O., and subsequently spent a year at Jackson, Miss., as principal in College Green Public School. From 1880 to 1882 he was tutor in the University of Mississippi High School at Oxford; from 1882 to 1883, he had a private school at Jackson, and from 1883 to 1884, he was Professor of Mathematics in the State Agricultural and Mechanical High School at Oxford. In 1885 he was teaching at Stoneville, Miss. From 1886 to 1898 he practised law at Jackson, Miss., and then removed to Houston, Tex., where he was practising law up to the time of his death. In 1894 he formed a law partnership with Hon. Robert Lowry, who was Governor of Mississippi from 1882 to 1890. He was known by his associates as probably the best informed man on the law of real estate in Mississippi. He was married, Feb. 3, 1894, to Mrs. Evelyn Summers Turner, born Evelyn Summers, of Raymond, Miss., who, with a daughter, Margaret Evelyn, born July 23, 1895, survives him. He is said to have shown in all his practice evidences of unusual intellect and a wonderful capacity for work. He was unswerving in all matters of principle and steadfast in action. He had been ailing for many months and his friends had pleaded with him to cease working and give himself proper care and

treatment, but up to within a few days of his death he had declined. The day before his death his friends prevailed upon him to go to a local sanitarium, but it proved to be too late. The remains were taken to his old home in Brandon, Miss., where the funeral took place at the Methodist Church.

1878.

HENRY WHEELER, *Sec.*,

511 Sears Bldg., Boston.

Frederic de Billier has been transferred from Rome to the American Legation at Lima, Peru. — Edmund Crawford Spinney, who was connected with the Class for a part of the Senior year, died in Chicago Dec. 30, 1915, after a brief illness. He was born at Wilmot, Nova Scotia, March 27, 1845, and graduated at Acadia University. He had been pastor of the First Baptist Church in Burlington, Ia., and president of the Burlington College. He was also at one time secretary and manager of the Home Savings & Trust Co. of Des Moines. He afterwards moved to Chicago, where for some time he was president of the Bankers' Union and the Union Life Ins. Co., and a director in the Hebrew School. He was superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church of Chicago for four years, and was deeply interested in the Raymond Mission maintained by that church in the stock yards district, where he took charge of the Sunday evening services and contributed largely and generously to its support. He had received the degree of D.D. from the Central University of Iowa. A busy man, he yet found time to do some literary work. In 1872 he married Josephine S. Chase at Charlestown, who, with two daughters, survives him.

1879.

REV. EDWARD HALE, *Sec.*,  
5 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill,

G. D. Ayers was appointed last fall one of the commissioners from Idaho to the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. — E. C. Felton has succeeded F. J. Swayze as chairman of the committee of the Overseers to visit the department of Political Economy. A number of the Class have joined recently in contributing \$175 to renew the working collection of books on Economics which the Class has maintained for the Department for more than twenty-five years. — Woodward Hudson was appointed Jan. 1 vice-president and general counsel of the Boston & Maine R.R. At the same time he resigned as counsel for the Boston & Albany R.R., New York Central R.R. lessee. His Boston address is now 19 North Station. — Mahlon Hutchinson is president of the Mortgage and Securities Co., Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md. — F. W. Taussig read a paper on the "Maintenance of Fixed Retail Prices" at the December meeting of the American Economic Association. — B. Rand lectured at the Harvard Club of Boston Nov. 3 on "England in War-Time." — F. J. Swayze has been elected president of the Alumni Association for the year 1915-16. — Francis Coffin Martin died at his home in Roxbury, Dec. 3, 1915, after a long illness borne with quiet courage and great patience. He was born at Roxbury, in the house in which he died, March 22, 1858, the son of Henry Austin and Frances Coffin (Crosby) Martin. His father, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School in 1845, was well known as the surgeon who first introduced animal vaccine into this country for vaccination.



Martin prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875. After his graduation he studied for three years at the Harvard Medical School, and then spent a year in New York at the New York Polyclinic and in hospitals and dispensary work, receiving the degree of M.D. from Harvard in 1883. In the fall of 1883 he began practice in Roxbury as a physician and surgeon. His specialty, however, was the production of pure animal vaccine virus for general vaccination, and for a long time he supplied the United States Government besides many of the largest cities and the medical profession generally. Directly descended through his mother from Josiah Crosby, who commanded a company of Reed's Regiment at Bunker Hill, and through his father from James Agnew, who commanded the British Grenadiers at Boston, his interest in Colonial and Revolutionary history was keen, and he was an active member of a number of historical associations as well as of various medical societies. He was for many years secretary of the Order of Cincinnati and had been president of the N.H. Society of the Order. He was married at Gilmanton, N.H., Jan. 25, 1893, to Harriet Bell Cogswell, daughter of James W. Cogswell. She survives him, with a son and a daughter.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec.,  
14 Beacon St., Boston.

C. G. Washburn has given \$50,000 to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. This gift assures the continuance for five years after 1917 of an annual contribution from the State of \$50,000, which was conditioned on the

Institute raising \$350,000 by private subscriptions before that date.

1881.

REV. JOHN W. SUTER, Sec.,  
Hotel Puritan, Boston.

The Class held its usual midwinter dinner at the Harvard Club, Friday, Feb. 11. The date was selected as one which ought to make it possible for men at a distance to come to the dinner, being not only the end of the week, but the eve of a holiday. The Class's 35th anniversary will come next June, and preliminary announcement has been sent to the Class in regard to the proposed celebration.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.,  
89 State St., Boston.

The two regular social gatherings of the Class, the dinner at the Harvard Club in New York in Dec. and the lunch at the Harvard Club in Boston, Jan. 29, were well attended and enjoyable. — Baird is again a U.S. Referee in Bankruptcy for Brown County, Ohio. — Bancroft has retired from his position as chemist at the Arnold Print Works at North Adams and is living in Newton in winter and at his seaside farm at Georgetown, Me., in summer. — Cabot, who is president of the Aero Club of New England, is taking a keen interest in aviation as applied to preparedness. — Fuller is now connected with the *Public Ledger* in Philadelphia. — Hubbard is again passing the winter in New York and working hard in modeling and sculpture. — Kent's son-in-law, Umberto Olivieri, is a captain in the Italian army and is fighting in the Trentino. — Oxnard is interested in the large sugar refinery that is being established at Savannah, Ga. — Rushmore has

removed from Ware to Berkeley, Cal., where he has real estate interests, and expects to make his permanent home. — Luce is now living in Waltham. — The Class has lost two of its temporary members. Hulburd Dunlevy died at his home in Chicago Jan. 5, 1916. He was with our Class for the Freshman year only, but later returned to Cambridge and became a regular member of the Class of 1884. An account of his life is given in the '84 notes. — Edward Freeman Welles was killed by armed robbers, Aug. 13, 1915, on a train just south of Vera Cruz, in Mexico. He was born April 11, 1860, in Marietta, O., where his father was a prosperous merchant, and he fitted for College at Phillips Exeter Academy, but returned home and entered Marietta College, where he graduated with honors in 1881. He then came to Harvard and passed the Senior year with our Class. He was for several years in business with his father in Ohio, but in 1888, because of poor health, removed to Denver, Col., and became interested in mining. About twenty years ago he began working producing mines in the States of San Luis Potosi and Guanajuato, Mexico, and was interested in the erection of a smelter, and since then has spent most of his time in Mexico and was apparently successful in his undertakings. A few years ago he became interested, in addition, in sugar plantations in the southern part of the country, and it was while on his way thither from Vera Cruz, with money for the payroll, that he was murdered and his body never recovered. He was twice married, first, at Chillicothe, O., Jan. 4, 1887, to Hattie A. Woodrow, a first cousin of Woodrow Wilson, and, second, to Maria T. De Miller at Mexico

City, Dec. 3, 1913. He had a daughter and a son by his first wife and a daughter by his second.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*,

2 Joy St., Boston.

Forty-two men assembled at our Class Lunch on Jan. 8. H. M. Lloyd came on to call attention to the fact that we had an engagement to dine with the New York brethren at their Harvard Club, on Feb. 12, and this reminder was enthusiastically received. A. W. Pollard had much of interest to tell regarding his recent travels in Japan, and particularly his visit to Kikkawa. Horace Binney spoke of his enjoyment in these reunions, having been absent for so many years, and suggested that they be held oftener during the winter. It was voted to send a wedding gift to C. M. Belshaw, not only as a token of friendly remembrance, but also as a slight mark of appreciation for his constant and generous hospitality to Classmates and Harvard men generally, on their visits to the Pacific Coast. Codman, S. Coolidge, Dorr, and other songsters, prolonged the pleasure of the afternoon until a late hour. — J. R. Coolidge was one of four members appointed by the Governor, to represent Massachusetts at the Congress of the National Security League, at Washington, D.C., Jan. 20-24. — C. P. Curtis has been elected President of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, of Boston. — Joseph Lee's recent book is the subject of a two-page review in the *Survey* for Nov. 13, in the course of which occurs the following: "The book which Joseph Lee has given us is a book on the making of a life, though he calls it 'Play in Education.' A book — strong, deep, rich in human

experience, with a vein of humor running through it, readable — a book you cannot read without thinking, which can be placed in the hands of those who are willing to think on fundamental questions. Those who have a different philosophy of life, can here pause and face again the eternal question as to what is true and what makes for progress." — **Chokichi Kikkawa** died at Tokyo, Japan, on Dec. 31. The son of Tsunemasa and Nomura Kikkawa, he was born at Iwakuni, Japan, Dec. 24, 1860, and was one of the first Japanese to receive a higher education in America. Coming to this country in 1875, he entered the Rice Grammar School in Boston, by the permission of the Mayor, and later became a student at the Chauncy Hall School, where he graduated in the Class with John Chandler, A. G. Weeks and W. C. Winslow. While at Harvard he was a member of the Everett Athenæum and Secretary of the Signet, and his bright, interesting personality and courteous manners made him a general favorite. He graduated No. 47 in the Class, ranking among those to whom Dissertations were assigned, and received Honorable Mention in English Composition. After leaving College he spent a year in study at Heidelberg and in European travel, and then entered the Japanese Foreign Office. In 1887 he was appointed Second Secretary of Legation at Berlin, which post he held in 1888-89, meanwhile traveling extensively in Europe. In 1892 he was elected to the Upper House of the Japanese Parliament, as Baron Kikkawa, and had since been employed in State affairs, especially in encouraging and developing education, and in promoting the silk industry. At the time of his death he was a Councilor of the

Peers' Bureau in the Imperial Household Department, a member of the Asiatic Society, the Association Concordia, the Sericultural Association, and President of the Harvard Club of Tokyo. Writing for our last Class Report he said: "I have tried to make social, economic and educational improvements in my native town, to which I am deeply attached. With this end in view, I have assisted in building up schools, opening the means of communication, planting trees and running a small factory." In the winter of 1906-07 he came to America to make an especial study of our schools, particularly the manual and technical ones, and was warmly welcomed by his classmates in Boston and New York. At a pleasant dinner given to him by the Boston men, the other guests were Pres. Eliot and the late Curtis Guild, '81, an old Chauncy Hall school-fellow. Kikkawa had always cherished a warm affection for his College Class, and had kept up through the years a constant correspondence with his old intimates of '83. He was married, April 21, 1892, to Kato Suga, daughter of Viscount Kato Yasuaki, who, with eight children, survives him.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,  
70 State St., Boston.

The winter address of W. C. Sturgis is 155 Beacon St., Boston. He has resigned his position as Dean of the Colorado School of Forestry in order to devote himself more exclusively to the interests of St. Stephen's School for Boys in Colorado Springs. — The address of Rev. S. S. White is Tsuyama, Japan. He has translated, with his assistant, C. Iwaki, into Japanese, with the title *Ken-i-no- Kenkyu*, Pro-

*legomena to Systematic Theology; A Study of Authority*, by Prof. E. O. Davies, of the Theological College at Bala. — The address of Outram Bangs, associate member, is Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge. — A third volume of *Symphonies and Their Meaning, Modern Symphonies*, by P. H. Goepf, has been published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. — W. H. Hilliard was elected president of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania at the annual meeting held in October, 1915. — H. Billings has transferred his office from Philadelphia to No. 2158 Woolworth Building, New York City. — John Ulric Nef died in Carmel, Cal., Aug. 14, 1915, as the result of acute dilation of the heart. He was the son of Johann Ulrich and Anna Katharina (Mock) Nef. He was born in Herisau, Switzerland, on June 14, 1862. He prepared for College at Duane S. Everson School in New York. After graduating from College, as the holder of the John Thornton Kirkland Traveling Fellowship, he took up research work in chemistry in the laboratory of Prof. von Baeyer in Munich. He returned to America in 1887 and became Professor of Chemistry at Purdue University, where he accomplished notable work. From 1889 to 1892 he did research work in organic chemistry at Clark University, Worcester. In 1892 he went to the University of Chicago, where he remained until the time of his death. Nef's work was widely known in Europe as well as in this country. He has published the results of his research work in the *American Chemical Journal* and in other journals. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Royal Society of

Science, Upsala, Sweden. An interesting sketch of Nef's life and of his work by Julius Stieglitz, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Chemistry in the University of Chicago, was published in the *University Record*, Oct., 1915. Nef was married in Rochester, N.Y., May 17, 1898, to Louise Bates, daughter of Orville and Mary (Garlinghouse) Comstock of Rochester. His wife died in Chicago March 20, 1909. He is survived by an only son, John Ulric, Jr., born July 13, 1899. — Hulburd Dunlevy died in Chicago Jan. 5, 1916. He was born in Lebanon, O., June 22, 1861, the son of John Craig and Sarah Jane (Hulburd) Dunlevy. He prepared for College at Adams Academy, Quincy, under Dr. W. R. Dimmock. He entered College with the Class of 1882, but owing to absence abroad and illness, he lost two years and took his degree with the Class of 1884. After graduating, he read law in the office of Hon. R. T. Lincoln in Chicago. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar Mar. 20, 1885. In January, 1886, he and Russell Whitman, '82, went into partnership in the practice of law. The partnership was dissolved in the following year, and he continued in practice alone for several years. In 1889 he became interested in real-estate transactions, and in 1896 retired from active business, having purchased a farm at Spring Lake, Mich. For the last twenty years he conducted his farm in the summer, living in the winter sometimes in Chicago and sometimes in Muskegon, Grand Rapids, and Grand Haven, Mich. During that period also he was often called in consultation as to legal matters by clients in Michigan. He was married Sept. 9, 1890, to May Nadine, daughter of Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer. She and his three

children, Lorimer Hulburd, Sarah Jane, and Edith Nadine, survive him.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,  
16 State St., Boston.

J. J. Storrow was elected a member of the Boston City Council at the December election. — S. E. Winslow has been elected first vice-president of the Harvard Club of Washington. — H. K. Swinscoe has terminated his connection with the Morgan Spring Co. of Worcester. — W. F. Bacon has moved his law office to 68 Devonshire St., Boston. — William Stanislaus Murphy, the first of that name to graduate from Harvard College, died a bachelor at his home in Boston Jan. 7, 1916, leaving a will which will doubtless result in a long succession of Harvard Murphys. This will, giving all of his property, estimated at \$40,000, to Harvard, provides for "the establishment of one or more scholarships for the collegiate education of any young man or men named 'Murphy' who in the judgment of the faculty should prove deserving of this kind of encouragement." Murphy was born at the West End in Boston Oct. 6, 1860, the son of Patrick J. and Julia (Gallagher) Murphy. He prepared at the Boston Latin School, entered Harvard with the Class of 1885, and took his degree in due course. After a year of teaching school, he began his long service of thirty years for the U.S. Government, in the Surveyor's office of the Boston Custom House. His nearest relatives were cousins living in Worcester. His simple life, made happy by the enrichment of a college education, enabled him to fulfil a long-settled purpose to provide the opportunity of similar happiness for others.

1886.

The Thirtieth Anniversary Reunion of the Class will take place in June. The celebration will cover four days, from Tuesday, June 20, Class Day, to Friday, June 23, the day of the Yale race, inclusive. The outline of the plan is as follows: *Tuesday*, a clam-bake for the men of the Class and their wives, somewhere at the seashore, making the trip by automobile, and returning in time to attend Class Day exercises in the evening. *Wednesday*, golf and other sports for the men in the morning, followed by luncheon. Reception and luncheon for the wives of members. In the afternoon the men and their wives attend the Yale baseball game. Evening, Class Dinner. *Thursday*, Commencement, Class Spread. Commencement exercises in the afternoon. *Friday*, the Yale race at New London. The details of the above plans are being worked out. A preliminary notice was sent out to the Class on Feb. 1. Detailed notices will be sent later. — It is planned to issue in June a Class Report covering the past five years. — The Nobel chemistry prize has been awarded to T. W. Richards. — In November a loan exhibition of early Italian engravings was held in the Fogg Art Museum in memory of Francis Bullard. It was the most important showing of 15th and early 16th century Italian prints ever seen in this country. — At the request of the Worcester Bar Association Gage has delivered before it an address, since printed, on the history of the Worcester County Bar. — John Henry Huddleston, Class Secretary since graduation, died in New York, Oct. 30, 1915, from double pneumonia. He was born in Boston, July 11, 1864, the son of Charles Henry and Susan

Elizabeth (Matthewson) Huddleston. He graduated, with high rank, from the Boston Latin School, in 1882, and entered Harvard in the fall of that year. He received a detur in his Freshman year, and graduated third in the Class, with honors in physics and with honorable mention in history, natural history, physics, and English composition. He was vice-president of the Class in Sophomore, Junior, and Senior years, and was elected Class Secretary in the fall of 1885. He was recording secretary of Phi Beta Kappa, secretary of the Historical Society and of the Signet, vice-president of the Everett Athenæum, director of the Harvard Dining Association, member of the O.K. and of the Harvard Union, and an honorary member of the Hasty Pudding. He graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1891 with the degrees M.D. and A.M. After service as house officer in the McLean Asylum, the Boston Children's Hospital, and the Boston City Hospital, he began the practice of medicine in New York in March, 1892. At one time or another since then he was secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the Harvard Medical Society, County and State Medical Societies, New York Pathological Society, Society of Internal Medicine, Hospital Graduates' Club, National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, American Association of Military Surgeons, and American Public Health Association; secretary of the American Delegation of the Fourteenth International Medical Congress; chief-of-clinic in the University and Bellevue Medical Schools; visiting physician at the Workhouse and Almshouse Hospital, Gouveneur Hospital, Willard Parker Hospital, and Riverside Sanitarium;

bacteriologist at St. Vincent's Hospital; vice-president of the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics, New York; trustee of the New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis; and director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in which position he gave especial attention to welfare work. He joined the Seventh Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., in 1894; the next year was appointed assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, and resigned in 1907. He was a member of the Century Association, and of the Harvard and Barnard Clubs, of New York. He published various medical papers and articles. Huddleston established himself as a general practitioner, and was remarkably successful in practice. It has been said of him that "he was the type of the perfect family physician." For the last ten years his private work fell increasingly into the more restricted channels of diseases of the chest and abdomen. It was largely through his initiative that the first sanitarium for consumptive employees in this country was established — that of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Mount MacGregor, of which institution he became the medical counselor and consultant. Recently he had been made president of the Willard Parker Hospital and invited to become a member of the advisory board of the New York City Health Department. He married, Sept. 18, 1894, at Raymond, N.H., Mabel Parker Clark, who, with three children — Margaret Susan, Carrol Hyde, and Jean Fuller — survives him. John Huddleston was a man of high ideals; scholarly, an indefatigable worker, quiet, kindly. His strong character and his delightful personality won and retained the respect and love of his classmates. As one of them

wrote since Huddleston's death, "No one can take his place in the hearts of the Class." — **Francis Stanley Parker** died in Boston, Jan. 28, 1916, from pneumonia. He was born in Hongkong, China, Sept. 1, 1863, the son of Ebenezer Francis and Elizabeth Clapp (Stone) Parker. He entered Harvard with the Class of 1886, leaving before the end of the Junior year. At the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Class in 1911 he was given the degree of A.B. "as of 1886." His interest in the Class was keen. In College he was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Dickey, the Hasty Pudding, and the Porcellian, and at the time of his death was a member of the Somerset, Harvard, and Exchange Clubs, of Boston, and of the Nahant Club. On leaving College he entered the office of Gay and Parker (afterwards Gay and Parker Company), wholesale coal merchants, Boston. From 1889 to 1898 he was president of Gay and Parker Company, and since 1898 president of Hanson and Parker, Limited. On July 2, 1898, he was mustered in as second lieutenant of the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, serving at Jacksonville, Florida, on the staff of Brigadier-General William A. Bancroft. He was mustered out Aug. 20, 1898. Since about 1902 he had been in ill health which compelled him to retire from active business. Severe rheumatism, which he endured uncomplainingly, finally affected his heart. Much of his life was spent on his farm in Bedford, where he gave attention to the raising and training of standard-bred trotting horses. On Dec. 27, 1888, at Boston, he married Harriet Amory Anderson, who, with two sons, — John Stanley, Harvard, 1913, and William Amory, — survives him.

1887.

**GEO. P. FURBER, Sec.,**  
344 South Station, Boston.

The members of the Class in the vicinity of Boston, have adopted a plan of dining at the Harvard Club of Boston on the first Monday of each month. The dinners are entirely informal and any member of the Class who can attend, will be gladly welcomed. At the Jan. meeting 19 were present. — **Edgar J. Rich** has resigned as general solicitor of the Boston & Maine R.R., and has resumed the general practice of law, giving special attention to the law relating to railroads and to practice before the Federal Trade Commission and Interstate Commerce Commission, with an office at 6 Beacon St., Boston. — **H. W. Brainard's** address is 150 Warrenton Ave., Hartford, Conn.

1888.

**G. L. PULSIFER, Sec.,**  
412 Barrister's Hall, Boston.

The permanent address of **Albert G. Brodhead** is University Club, Denver, Col. — **Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan** has been appointed, by the Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, Director of the Apostolic Mission House in Brookland. He has resigned as rector of St. Mary's Church, Chicago. — **F. B. Williams** has been appointed non-resident lecturer in city planning law in the University of Michigan. In March he will deliver a series of four lectures on the subject.

1889.

**HON. CHARLES WARREN, Sec.,**  
Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C.

**W. Atkinson** is now treasurer of the Vacuum Fumigating Co. at 201 Devonshire St., Boston, a corporation formed to fumigate foreign cotton. — **C. C. Batchelder** is delegate to the

Secretary of Interior of the Philippine Islands in charge of the wild tribes. — G. L. Hunter is giving a course of twelve lectures at the Metropolitan Museum in New York on the "History of Civilization as Manifested in Art"; also courses of lecture-promenades at the Museum on tapestries, furniture, and rugs. — The Class of 1889 is not behind in "Preparedness." It was represented at Plattsburg last summer by three members, Burr, Nields, and Proctor. Burr, Bunker, and Holliday are enrolled in the 1st Corps of Cadets, School for Business and Professional Men. — Dunham, Holliday, and Hull have sons in the Freshman Class, Dunham receiving a Harvard Club of Boston scholarship. — A joint luncheon of the Classes of 1889 of Harvard and Yale was held at Fraunces' Tavern, New York, Jan. 29. This was the first occasion of the kind. It was the joint idea of the respective Class Secretaries, Charles Warren and Charles H. Sherrill, both of whom acted as toastmasters; 36 Yale men were present, and the following 38 Harvard men: Alexander, Bush, Cabot, Caner, Clark, Copeland, Coulson, Davenport, Dunlap, Gerstle, Greene, Griffing, Gunther, Hunter, King, Knapp, Lydig, Marsh, Meeker, Morgan, Naumburg, Parker, Prescott, Reynolds, Ropes, Ruland, G.B. Salisbury, R. Salisbury, Saltonstall, Scott, Sears, Stead, Swain, Townsend, Trafford, Warren, Wilder, Whitridge. — In the evening there was an informal '89 dinner at the Harvard Club of New York, the following 26 being present: Parker, Sears, Meeker, Caner, Ropes, Whitridge, Lydig, Trafford, Townsend, Greene, Copeland, King, Prescott, Marsh, Davenport, Gunther, Stead, Griffing, Knapp, Hunter, Dunlap, Coulson, Clark, Bush,

Reynolds, Warren. — George Hodges Shattuck died at Salem, May 11, 1915. He was born at Winchester, June 2, 1868, son of Edward and Sarah Josephine (Crosby) Shattuck. He prepared for College at G. W. C. Noble's Private School in Boston. In College he was a member of the Cricket Club, the Institute, D.K.E., and Hasty Pudding. After graduation, until 1906, he was in the freight and traffic department of the Boston & Albany R.R. at Boston. After 1906 he retired from active business, residing at Salem, and, having a farm at Topsfield, devoted his time to farming and charitable interests. At various times he was a member of the Salem Board of Overseers of the Poor, a member and treasurer of the Trust Funds Commission of Salem, a trustee of Salem Hospital, president of the Bertram Home for Aged Men. He was also member of the Board of Government of the Essex Institute. In business lines, he was a director in the Salem Electric Lighting Co., Colbert Brothers, Inc., Pratt, Read & Co., Piano and Organ Supply Co. of Chicago, and a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Salem. He was a member of the Union Club of Boston and of the Salem Country Club. Shattuck married at Salem, June 15, 1897, Anne Bertram Emmerton, who survives him, with three children, Jane Bertram, born May 18, 1898; George Hodges, Jr., born Sept. 14, 1899; Otis Emmerton, born May 25, 1903. Shattuck was of a quiet, retiring nature, which, under a shy exterior, concealed firm views and high integrity of character. Just, discreet, clean, and straight, of few words, but of real sympathies, few men in the Class had warmer friends. A devoted attendant at Class reunions — always at hand in



the window seat of Hollis 2 on Commencement, he will be sorely missed. — Benjamin Weaver died at Newport, R.I., Nov. 9, 1915. He was born at Newport, R.I., May 3, 1866, son of John Goddard and Wealthy Moore (Townsend) Weaver. In College he was a member of the Institute, D.K.E., Hasty Pudding, Zeta Psi, and Art Club; he also played on the Freshman ball team. His star parts in the Hasty Pudding Theatricals will long be remembered, and the songs sung therein by him have become College classics. After graduation he was associated with his father in the hotel business in Newport and New York. Upon his father's death in 1894, he sold his interest in New York and in 1906 his hotel property in Newport. He then engaged in farming until 1902. After traveling to some extent, he became treasurer of the George A. Weaver Co., in 1907, and until 1913 engaged in the agricultural hardware business at Newport, R.I. After April, 1913, he was in the real estate and insurance business as a member of the firm of Andrews & Weaver. Weaver married at Newport, R.I., Nov. 30, 1892, Miss Eleanor Whipple, who survives him, with one child, Eleanor Swan, born Oct. 23, 1897. "Benny" Weaver was one of the best-known men in the Class, and at all Class reunions could be depended on for a humorous song or story. Genial and witty, at the same time quiet and retiring, a vein of deep seriousness lay frequently beneath his jester's air. No one can fill exactly his place at our reunions.

1890.

JOSEPH W. LUND, Sec.,  
84 State St., Boston.

J. B. Scott was among the speakers

at the Peace Conference of the Southern Commercial Congress at Charleston, S.C., on Dec. 14. — Robert Herrick has recently published a book about the Great War, entitled *The World Decision*. — At the twelfth annual meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission a bronze medal was awarded to Arthur H. Pingree, deceased, for his attempt to save two girls from drowning at Annisquam, July 19, 1915. This was one of seventeen acts recognized by the Commission at this time. — Francis Gardner Curtis died in Boston on Nov. 29, 1915. He was born in Boston March 9, 1868, the son of James Freeman and Helen Read (Gardner) Curtis. He prepared for College at Hopkinson's School. Curtis had long been associated with the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston as assistant curator of the department of Chinese and Japanese Art. In Japanese painting and sculpture he was regarded as an expert. He had taken lessons in the Japanese style of painting and two of his pictures had been bought by the Japanese Government. He contributed several articles on his subject to the Bulletin of the Museum. Curtis was a member of the Somerset and Tavern Clubs of Boston. He married, on April 3, 1913, Mary Winchester Barnard, who survives him.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.,  
12 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

E. A. Codman has been appointed a member of the Committee on the Entertainment of Wives and Children at the 25th Anniversary Celebration. — The following is a tentative program for the 25th Anniversary Celebration: *Sunday, June 18. A.M.* Registration at the Copley Plaza Hotel;

lunch at the Copley Plaza Hotel. P.M. Services at Appleton Chapel; reception by President and Mrs. Lowell. *Monday, June 19.* Field Day at Nahant Club; reception and luncheon to the ladies by Mrs. T. N. Perkins at the Dedham Country and Polo Club. *Tuesday, June 20.* A.M. Lunch in Cambridge; P.M. Class Day Stadium Exercises; supper in Cambridge. *Wednesday, June 21.* A.M. Baseball game between '91 and '96; boat race between '91 and '96; luncheon in Cambridge. P.M. Harvard-Yale baseball game; Class Dinner at Harvard Club. *Thursday, June 22.* A.M. and P.M. Commencement. Ladies are invited to Commencement Exercises. *Friday, June 23.* A.M. and P.M. Boat races at New London.

## 1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, *Sec.*,  
Andover.

Joseph Shattuck has resigned from the presidency of the 3d Nat. Bank of Springfield, and has become a partner in the firm of Aldred & Co., 24 Exchange Pl., New York. — A. M. White has retired from partnership in the firm of White, Weld & Co., and has joined the firm of W. A. & A. M. White, 14 Wall St., New York. — The annual meeting of the Boston Association of Harvard, '92, was held at the Wardroom Club, Nov. 19, 1915. Dr. Greenough and Dr. Mosher spoke of their recent service in France; Jeremiah Smith told of his mission to Constantinople; and T. C. Tebbetts spoke of '92 at Plattsburg. — *The Edge*, by John Corbin, has recently been published by Duffield & Co. — R. Ross Perry, Jr., announces the removal of his law offices to Rooms 801 to 805 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C. — The following '92 men attended the

Plattsburg Camp from Sept. 6 to Oct. 6: E. B. Adams and C. Walcott. The names of '92 men who attended the August camp were published in the previous number of the *Magazine*.

## 1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*,  
721 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

About forty members of the New England Association of the Class dined at the Harvard Club, Boston, on Thursday, Jan. 17. Frothingham presided, Sibley manipulated the piano, and White gave a long and intensely interesting account of his experiences and observations in England and France as manager of the Harvard Medical Units. He kindly continued answering questions and amplifying his statements till the gathering broke up at a late hour. — Connolly has been appointed assistant clerk of the Somerville police court. His home address is 17 Cutter St., Somerville. — Flint reports himself as permanently settled in landscape architectural work at Cleveland, O. Address, care of A. D. Taylor, 1900 Euclid Ave. — Friedman is a member of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. — Hiler has been elected president of the Choral Music Society of Boston. — W. C. Moore has been elected superintendent of schools at Newburyport, with offices at City Hall. — Robey has received, after due examination, a commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the army. — Sheldon, upon the expiration of his term as Governor of Nebraska in 1909, removed to Wayside, Miss., where he is conducting a general plantation of 4000 acres. — F. U. Stearns, of Adams, is a vice-president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts,

representing the First District. — White has been business manager of the two "Harvard Units" sent to France for work in the hospitals. He accompanied the second "unit" himself.

1894.

PROF. E. K. RAND, Sec.,

107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

J. A. Widtsoe, president of the Agricultural College of Utah, has been nominated to succeed Dr. J. T. Kingsbury as president of the University of Utah. — F. L. Olmsted, who resigned the Charles Eliot Professorship of Landscape Architecture at Harvard, has been appointed Lecturer on Landscape Architecture. — Dr. J. R. Oliver returned from Austria to this country last autumn and is now in Washington, 1767 Q St. — G. A. Walker is practising law in San Francisco, 1112 Merchants' Nat. Bldg. — C. DeW. Jackson is a member of the Railroad Commission of the State of Wisconsin; his address is Madison. — DuBois Tooker is teaching Classics at the Tome School, Port Deposit, Md. — Capt. A. L. Conger, U.S.A., is to edit, with Prof. R. M. Johnson, a new quarterly called *The Military Historian and Economist*; it will be published by the University Press. — A. French has published *Old Concord* (Little, Brown & Co.), an account of the historic and literary associations of Concord. — Dr. J. D. Logan has been in Toronto, Can., since 1905, where he has been engaged in lecturing and writing. With the president of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., he inaugurated the first series of lectures on the literary history of Canada to be given in any Canadian university. The lectures will be published soon and will be followed by a fuller history of Cana-

dian literature. He has presented to Acadia his collection of rare Canadiana, chiefly poetry, dating from 1759; this will form, with a larger collection of general works, a library of great importance for the study of Canadian history and literature. Logan has published numerous essays and poems. — C. Stetson, from whom the Secretary has not heard for years, writes as follows: "After I left College, my health for several years was uncertain, necessitating frequent changes of occupation. I spent eight years in Wall Street, a couple of years in newspaper work, and two more at the profession of landscape architecture, until, in 1912, I went to Newport, R.I., to settle down as a writer of fiction. In this I had a moderate success, until, at the instance of Rear-Admiral Luce, I became associate editor of the *Blue Jacket*, an enlisted man's magazine. In January, 1913, I sailed on the battleship *Georgia* for the southern cruise. We went to Guacanabo Bay for torpedo practice, sailed thence to Colon, where we were taken through the then empty Canal, and returned to Guantanamo. Shortly after, we were ordered, at half an hour's notice, to Vera Cruz. I stayed with the ship as long as she remained at Vera Cruz, returning early in May. The following March I returned to Vera Cruz, this time on the *North Dakota*, and participated in the landing of the American blue-jackets and marines and the seizure of the custom house. After five months I returned, being much depressed with what seemed to me the utter demoralization of the naval service. After vainly trying to interest various editors in bringing our naval inefficiency to the attention of the public, I at last, through the intermediation of R. Phillips, '93, pub-

lished in the New York *Tribune* a series of articles on the navy. These articles, coming coincidentally with the resolution of Congressman A. P. Gardner for an investigation of our military defenses, helped to accelerate the movement for preparedness. I then coöperated for a while with the National Security League. Last July, in the company of two other men, I founded the American Defense Society. We have a huge work before us, of which our present inadequate army and navy are merely incidental. We are urging military education in public schools and colleges, a mercantile marine, and generally, every step, civil and other, which would make us an efficient and aggressive nation." — W. S. Wadsworth has published *Post-Mortem Examinations* (W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia).

1895.

## CLASS COMMITTEE,

50 State St., Room 50, Boston.

J. S. Pray was appointed Nov. 24 as Charles Eliot Professor of Landscape Architecture at Harvard University. — The permanent address of R. T. Capen is Swatow, China. Capen does not expect to return to this country until the spring of 1920. — The present address of C. R. Colburn is 1417 Meade Ave., San Diego, Cal.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec.,

30 State St., Boston.

Alex. Holland is with the Traveller Tire & Tube Co. of Mass., with office at 729 Boylston St., Boston. — Selden P. Delany has become pastor of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in New York. — J. L. Bremer is a member of the 2d Harvard Surgical Unit. — *Changes of address:* Alex. Holland, 729

Boylston St., Boston; Rev. S. P. Delaney, 144 W. 47th St., New York City; Rev. C. N. Lathrop, 637 Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. N. Holmes, 41 Arlington St., Newton. — Blanks for our 20th Anniversary Report have been sent out. The Secretary urges immediate response, as it is only by prompt and hearty coöperation that the Report can be successfully prepared. — The following are among the missing list. Information about these men sent to the Secretary will be most welcome. Their last, but incorrect, addresses are: Frederick M. Sargent, 201 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; John W. Tarbox, 10 Greenleaf St., Malden; Dr. Frank A. Richardson, Mercer, Wis.; Louis Sayer, Hambleton's, Talbot City, Md.; Harry A. Stone, 39 E. 42d St., New York City; John L. Ketcham, Jr., 216 No. Delaware Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec.,

60 State St., Boston.

J. A. Carpenter's symphonic suite *Adventures in a Perambulator* has been played both by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It is acclaimed in the press as a delightful and individual production. — P. MacKaye has recently published *The Immigrants*, described in the *Bulletin* as "a lyric drama illustrating the tragedy of the foreigner falsely lured to this land of promise." — V. M. Hillyer is the author of a new publication entitled *Child Training*. He was recently chosen a member of the executive committee of the Harvard Club of Maryland. — L. F. Crawford has been appointed by the Associated Harvard Clubs as state representative for North Dakota in the Central

Section. — E. Hollister has been appointed a member of the Committee for the Nomination of Overseers. — D. Fales, Jr., is Professor of Biblical Literature at Colorado College, Colorado Springs. — H. T. White has become a member of the firm of White, Weld & Co., bankers, New York City. — J. W. Carret has become associated with the firm of Van Voorhis, Wilson & Co., investment dealers, 50 Congress St., Boston. — A. H. Parker is a member of the firm of F. L. Dabney & Co., brokers and bankers, 50 Congress St., Boston. — E. V. Dexter is with the American Can Co., 120 Broadway, New York City. — B. Winthrop is a member of the board of directors of the National City Bank, New York City. — L. Williams, who is a Director of the Port of Boston, recently spoke on the subject of the "Port of Boston" at the Boston Harvard Club. — D. Cheever, who is in charge of the 2d Harvard Surgical Unit, ranks as a lieutenant-colonel in the British army. — Among those at the Plattsburg Encampment were: S. Kennedy, J. D. Phillips, R. L. Robbins, R. H. Stevenson, F. H. Kinnicutt and F. M. Weld.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,

7 Water St., Room 912, Boston.

Howard Coonley has been elected a director of the 2d Nat. Bank of Boston. — P. D. Haughton is president of the Boston National League Baseball Club. — Ralph McKittrick is with Ely-Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo. — A. F. Griffiths is a member of the recently constituted Board of Industrial Schools of the Territory of Hawaii. — E. O. Childs, Jr., was re-elected Mayor of Newton. He was nominated by both the Democratic

and Republican parties. — F. R. Swift has moved to Iron Mountain, Mich., which will henceforth be his address. — J. H. Sherburne was re-elected to the Mass. House of Representatives for 1916. — W. F. Wyeth, heretofore manager of the Bond Department of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, has been elected a vice-president. — W. S. Hayes is a teacher of languages in the Brockton High School. His present address is 94 Highland St., Brockton.

1900.

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, Sec.,

59 Temple Pl., Boston.

The Class had an informal dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston on Friday evening, Nov. 19, the night before the Harvard-Yale football game. Some fifty men appeared before the evening was over. The gathering was a very genial one, and the men proceeded to amuse themselves as they saw fit. Except for songs by J. B. Hawes, 2d, whenever he was called on, and an account by J. S. Cochrane of his experience with the American Ambulance Corps in France, the dinner was spent in conversation, quiet, or otherwise. — J. Warshaw has in the *Sewanee Review* an article entitled "Machiavelli in Marlowe." — M. Seasongood has been reappointed for five years a member of the Ohio Commission for the Blind. — R. H. Johnson has contracted with Wiley & Co. to write Johnson & Huntley's *Principles of Oil and Gas Production*. The manuscript is nearly ready. He gave a paper on *Conservation of Oil and Gas* at the second Pan-American Scientific Congress at Christmas time. — C. Runnells is assistant to the president of the Pullman Co. His business address is Pullman Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

— R. R. Rummery has recently been appointed consulting engineer for New York City. — P. F. Brown is chief engineer for the Combined Heat & Sprinkler Co., 54 Canal St., Boston. — R. R. Whiting has recently published *The Judgment of Jane* through Moffat, Yard & Co. — F. H. Kirmayer is owner and principal of a private school for boys, the enrolment of which is limited to 50, in New York City. His home address is Grantwood, N.J. — F. H. Danker has recently delivered a number of addresses and published a number of articles on the subject of national preparedness. He was at the Plattsburg training camp and with the 73d Highlanders (Black Watch) Overseas Expeditionary Force in Canada. — C. S. Forbes has sailed for France to join the American Ambulance. — J. Brewer is director of the Alpert Rubber Co., Ltd., London, England. — G. C. Kimball is treasurer of the Associated Harvard Clubs and is chairman of the executive committee in charge of the meeting to be held at Pittsburg in May. — F. F. Burr writes from Wayne, Me.: "I am farming it, acting as insurance agent, hunting, and doing a few other odd jobs." — C. Ruess, after ten years in social work, for the last eight of which he served four terms as probation officer at Oakland, Cal., is again in the ministry and is pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Fresno, Cal. — R. B. Bedford has opened in New York an American branch of R. S. Stokvis en Zonen, Ltd., of Rotterdam, Holland, under the firm name of R. S. Stokvis Zonen, Inc. — W. P. Eaton's most recent book is *Boy Scouts of the Wild-Cat Patrol*. His *Idyl of Twin Fires* is to be published in England. — Capt. W. H. Armstrong is a student officer in the Army School of the Line, Ft. Leaven-

worth, Kan. — C. Bock is in the iron and steel business. His home address is 66 Chapin Parkway, Buffalo, N.Y., and business address, 32 West Bennett St., Buffalo, N.Y. — E. J. Whittier writes: "My address for a while, probably a year or so, is care of this company (New England Westinghouse), Springfield. Am working on the Russian rifle order and some hustle for every one here, I can tell you. Have been looking after the engineering on the building and power end, but my work seems piffling compared with the rest, though it amounts to about half a million dollars." — D. L. Williams is a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Mass. Volunteer Militia. — A. H. Shearer has published, *A List of Documentary Material Relating to State Constitutional Conventions, 1776 to 1912* (Bulletin of Newbury Library No. 4, Chicago, 1915). Since 1914 he has been secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies in connection with the American Historical Association. — H. W. Ballantine has in press *Problems in the Law of Contracts*. — D. F. Carpenter is assistant attorney to the Interstate Commerce Commission in San Francisco, Cal. — M. Fabyan has been appointed Assistant Professor of Comparative Pathology at Harvard Medical School for five years from Sept. 1, 1915. — R. S. Holland has recently published, *William Penn* (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1915) and *The Boy Scouts of Snowshoe Lodge* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1915). — E. L. Dudley has published *Benjamin Franklin* (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1915). — A recent book is *National Floodmarks; Week by Week Observations on American Life as Seen by Colliers*, edited by Mark Sullivan (New York: G. H. Doran Co., 1915).

— H. T. Dougherty has resigned as Librarian of the Deborah Cook Sayles Library at Pawtucket, R.I., and is now librarian of the Newton Free Library. For four years he has been president of the Rhode Island Library Association. — H. Linenthal has been appointed assistant in medicine at the Harvard Medical School for one year from Sept. 1, 1915. — John B. Hawes, 2d, has been appointed assistant in medicine at the Harvard Medical School for one year from Sept. 1, 1915. — H. A. Yeomans is secretary of the Administrative Board of Harvard College for 1915-16. — C. Wiener expects to return soon from England where he has been at the head of the Wiener Agency. He plans to edit a paper in Washington, D.C. — A. M. Tozzer has been elected treasurer of the American Folklore Society. — E. C. Carter writes from Calcutta, India, that the Y.M.C.A., of which he is the general secretary for India, has sent 51 secretaries to the various battle-fronts where the Indian expeditionary forces are fighting. — *Addresses:* R. W. Kauffman, 39 W. 10th St., New York City; G. W. Davis (home) Kendall Green; F. E. Kutscher, Stonington, Conn.; H. K. Boutwell, 39 St. Paul St., Brookline; J. S. Cochrane, Tennis and Racquet Club, Boston; J. F. Mosby, (home) 620 Riverside Drive, New York City, (business) 108 Fulton St., New York City; H. R. Johnson, (home) Tenafly, N.J.; R. P. Parsons, (business) State Infirmary, Box 306, Tewksbury; B. A. G. Fuller, (business) 53 Apley Court, Cambridge; W. Lichtenstein, (home) 731 Lincoln St., Evanston, Ill.; H. W. Ballantine, (home) 427 North Butler St., Madison, Wis.; D. L. Williams, 168 Huntington Ave., Boston; W. W. Dixon, (home) 170 E. Pearson St., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Lane, (business) 506 Provident Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.; L. Williams, 138 E. 40th St., New York City; J. D. Kernan, Jr., (home) 238 E. 69th St., New York City; Capt. W. H. Armstrong, 328 Meade Ave., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; E. H. Moeller, 392 Pearl St., Buffalo, N.Y.; C. Ruess, 1504 White Ave., Fresno, Cal.; R. B. Bedford, (business) Rooms 1127-1128 Whitehall Bldg., 18 Battery Place, New York City; F. M. Buckland, (home) West Hartford, Conn., (business) Educational Films Corporation, 171 Madison Ave., New York City; E. Gray, Milton; A. L. Dean, (home) 2056 Lanihuli Drive, Honolulu, T.H.; R. R. Whiting, (home) Bye, N.Y.; R. P. Perry, (home) 22 Parkside, Upper Montclair, N.J.; O. D. Evans, (business) Boston Continuation School, 25 La Grange St., Boston; T. Ordway, (home) 84 Willett St., Albany, N.Y.; (business) Albany Medical College, Albany, N.Y.; W. M. Rainbolt, (business) Care of Peters Trust Co., Omaha, Neb.; H. L. Seaver, (home) 97 Merriam St., Lexington. — *Frederick Hall Beals* was born Nov. 26, 1873, at Mt. Vision, N.Y. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, where he prepared for the Oneonta State Normal School under the instruction of his father, who had taught in schools near Mt. Vision for many years. Beals was graduated from the Oneonta State Normal School in 1895 and taught for one year at St. James, L.I., before entering Harvard with the Class of 1900. In College he was a faithful and successful student. He won an Honorable Mention in chemistry. After receiving his degree *cum laude* with the Class, he taught physics for two years at Worcester Academy; then he returned to Harvard for graduate work in physics, and earned the degree of A.M. in 1903.

The next year he taught at the Harvard School for Boys at Los Angeles, Cal.; then for two years in the Los Angeles State Normal School; and for the following three years was Professor of Physics in Occidental College in Los Angeles. While there he was chairman of the Laboratories Committee of the college and was sent on many journeys to visit the best science laboratories of the country. In 1907 he traveled some 12,000 miles in making his investigations, and selected equipment for the physics department of his college, which made it the best equipped college in the Southwest. One summer he spent at the University of California. He also lectured on wireless telegraphy at the Southern California Academy of Science and at Long Beach Chautauqua. As president of a good government club, he was active in the successful effort to clean up the city of Los Angeles and recall the mayor. In 1909 he went to Plainfield, N.J., where he taught for two years and a half at the Plainfield High School. From Plainfield he moved to Newark, N.J. While he was in Newark he was engaged to make plans for both the physics and chemistry laboratories of a new high school building. He taught steadily in the Barringer High School and to its welfare he gave all his efforts until he died, Oct. 17, 1915. His death, which was due to asthma, occurred after an illness of but a few hours. He had been for four years chairman of the Physics Committee of the New Jersey State Science Teachers' Association, and for three years on the national committee known as the Joint Committee on Physics of the National Education Association. In an effort to promote the practical and improved teaching of physics he wrote for several publi-

cations well known among physics teachers throughout the country. He was a thorough believer in the gospel of work and entered into everything he did with the greatest interest and earnestness of spirit. In the last Class Report he wrote of himself: "I am tremendously interested in education that touches life. For relaxation I am reviewing manuscripts for publishers and playing golf." The respect and affection that were his in the community where he lived are shown by the notices in the Newark newspapers which were published at the time of his death. He had won distinction in his branch of science and by his kindness and sympathy toward his pupils, in whose personal welfare he took deep interest, had gained a very great number of friends. Besides his serious and unsparing devotion to his profession he always had time to give a bit of personal help and advice to any one who needed it. Occasionally he wrote verses. The following are taken from his notebook and were written Oct. 4, 1915:

## NOT YET.

A boy is a man — not yet.

A morn is a day — not yet.

A day is a year — not yet;

Don't fret, not yet.

A thorn is a pain — not yet.

A bee is a sting — not yet.

A cloud is a storm — not yet;

Don't fret, not yet.

A bloom is a peach — not yet.

A tear is a cry — not yet.

A life is a death — not yet;

Don't fret, not yet.

Among the organizations of which he was a member are the following: National Geographical Soc., American Physical Soc., New Jersey Science Teachers' Assoc., Schoolmen's Club, Newark High School Men's Association, Newark, Wednesday Club of Newark, Physics Club of New York,



American Institute of Electric Engineers. In 1902 he married Miss Frances Isabelle Everett, of Worcester, who is now living with their young daughter and son at Grafton.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.,

14 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

A. L. Sweetser is general manager of the Lynnfield Chemical Company, Lynnfield. — P. B. Haviland is now at 39 Ave. Garibaldi, Limoges, France. — José Camprubi is now located at 29 Broadway, New York. — G. R. Bedinger has charge of the Children's Aid Society of Detroit, Mich. His address is 33 Warren Ave., West. — W. H. McGrath's address is 860 Stewart Bldg., Seattle, Wash. — R. W. Gray's address is 19 Congress St., Boston. — Referring to the death of Albert Heminway Michelson, reported in last issue, he was at the time of his death American Consul at Cologne, and had been designated by Ambassador Gerard, with the approval of the German Government, to visit prisons where Englishmen were confined. He died very suddenly of pneumonia, after completing his arduous round of visits. His reports are published in the *English White Book No. 11*. — Notice has just reached the Secretary of the death of Maurice J. Wall in September, 1914, but he has been unable to get any particulars. — Ferdinand Oden Horstmann, died very suddenly in his apartment in Washington from heart disease on June 29, 1912, and was buried in his old home, Philadelphia. Oden followed no profession, his entire time being devoted to golf. He was a very fine player and was an annual competitor to the National Amateur Championships. At various times he

served as chairman of the golf committee and captain of the team of the Chevy Chase Club, the largest country club in Washington. After his death his sisters turned over \$1000 to the club for an annual golf cup known as the F. Oden Horstmann memorial. The contest is seventy-two holes scratch medal play carrying with it the club championship. Horstmann was a member of all the prominent clubs here, Metropolitan, Alibi, and Chevy Chase, and of the Racquet and Tennis Club, New York, and Racquet, Philadelphia.

1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, JR., Sec.,

44 State St., Boston.

G. O. Carpenter, Jr., has gone back to the insurance business with W. H. Markham & Co., 1222 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis. — H. K. Stockton, Jan. 1, 1916, was admitted to the law firm of Haight, Sandford & Smith, of New York. — J. O. Carson is with the Mahin Advertising Co., Munroe Bldg., Chicago, Ill. He is living at Hinsdale, Ill. — Richard Lawrence is now connected with the Paul Revere Trust Co. Lawrence and J. A. L. Blake have been appointed by Gov. McCall as special aides with the rank of captain. — C. T. Lovering, of Troop B, is also one of the Governor's aides. — J. C. Cobb, Jr., Jan. 1, 1916, formed a co-partnership under the name of Cobb & Co., 60 State St., Boston, to transact a banking business. — C. W. Faxon has become associated with the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., and is representing them in Cleveland, O. He was formerly with Hayden, Miller & Co. — C. E. Jackson's present address is 150 Rock Ave., Fall River. — Oscar Cooper has retired from the practice of law and is now engaged in raising cattle on a ranch in California.

— D. C. Kinney is a forester, now living in Upland, Cal. — Halstead Lindsey, who has his headquarters in Boston this year, is about to spend the next few months in South America examining some mines. — J. O. Low is the head of the firm of Low, Dixon & Co., Bankers, 37 Wall St., New York City. — A. H. Morse has become associated with the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins (Jan. 1, 1916). He is at present living in West Medford. — W. A. Saks's present home address is 20 W. 68th St., New York City. — Robert Sedgwick, Jr., is with Pease & Elliman, real-estate brokers, 340 Madison Ave., New York City. — E. E. Smith is transacting a general banking business under the firm name of Ernest E. Smith, Inc., with offices at 78 Devonshire St., Boston. — R. C. Southworth is in business in Seattle, Wash., running the Bon Marché Store. — W. R. Spofford, formerly with the Readers' Division of the Public Library, New York City, is now librarian of the University Club, 76 East Munroe St., Chicago. — J. W. Stedman, formerly with Clark, Dodge & Co. is now assistant treasurer of the Prudential Life Ins. Co. of America, in charge of the purchasing of railroad bonds; offices in Newark, N.J. — Russell Sturgis's present address is 2143 Adelaide Ave., St. Louis. — A. L. Waldron is now a teacher at the University School, Cleveland, O. — Mail recently sent to Abraham Solomon Waldstein, 1600 Bathgate Ave., New York City, was returned. The Secretary would appreciate notification of his present address. — Frederick Wallace is associated with the Fitchburg Power Co., Fitchburg. His home is at 52 School St. — H. P. Williams is in the insurance business at 120 Water St., Boston. —

C. H. Wilson, of Davenport, Ia., announces his change of address to 201 Putnam Bldg. — H. J. Winslow's home address is now 63 Fresh Pond Parkway, Cambridge; business address, 70 State St., Boston, and 631 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. — Alfred Winsor, Jr., is still successfully coaching the Harvard hockey team. — W. B. Wood has changed his business address from 50 Congress St., Boston, to 18 Post-Office Sq., Boston.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, *Sec.*,  
Jamaica Plain.

The Geographic Board of Canada has given the name "Mount Cross" to a beautiful peak near Mt. Alexander Mackenzie in British Columbia, in commemoration of the late C. R. Cross, Jr., who had made explorations in that region. — G. H. Fernald, Jr., has been appointed chief of the legal department of the Boston & Albany R.R. — Governor McCall has appointed Stanley R. Miller his private secretary. — J. J. Mahoney has been elected Principal of the State Normal School, Lowell. — F. B. Riggs has started, and is head master of, the Riggs School, an agricultural school for boys at Lakeville, Conn. — J. E. Switzer's address is 158 Madison Ave., New York City. — D. D. Walton is a member of the law firm of Briesen & Schrenk, 25 Broad St., New York City.

1904.

PATSON DANA, *Sec.*,  
515 Barristers' Hall, Boston.

D. W. Lincoln was elected a Representative from the 22d Worcester District to the General Court of the Massachusetts Legislature on Nov. 2, 1915. — A successful dinner of the New York men of the Class of 1904

was held at the Harvard Club at New York on Friday evening, Jan. 7, 1916, about 40 men from the Class being present. Preston Davy acted as toastmaster. Walter E. Sachs and Samuel A. Weldon were the committee in charge.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, Sec.,

25 Broad St., New York, N.Y.

R. A. Pope has an article entitled "The Economic Phase of City Planning" in *Town Development* for August; also one in the *English Town Planning Review* for Oct., entitled, "Controlling Principles of Height of Building Limitation for Great Cities." — W. G. Perry has opened an office at 19 Congress St., Boston, for the general practice of architecture. — A. C. Burrill has the following articles in the *Journal of Economic Entomology* (vol. 8, no. 6, 1915): "Sedentary Aphids vs. Spread of Fire Blight" and "English Sparrows and Spread of San José Scale." — A. R. Graustein has changed his residence to Salem End Road, Framingham Center. — A. L. Harwood, Jr., has removed his law offices to the Newport Building, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. — Sidney Curtis, who for nine years has been the business manager of the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* and assistant secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, has resigned and become one of the executives of the Greenleaf Co., advertising and merchandising counselors, 185 Devonshire St., Boston. In connection with this change in his career I beg to quote from an article appearing in the *Boston Globe* of Jan. 3, 1916: "At the suggestion of President Eliot the Harvard Alumni Association branched out in May, 1907, when Mr. Curtis became associated with E. H. Wells. They began to create out of a

perfunctory Alumni Association an organization which should be of service to Harvard men and Harvard University. In 1907 the organization began with but three on the staff. To-day there are 15 or more actually engaged in performing this important work. Among Harvard men and Harvard clubs the influence of this association has been felt all over the country. As a representative of Harvard's alumni body Mr. Curtis has acquired among Harvard men and Harvard Clubs an unusual acquaintance and the confidence and esteem of a great many Harvard men. Mr. Curtis has been business manager of the *Alumni Weekly*, a prosperous magazine which supports the work of the Harvard Alumni Association. Mr. Curtis was at one time instructor in English at Harvard University, giving courses in debating and argumentation, which later led to his coaching several of Harvard's successful debating teams. The Greenleaf Merchandising and Advertising Company is one of the rapidly growing and aggressive New England organizations whose broad outlook upon commercial problems is demonstrated by the acquiring of Mr. Curtis's services. Mr. Curtis will carry with him the best wishes of all Harvard men not only in Boston, but in other cities where his influence has been felt for Harvard's good." It gives the Secretary great pleasure thoroughly to endorse (in behalf of the Class) the good wishes expressed in this article, and personally to testify to the splendid spirit that Curtis has displayed in his work for Harvard.

1906.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, Sec.,

111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

The Secretary would urge those

men who have not already done so to send in their Class lives without delay. It is also to be hoped that as many as possible will, instead of limiting their account to a bare statement of present address, occupation, and family acquisitions, include a history of their doings since leaving College, or at least since the last Report. Meanwhile, every one is urged to save his money and time for the Decennial. The Chairman of the committee on that celebration reports red-hot progress, due notices of which will be sent out later. — G. T. McClure is with the Sterling Ice and Produce Co., egg-handlers and packers of poultry, at Sterling, Ill. — C. P. Middleton is assistant secretary to the Board of Education, Seattle, Wash. — B. C. Stowers is a salesman for Wm. H. Winship, 16 Tremont St., Boston. — S. Titcomb is practising law; his address, 233 Water St., Augusta, Me. — D. T. Pottinger, who is master in English at Thayer Academy, Braintree, has just published a school edition of *Hamlet*, issued by Longmans, Green & Co. He is treasurer of the Harvard Teacher's Association. — O. N. Shepard is a lumber merchant at Plandome, L.I., N.Y. — F. J. Sicha is teaching English at the South High School, of Youngstown, O. — S. Withington has been connected with the electrification of the New Haven R.R. His headquarters are in New Haven, where he writes that he would be glad to see any 1906 men in town for football games or any other cause. — R. Payson is practising law in Portland, Me. — L. D. Rockwell is a real estate broker in Chicago. — D. McFadon, who, since leaving College, has been engaged in the logging business, is located at Tacoma, Wash. — W. Loewenthal is a member of the law firm of Bernheim & Loewen-

thal, 35 Nassau St., New York City. — V. Hollingsworth is treasurer of the Hollingsworth & Vose Co., paper manufacturers, with his headquarters at 141 Milk St., Boston. — S. D. Leman is superintendent of a Portland cement manufacturing plant in San Juan Bautista, San Benito Co., Cal. — R. J. Leonard's address is 45 East 17th St., New York City. — D. A. Newhall is with the Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., Philadelphia. — Dr. W. A. Noonan has been milk inspector of Cambridge since 1912. — J. J. Siddall is with the American Tel. & Tel. Co., Philadelphia. — T. G. Spencer's address is 100 Anderson Ave., Rochester, N.Y.; he is a dealer in lumber. — H. J. Spinden has been engaged in various undertakings connected with American archaeology; he was recently a delegate to the Pan-American Scientific Congress in Washington. His address is still, The American Museum of Natural History, New York City. — Dr. W. W. Varrell is practising medicine at York Harbor, Me. — R. Withington regrets that he will miss the Decennial because of work abroad for the Belgian Relief Commission. He plans to stay until August. — A. J. Karr is vice-president of the Wright Co., engaged in advertising; address, 33 4th Ave., New York City. — H. A. Hirshberg has for over three years been manager of the San Antonio Credit Men's Association, and acting as a "business doctor for this trade territory."

1907.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Sec.,

2 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

H. McF. Ogilby is rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd at Watertown. His address is 19 Russell Ave., Watertown. — P. E. Whiting is man-

ager of the New York branch of the Walker Vehicle Co. His address is 3709 Grand Central Terminal, New York. — B. L. Young has been elected to the Mass. House of Representatives. — G. A. Leland, Jr., is practising medicine at 483 Beacon St., Boston. — J. K. R. Gamage is practising law at 68 Devonshire St., Boston. — R. B. Gregg is with Robert G. Valentine, industrial counselor at 75 State St., Boston. — Allan Davis is practising law at 209 Bakewell Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. — J. H. Ijams is in charge of the bond department of Hambleton & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., New York. — F. R. Dick and H. H. Sutphin are associated as partners in the investment business under the name of Dick, Gregory & Co. Dick's address is 25 Broad St., New York., and Sutphin has charge of the Hartford office in the Connecticut Mutual Bldg., Hartford, Conn. — E. B. Stern, on the completion of his term as president of the New Orleans (La.) Association of Commerce, was presented with a silver punch bowl by the Mayor of New Orleans. The attention of members of the Class visiting that city is called to this fact.

## 1908.

GUY EMERSON, *Sec.*,  
80 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

N. W. Frost is teaching at the Marienfeld School, Samarcand, N.C. — Horace Green has just brought out an interesting book called *The Log of a Non-Combatant*, based on his experiences in the war zone. — Allen Hinkel has left Terre Haute to become general manager of a large department store in Wichita, Kan. — Benjamin Moore has opened an office for the practice of law at 60 Wall St., New York. — M. L. Newhall is associated

with Robert C. Lea & Co., dealers in pig iron, iron ore, coal and coke, at 21 South 12th St., Philadelphia. — E. G. Stillman has changed his home address to 17 East 72d St., New York. — Bradley Van Brunt is a member of the National Council of the National Security League. — G. O. Walser has formed a partnership with B. G. Eadie for the practice of law at New Brighton, N.Y. — C. Wiggins, 2d, has left the practice of architecture to take up the work of junior master at Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn. — The annual New York dinner of the Class will be held some time in March. Ball and Glass, the first and third Marshals of the Class, are now permanently established in New York, and no effort will be spared toward making the 1916 dinner the best local gathering that the Class has ever had.

## 1909.

F. A. HARDING, *Sec.*,  
52 Fulton St., Boston.

On Friday evening, Dec. 17, an informal Class dinner was held at the Harvard Club of Boston, at which 72 members of the Class were present. J. E. Dewey acted as toastmaster and short speeches were made by L. K. Lunt, N. S. Simpkins, Jr., E. B. Smith, and C. H. Watkins. After dinner, E. C. Cutler gave a most interesting account of his experience in France with one of the Harvard Medical Units, which he illustrated with some excellent lantern slides. — Every Tuesday between 12.30 and 2 P.M., there is a Class luncheon in the Japanese room of the Quincy House in Boston. About 20 men, on an average, have attended these luncheons and they have been very successful and enjoyable. — The committee in charge of local Class entertainments

is composed of T. C. Defrieze, 2d, S. Hoar, J. P. Thomas, C. H. Watkins, and F. Morton Smith, chairman. — Braxton Bigelow is with the British Expeditionary Force on the western front. He is a second lieutenant of the Royal Field Artillery. — C. H. Burton, Jr., is at present in training at Oxford, Eng., and intends to enlist as a private in the British army. — Steven B. Luce, Jr., is assistant curator of the Greco-Roman Section, University Museum, Philadelphia. — H. G. De Fritsch is now in the real-estate business with Harris & Vaughan, Inc., 569 Fifth Ave., New York. — Frank H. Colony, Jr., who, since graduation has been living in St. Louis, is now with C. Howard Walker, architect, 71 Kilby St., Boston. — Paul Smith, who left College at the close of Sophomore year and whose name has not appeared in recent class lists, is a landscape architect with offices at 89 State St., Boston. His home is at 163 Church St., Watertown. — Robert H. Sibley has gone to Calcutta, India, for an indefinite period in the interests of the Ludlow Mfg. Associates of Boston. His address will be in care of his company, Clive St., Calcutta. — Fitch A. Winchester is now practising law at Room 329, Tremont Bldg., Boston. — Newton K. Hartford has moved to Cleveland, O. His address is care of the Union Milling & Rolling Co. of that city. — Thomas S. Green, formerly with E. A. Shaw & Co., of New Bedford, is now with the Norton Co., Worcester. His permanent address is 17 Somerset St., Worcester. — Wallace D. Philippbar is associated with the Packard Motor Car Co., and his headquarters are at 1089 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — It is with the utmost regret that we announce the loss of another well-known classmate,

Henry F. Nash, who died at Lake George, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1915. He was born in Cambridge in 1886, a son of the late Dr. Henry S. Nash. While in College he was prominent in various branches of athletic and social life. He played class and second team baseball, was a member of the Theta Delta Chi Society, and in his Senior year was president of the Glee Club. After graduation he was with the Doten-Dunton Desk Co. of Boston until 1913 and during that time suffered intermittently from an illness with which he became afflicted in 1908. After 1913 he moved to Lake George, N.Y., where he has since been engaged in the real-estate business and in doing secretarial work. He was married in February, 1914, at Lake George, to Miss Helen Bean, who survives him.

1910.

C. C. LITTLE, Sec.,

Goddard Ave., Brookline.

The first set of notices to collect information for the third Class Report have been mailed. It is hoped that replies will be prompt and numerous. This particular set of notices has the unique feature of freedom from any request for financial support, and for this reason should be received with open arms by the entire Class. Our "lives" since our graduation form the most important piece of information asked for. Do not hesitate to make the account as long as possible. It is better to have to edit this material than to have it so short and general as to lack individuality. — The Class held its sixth annual winter dinner at the Hotel Lenox, Saturday, Jan. 22. About 110 members attended and all of them felt it was the most successful dinner that we have had for some time. G. S. West acted as toastmaster

and kept the spirits of all at the highest pitch. The dinner was so successful that it seems a pity that many more of the Class who reside within a short distance of Boston and who could easily have attended, did not do so. This dinner marks the opening gun of the Sexennial campaign and no one can deny that the above-mentioned gun made a creditable detonation.

## 1911.

J. A. SWEETSER, Sec.,  
37 Warren St., Brookline.

At the very kind invitation of the New York 1911 men, about twenty of our Classmates from Boston and vicinity spent New Year's Eve in New York. There were in all sixty men who sat down to dinner in a private dining-room of the Harvard Club. A very delicious dinner had been planned by Richard Whitney and Arthur Sweetser, both of whom deserve a great deal of thanks from the Boston contingent. W. S. Seamans was toastmaster and did a very creditable job, although it was not at all difficult to put life into the party; on the contrary, it was sometimes necessary to raise a hand in gentle protest to the more appreciative element of the gathering. As may be imagined no effort was made to deliver any very serious addresses, although Mr. Corcoran told us of the progress of the insurance fund, and was later seconded by the Secretary. Songs and stories by the humorists, accompanied by three colored musicians, composed the greater part of the entertainment, and it was a late hour when the party finally broke up. The Secretary wishes to thank the New York men, on behalf of their Boston classmates, for a very pleasant and successful occasion and to say

that we hope we shall have the pleasure of returning the compliment in the near future. — Leonard Cushman is pastor of the Central Unitarian Church of Yarmouth, Me. — R. H. Mann has been elected vice-pres. and treas. of the Park Trust Co. of Worcester. — F. Ambler Welch has purchased the *Northfield Press*, including the printing plant and newspaper. He will make his home in Northfield as editor of this paper. — W. G. Beach has changed his address to 352 West 57th St., New York. — Mark S. Adams's address is now 557 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal. — J. L. d'Este's address is 15 Central Ave., St. George, Staten Island, N.Y. — Dana Palmer is in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, U.S.A., San Diego, Cal. — John Franklin Young is in the office of Blake Bros., Boston.

## 1912.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH, Sec.,  
23 Claverly Hall, Cambridge.

F. L. Allen has left the *Atlantic Monthly* in Boston, and has accepted the position of managing editor of the *Century Magazine*, New York. — C. Amory, Jr., has returned from Siberia, having completed his work there for the National Museum. He plans to enter the Columbia Law School this February and to complete the course which he temporarily abandoned for the trip to Asia. — D. H. Barrett is with the Studebaker Corporation, Detroit, Mich. His address in Detroit is 310 Scotten Ave. — R. C. Benchley has left the Russell Co. in Boston, and has accepted a position on the *New York Tribune*. — Lloyd Booth has been made treasurer of the Trumbull Street Co., Warren, O. His address is 250 Scott St. — H. H. Breland is with Butler, Wyckoff

& Campbell, lawyers, 59 Wall St., New York. — A. D. Brigham is in the law office of Miller, King, Lane & Traf-ford, 80 Broadway, New York. — E. C. Brown is with Brown & Gues-mer, lawyers, 1006 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis. — E. J. Bryan, formerly chemist with S. Blumenthal & Co., Shelton, Conn., has returned to the Eastern laboratory of the du Pont Powder Co. His address is 318 East 9th St., Chester, Pa. — T. J. Campbell is with Messrs. Carter & Campbell, furniture manufacturers, Winchendon. — F. H. Chatfield has gone to France as an ambulance driver. — W. Clark is with Linda-bury, Depue & Faulks, lawyers, 50 Prudential Bldg., Newark, N.J. — L. N. Clinton is in the engineering department of the J. Edward Ogden Co., 147 Cedar St., New York. He gives his permanent address as 6 Channing St., Cambridge. — F. J. Dennis is with Convers & Kirlin, lawyers, 27 William St., New York. — H. DeWindt is poultry farming in Oconomowoc, Wis. The buildings on his farm are of his own design, and he expects to hatch about 3000 chickens during the coming year. His perma-nent address is Chanticleer Farm, Oconomowoc, Wis. — H. L. Gaddis is now working in the Chicago office of the International Harvester Co. He is at present engaged in publicity work, and is writing for the *Har-vester World*, for *Tractor Farming*, and various other farming journals. His address is 1203 North Dearborn St., Chicago. — T. R. Goethals has been elected president of the graduating class at the Harvard Medical School. — C. H. Goodsell is with the Farm-er's Loan & Trust Co., 22 William St., New York. — S. S. Hanks acted as Assistant Secretary of the Second

Pan-American Scientific Congress in Washington. — J. L. Hannan is with Hannan & Healey, lawyers, 36 Rogers Ave., Lynn. — C. J. Jenkin is with Jenkin & Pringle, lawyers, 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Red Oak, Ia. — J. H. Knapp is taking a year of graduate work at Cambridge. — A. W. Knauth is with Curtis, Malter-Prevoost, & Colt, lawyers, 30 Broad St., New York. — W. F. Knowles is living in Greenwood, Del. — F. E. Leonard, Jr., is living at 33 Egremont Road, Brookline. — L. F. Park gives his present address as 29 Sever St., Wor-cester. — J. H. Perry, Jr., who is in the valuation department of the Pennsylvania R.R., has been trans-ferred from Pittsburg to Louisville, Ky. His residence address there is 747 Y.M.C.A. Bldg. — B. Pitman, who since graduation has been with L. P. Hollander & Co., Boston, is now in the New York establishment of the company. His home address is 27 East 62d St., New York. — F. W. Pollard is with Warner, Gar-field, Whiteside & Lamson, lawyers, 30 State St., Boston. — R. S. Potter has been made an assistant cashier in the Shawmut Nat. Bank, Boston. — C. B. Randall was admitted to the Michigan bar in October, and is in the law office of William P. Belden, Peninsula Bank Bldg., Islepe-ming, Mich. — H. C. Reid is with White & Case, lawyers, 14 Wall St., New York. — D. Rubin is in the law office of H. F. Payer, 1013 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O. — R. Stiles is working with the law firm of Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise, 62 Cedar St., New York. — C. M. Storey is working in the Department of Justice, Washington. His home address is 1901 M St., Washington, D.C. — F. M. Totton is with the



Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 22 William St., New York. — S. B. Warner is with McCutchen, Olney & Willard, lawyers, Merchants' Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. — E. H. Warren is teaching at Middlesex School, Concord. — L. O. Wavle is in the law office of J. T. Macey, 710-11 E & C Building, Denver, Col. — R. W. Williams is with Ritchie, Janney & Griswold, 629 Title Bldg., Baltimore, Md. — A. C. Yarnall is at present with Reilly, Brock & Co., bankers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. — H. W. Farnsworth was killed Sept. 28 at the battle of Champagne, where he was fighting as a member of the Foreign Legion. The following letter, written by a companion in arms, bears testimony to his courage, to his coolness, and to his unselfishness, during the last days of his life. The author is a Polynesian Prince, who was a student at Oxford when war was declared. A copy of the letter has come to the Class through the kindness of Mrs. William Farnsworth, of Boston, our classmate's mother:

*Hospital Complimentaire,  
17 Pre Aux Clercs  
Lyon (Bretaux), France,  
Oct. 2, 1915.*

*Dear Mrs. Farnsworth:*

At the request of your son, I am to say with real pain that he was severely wounded on the afternoon of the 28th of September last, on the 4th day of the battle of Champagne, a little in front of the German wire entanglements of the second line before the Fortin de Navarin. A large number of machine guns were on the right flank, and in front, where they were concentrating their fire on the leading files of the attacking party, and no stretcher-bearer could possibly reach

the spot where he was lying. Toward dusk the column was still being held up. I left for the rear about this time, but all I could do, I regret to say, was to ask medical people to go up if possible. As one who has seen a great deal of him here, I would venture to mention how much his coolness under fire has on occasions helped to steady the section, and how his indifference to danger prompted him at all times to volunteer for the most dangerous posts. Under a withering rifle and machine-gun fire, he denied my first word and dug a hole for me, to which act I probably owe my life. Up to the present, no fresh information of him has come my way, but I shall always be glad to furnish any previous news. May I express my profound and sincere sympathies.

Yours very truly,

J. L. V. SULSUNA.

1914.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec.,

99 Bay State Road, Boston.

The Boston members of the Class had another dinner before the Yale hockey game, renewing the pleasant custom originated last year. The Secretary will tell you more about it in his next report. — The following items were taken from the replies to a circular letter sent out by the Secretary: Reginald Horne is teaching at Dummer Academy. — Leslie Clyde is working for the General Electric Co. at Lynn. — R. H. Allen is a partner in the Viking Manufacturing Co., Fulton, N.Y., making spark plugs. His address is as above. — Paul Avery is working with Avery & Saul, at 207 Congress St., Boston, engaged in the metal trades. — C. C. Adsit, Jr., is now working for the C., B. & O. R.R., Chicago. His address is 547

West Jackson Boulevard, Room 1100. — H. St. John is studying botany in Cambridge. His address is Wadsworth House. — R. G. Dort is teaching at Groton School; and on Sundays is doing mission preaching. — L. C. Robinson is teaching English in the Colfax High School, and hopes to get back to Harvard for further study. His present address is North 103 Lake St., Colfax, Wash. — F. H. Storms is opening a branch office of the Babson Statistical Organization in Pittsburg. His present address is care of the Organization, Wellesley. — J. S. Tomajon is living at 23 Hamlet St., Somerville, and is tutoring in Boston. He hopes to return to the Harvard Law School next year. — W. A. Slater, Jr., is driving an ambulance in France. His address is 1731 I St., Washington, D.C. — K. G. Reed is in the dye business with K. N. Gilmore & Co. — J. L. Stifel is still working at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. — H. R. Hilliard is working in the bond department at the Mellon Nat. Bank, Pittsburg. He has just returned from a trip to Honolulu and through the West. — W. A. Perrins, Jr., is employed in the Crofoot Gear Works, Cambridgeport, as assistant to the general manager and as an efficiency expert. Address, care of the company, 31 Ames St., Cambridge. — E. A. Duncker is in business in New York. His home address is 138 Hendrix St., Brooklyn, N.Y. — A. G. Webster, Jr., has returned to College to get his A.B. His Cambridge address is Fairfax 43. — E. P. Coleman, Jr., is engaged in planting and cattle-raising. He has added 6000 acres to his ranch. — H. G. Francke is working for the Barrett Mfg. Co. He is in the sales department at the Boston office. — K. C. Parker is in the em-

ployment of the Ludlow Mfg. Associates, 111 Devonshire St., Boston. — R. N. Nye is still in the Medical School. His address is 15 Netherlands Rd., Brookline. — A. P. Winsor is in the Medical School, and lives at 15 Netherlands Rd., Brookline. — G. W. F. Hoehn is working as assistant bookkeeper in the Schumacher Gold Mines, Ltd., Schumacher, Ont. — F. W. Hunter is in the bond business with Morris, Imbrie & Co., 4611 Kenmore Ave., Chicago. — J. R. O. Perkins, A. G. Carey, and H. D. Hale are in the same corps of the American Ambulance at the war front. Carey and Hale have been given the *Croix de Guerre*. — H. T. Simon has formed the Newtex Mfg. Co. in Brooklyn for making products out of wood pulp. — L. H. Niles is an architect in Amsterdam, N.Y., living at 384 Division St. — J. D. Winslow is in the print works in a cotton mill in Lawrence. — W. G. Simon is studying in the Graduate School. His address is Conant 29, Cambridge. — J. A. Howe is in the cotton business. His address is the same as formerly. — S. L. M. Barlow is studying at the Institute of Musical Art of New York and is teaching at the Music School Settlement. — Roger Griswold's present address is Lycée Pasteur, Boulevard Inkermann, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. He is in the American Ambulance corps. — E. Dodd is working in the Harvard Architectural School. His address is 18 Concord Ave., Cambridge. — L. O. Wright was a Spanish interpreter at the Pan-American Scientific Congress in Washington. — W. H. Distler is teaching mathematics and science in the Arnold High School, Arnold, Pa. — J. Wentworth is an embryo architect in Chicago. — A. H. Clifford is tutoring this winter in Dublin, N.H.

—H. W. Zehner is in the Harvard Law School. — R. S. Grinnell is working off courses in Columbia in order to get into the Medical School. — C. B. Swift is working for Swift & Co., in the cattle-buying department. His address is care of the University Club, Chicago, Ill. — G. B. Conant is studying chemistry in the Graduate School, third year. — G. M. Carnochan is working with Interstate Electric Co., N.Y. His address is 138 East 39th St., New York. — J. L. Moore is now in his second year at the Law School. His address is 36 Hampden Hall, Cambridge. — P. D. Childs is working in the Harvard Architectural School. His address is Western Club, Cambridge. — H. E. Devereaux is in the bond business with W. A. Reed & Co., 234 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. — J. P. Gifford is now a bookkeeper in Arizona; address, Cochise, Ariz. — R. H. Anderson is in the Harvard Law School. — E. R. Davis is doing graduate work in education and history at Harvard. — E. K. Hale is working with Blake Bros., 111 Devonshire St., Boston. — E. Streeter is working for the Buffalo Builders' Supply Co., Buffalo. — G. F. Plimpton is in Plimpton, Cowan & Co., wholesale grocers, Buffalo. — T. D. Bool is working with Niles & Niles, accounting firm, Boston. His address is 21 Sacramento St., Cambridge. — A. Thalheimer is studying at Johns Hopkins. — L. C. Stowell is working with the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. as an assistant city salesman. His home address is 2 Holyoke St., Cambridge. — E. A. Shaw is in the Cotton business with E. A. Shaw & Co., 18 Post-Office Sq., Boston. — N. Curtis, Jr., is studying the drug business in the various departments of the United Drug Co. — E. K. Carver

is studying chemistry at Harvard. His field of research is surface tension. — C. H. Bradley, Jr., is in the advertising business with the Tomer Advertising Agency, 294 Washington St., Boston. — R. D. Walker is with Walker & Pratt, stove mfrs., 31 Union St., Boston. — Earl B. Putnam, Jr., is in the bond business in Philadelphia. His address is 132 South 15th St. — C. L. Sweeting is the principal of Public School No. 5, Albion Place, Patterson, N.J. — D. R. Hanson is working with the Commercial-Financial Printing Co., 84 State St., Boston. His home address is 25 East St., Melrose. — H. E. Pierce is in the bond business with Pearson & Erhart of Boston. — B. S. Welles's address is the American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan. — H. B. Bryant is at the Harvard Law School, third year. — E. D. Holmes, Jr., is studying chemistry at Technology and Harvard. — L. D. Howard is with E. C. Hall Co., grocers, Brockton. His address is Room 306 Y.M.C.A., 320 Main St., Brockton. — G. H. Fiske is in the cotton business with H. W. Mason & Co., 31 Kilby St., Boston. — R. W. Stevenson, Jr., is with Colgate, Parker & Co., bond house, 2 Wall St., New York. Please address him there. — L. G. Del Castillo is playing the organ in the new Fenway Theatre, Boston. His address is 324 Franklin St., Cambridge. — D. T. Thomson is taking the course system in the Saco Lowell Textile Machine Co., Lowell. His address is 383 East Merrimac St., Lowell. — H. P. Metcalf is engaged in the manufacturing of cotton and woolen goods with the Wanskuck Co., Providence. — C. M. Rogers is working with the *Metropolitan Magazine*, New York. His address is care of Harvard Club,

27 West 44th St., New York. — J. K. Hodges has left the moving-picture business and is now with Hodges & Co., brokers, 14 Wall St., N.Y. — A. H. Sanborn, having studied agriculture, is now looking for a farm on which he can raise fruit and cattle. — J. R. Abbott is studying architecture in the Graduate School. His Cambridge address is 44 Brattle St. — L. Curtis, Jr., is working with Brown Bros., 59 Wall St., New York. — R. P. Osborn is learning the shoe business in the factory of French, Shriner & Urner, 23 Melcher St., Boston. — R. B. Dodge is with Pearson, Erhard & Co., investment bankers, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. — C. W. Bullard is in his second year at the Medical School. — H. A. Lawton is living in Haverhill where he is learning the shoe business. His address there is 43 Pleasant St. — W. Faulkner is still working with Brown & Adams, wool commission merchants, of Boston. — T. E. Benner is working for an A.M. at Harvard and for the *Boston Advertiser* as a telegraph operator. His address is 45 Holyoke House, Cambridge. — N. H. Brodsky is studying law in Newark, N.J. — C. B. Blanchard is in the publishing business with Porter E. Sargent at 50 Congress St., Boston. — O. Williams, Jr., is with the Cunard S.S. Co., 126 State St., Boston. — T. G. Ross is teaching the sciences and German, this winter, at the Holderness School for Boys, Plymouth, N.H. — L. K. Urquhart is spending the winter at St. John's University, Shanghai, China. — J. H. Hodges is now an assistant in chemistry at Harvard. — R. H. Holbrook is working with Coolidge, Brooks & Rogers, consulting foresters, at 89 State St., Boston. — J. H. Fales is interested in chemical manufacturing. — F. J. Callanan is in his second year at the Medical School. — F. L. Converse is still working with Converse & Co., leather merchants, 27 South St., Boston. — F. S. Kingsbury is studying landscape architecture in Cambridge. — C. W. Curtis, Jr., is working in the shoe business with Rice & Hutchins in Marlborough. — A. K. Henry is with Winslow & Co., wool commission merchants, 248 Summer St., Boston. — C. W. Plummer is with the Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., 79 Milk St., Boston. His home address is The Hermitage, Willow St., Boston. — A. Walter is now running a dairy farm in Cazenovia, N.Y. — P. J. Wharshawsky is an attorney at law in Newark, N.J. His address is the Essex Building. — S. Z. Kaplan is in his third year at the Harvard Law School. — E. A. Robert is with the General Electric Co., Lynn. — A. W. Bell is in the fruit commission business in the Boston office of Messrs. J. & H. Goodwin, Ltd., of Manchester, Eng. — M. N. Maloof is building up a business in Oriental rugs and laces at 248 Boylston St., Boston. — V. Freedly is studying at the Penn. Law School. His address is 1830 S. Rittenhouse Sq., Philadelphia. — G. N. Richard is working with Richard & Co., bankers, 33 Broadway, New York. — A. A. Shapiro is a graduate student at Harvard and an instructor in the Romance Language Department. — A. T. Bunten is working with the Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co. of Boston. — J. S. Morgan is working with J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York. — R. W. Searle is learning the wool business in Norwood with Winslow Bros. & Smith. His address is 37 Press Ave., Norwood. — R. H. Magwood is working for the Dennison

Mfg. Co. of Boston in their branch office at 416 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo. — I. Pichel is engaged in theatrical production in Minnesota. His address is The University Club, St. Paul. — W. M. Bach is engaged in the clothing business in Fremont, Ohio. — W. D. Owens is an attorney at law in Haverhill. His address there is the Haverhill Nat. Bank Bldg., Washington Sq. — C. S. Weeks has taken a house at 97 Valentine St., West Newton. — E. S. Herter now lives at 146 East 49th St., New York. — F. H. Canaday is still in the advertising business in Chicago. His address is 438 Belden Ave., Chicago. — K. W. Snyder is managing his father's estate. His address is 4550 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. — The second prize for an essay on "The Wisdom of Preparedness," offered by the National Security League, was won by P. B. Potter. — H. R. Amory went on an expedition in a small schooner to Madeira, Morocco, and Teneriffe in search for zoological specimens for Harvard. He met with great success. He has organized the Western Islands Trading Co., for the purpose of selling American goods in the Azores, Madeira, and Canary Islands. His address is care of H. dos Passos-Freitas, Funchal, Madeira. — W. L. Allen, Jr., in conjunction with William Codman, '12, has bought and is running a farm in Savannah, Ga. His address is Box 257, Savannah. — E. S. Sullivan is still at the Harvard Medical School. — C. G. Squibb is working in the Hawthorne Mill of the American Felt Co. at Hyde Park. — J. B. Clark is farming in North Carolina. — L. S. Chanler, Jr., is supervising the erection of buildings on Long Island. He is with his old firm. — W. A. Cleary is in the social

service of the State of Massachusetts. He has been traveling through the State investigating liquor and allied problems. — R. St. B. Boyd is agent of the Mason Regulator of Milton. — W. H. Coolidge is working with the American Zinc, Lead, and Smelting Co. of Boston. — C. B. Bryant represents in Boston the American Flooring Co. of New York. — M. Belmont is working with August Belmont, banker, of New York. — J. D. Brown is in the Harvard Law School. — V. C. Brink is working at the Varsity Club and is in the Law School. — L. H. Mills is opening a lumber broker's office in Portland, Or., under the name of Mills & Candlish. — A. S. Harris is studying railroading in the Business School at Harvard. — H. R. Hitchcock is working for the Firestone Tire Co. in Akron, O. — R. H. Kettell is working in the School of Architecture, Cambridge. His address is 44 Brattle St. — F. B. Harvey is working in the Bethlehem Steel Co. and attending night school. He gave in the Lexington Town Library an exhibition of photographs of New England Colonial architecture. — K. Reynolds and Q. Reynolds are in the advertising business together in New York. The former lives at 174 Inwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N.J., and the latter on Wildwood Ave., of the same town. — W. B. Clark is teaching Latin, Greek and English in the Lake Placid School this winter at Cocoanut Grove, Fla. — L. Strahlman is in his third year at the Medical School. His address is 16 Westland Ave., Boston. — A. H. Doyle is back in College to get his degree which he receives at the Mid-Years. He is managing his father's business at 185 Franklin St., Boston. — A. A. Hutchinson, Jr., is working in the School

of Political Sciences at Columbia. — S. P. Clark has been working in Portland, Or., for the Portland Ry., Light and Power Co. During the Christmas holidays he was ill with appendicitis in Philadelphia. He hopes to return to work soon. — E. C. Pitman is studying chemical engineering at Technology. — H. C. Greene is treasurer of the Sterling Toys Corporation of New York. His address is 8 East 45th St., New York. — S. D. Ripley is in the real-estate business with Cocks & Willetts, 49 Wall St., New York. He is also interested in the manufacture of orange fizzade. His address is the Union Club, Fifth Ave., New York. E. D. T. Pousland is working with the Portland Cattle Loan Co. of Portland, Or. — S. C. Noland is an editorial writer for the *Indianapolis News*, and contributes short stories to magazines. His address is 923 West 32d St., Indianapolis, Ind. — W. J. Brown is teaching Spanish in Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. — H. G. Morse is working on a lemon ranch in Lemon Grove, San Diego Co., Cal. He was a charter member of the Harvard Club of San Diego County. — W. H. Chatfield is in the paper business with Chatfield & Woods in Pittsburg. His address is 900 South Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. — W. M. Breed is selling lumber in southern New England. His address is Box 763, Springfield. — R. L. Whitman is in the dry-goods business with Burton Bros. & Co., 267 Fifth Ave., New York. — W. C. Schumb is doing research work in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. — W. E. Quinby is working with the Bell Telephone Co. of Pa. His address is Merion Station, Pa. — F. M. H. Dazey is writing for "the movies." His address is the Harvard Club, New

York. — G. C. Buell is in business in Rochester, N.Y. — W. P. Willetts is making shells with the E. W. Bliss Co. of Brooklyn. His address is Shore Road and 82d St., Brooklyn, N.Y. — A. W. Poole is manager of the Poole Piano Co., Cambridge. — W. Smith is working with F. S. Moseley & Co., 50 Congress St., Boston. His address is 48 Beacon St., Boston. — E. H. Woods is in the insurance business with Hinckley & Woods, 32 Kilby St., Boston. — J. L. Cahill is working with the Choralcelo Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston. — M. Whitehouse is working in the Scientific Department of Columbia University. His address is 131 East 71st St., New York. — W. G. Brackett, Jr., who has been in the St. Louis office of the Bemis Bros. Bag Co., has been sent by the company to India and is now with the Angus Jute Co., Ltd., in Calcutta. — H. M. J. Halligan is teaching in the High School, East Boston, Mass. — E. D. Curtis was the first American to enter Belgium after the outbreak of the war; he has done much good service there. — W. B. Corbett is teaching English in the High School of Commerce, Boston. — R. Morris is working with the American Steel & Wire Co., Cleveland, O. His address in Cleveland is 3126 Prospect St.

1915.

M. J. LOGAN, Sec.,  
23 Ridgely Hall, Cambridge.

Mayer F. Gates's address is 2301 Broadway, Little Rock, Ark. — John Farwell Fuller's address is 1144 Maine St., Clinton. — C. W. Jones is Professor of Latin and German at the Arkansas Conference College. His address is Box 476, Siloam Springs, Ark. — Richard Sanger is with the Standard

Oil Co., Hongkong, China. — N. L. Tibbetts is studying at the Union Theological Seminary, Broadway and West 112th St., New York. — C. E. Brickley, after a successful season as coach of the Johns Hopkins football team, has entered the employ of O'Brien, Russell Ins. Co., 108 Water St., Boston. — H. W. D. Rudd has started as a real-estate and insurance broker, with offices at 201 Devonshire St., Boston. — B. P. Whitney is with the Coheco Department of the Pacific Mills. His present address is 284 Washington St., Dover, N.H. — Clifford Wood is with the Russell Co., general managers, 50 State St., Boston. His home address is 73 Wendell St., Cambridge. — James A. Elliott is with the Cooley & Marvin Co., public accountants and production engineers, Tremont Bldg., Boston. — Thayer Francis is with the Saco-Lowell Machine Shops, Lowell. His present address in Lowell is 59 Kirk St. — J. H. Hustis, Jr., is with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at Omaha, Neb. His present address in Omaha is the Flatiron Hotel. — H. C. Little is with the Saco-Lowell Machine Shops. His present address is 56 Kirk St., Lowell, but his permanent address remains Carlisle. — C. H. McClure is instructor in English in the Frankfort (Ind.) High School. — B. Z. Nelson is in the office of Charles E. Loud, '87, real estate, etc., 75 State St., Boston. His home address is 329 Savin Hill Ave., Dorchester. — T. L. O'Connor, who was last year in the mail-order department of Franklin Simon & Co., New York, is now in charge of the mail-order department of the F. P. O'Connor Co., outfitters for women, 157 Tremont St., Boston. His new home address is 90 St. Mary's St., Boston. — A. S. Thayer is with

the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., 136 Federal St., Boston. — J. L. Barowsky is in the paper business with his two brothers, under the name of the B. & B. Paper Supply Co., at Holyoke. — F. H. Evans is assistant general manager of the Story & Clark Piano Co., 317 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and has charge of the mail-order department. He has been appointed national treasurer of the economics honor fraternity "Artus." Evans's home address is 5498 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago. — H. S. Keelan is a chemist with the Lackawanna Steel Co. His address is 521 Michigan Ave., Buffalo N.Y. — F. J. Little is with the Rand Systems Corporation of North Tonawanda, N.Y., and is at present in Philadelphia. His address there is 5017 Chestnut St. — T. W. Swett is teaching in the Lawrence Smith School for Boys, 111 East 60th St., New York. — E. P. Allis is with the Mechanical Appliance Co., manufacturers of electric motors and generators, Milwaukee, Wis. — E. J. B. Gorman is general manager of the Dayton Aero Motors Co., Dayton, O. — W. M. Marston, who is in the Harvard Law School, is living at 12 Remington St., Cambridge. — Walter T. Urquhart died Nov. 10, 1914, at Boulder, Col. He was unfortunately forced to leave Harvard on account of ill health and was ordered to Colorado. As he was improving in health and strength, he entered the University of Colorado. Here he certainly made his mark, but after a bad case of ruptured appendix he never regained his strength and gradually failed. Urquhart was in his Junior year at Colorado University and had risen to be editor-in-chief of the *Coloradoan*, the college annual. He was one of the most popular boys

in the College. — **Raymond Sylvester** of Bradford, who was employed as chemist by the New England Mfg. Co., of North Woburn, died Nov. 29, 1915, from the effects of poisonous gases.

#### NON-ACADEMIC.

##### *Holders of Honorary Degrees.*

A.M. 1896. **Booker T. Washington**, President of Tuskegee Institute, the negro school which he founded and which has done very splendid work in promoting the technical education of the negro race, died of hardening of the arteries at Tuskegee, Ala., on Nov. 14, at the age of 58.

##### *Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

1912. **Ph.D. Carter G. Woodson** is editor of a new quarterly, *The Journal of Negro History* (Lancaster, Pa., and Washington, D.C.). The first issue is dated Jan., 1916.

##### *Law School.*

1871. **J. H. Ladd** was given a complimentary dinner and a gold medal by the South Middlesex Bar Association in Framingham on Nov. 18, in recognition of his 35 years of service as clerk of the First District Court.

1900—**R. M. Smith** has been appointed  
01. one of the general attorneys of the Baltimore and Ohio R.R.

1903. **R. M. Swan** has been appointed Dean of the Yale Law School. He graduated from Yale in 1900. His career in the Harvard Law School was distinguished, as he was a marshal of his Class and editor of the *Law Review*. After graduation he was associated with Prof. Beal in the organization of the Law

School of the University of Chicago and since then has been engaged in private practice.

1904. **C. H. Olson** has been appointed a commissioner on uniform legislation for the Territory of Hawaii.

1905. **J. B. Ely** has been appointed District Attorney of the Western Massachusetts District. He is a graduate of Williams College, and since concluding his course in the Law School has been practising law in Westfield. — **D. P. McPherson** has been elected a common pleas judge for the Adams-Fulton district, Pa.

1909. **W. A. Powers** has been elected captain of the newly organized company of marines of the Massachusetts Militia.

1911. **J. J. O'Connor** has been appointed Assistant Deputy District Attorney for New York County. On graduation O'Connor took up the practice of law in New York, but was much interested in politics and is known as one of the ablest of the Tammany speakers.

1914. **C. P. Sisson** has been appointed Third Assistant City Solicitor of Providence, R.I. — **A. M. Cristy** and **W. T. Carden** have been appointed first and second deputies respectively in the office of the county attorney of the city and county of Honolulu, T.H. — **C. P. Franchot** has formed a partnership with **L. F. Gilbert** for the practice of law in Buffalo, N.Y.

1915. **J. R. McKay** made the highest grade of any of the candidates who took the Ohio state bar examinations in December.

##### *Medical School.*

1862. **William K. Fletcher** died in Somerville on Jan. 14, at the age of 88.



During the Civil War he was an assistant surgeon in the Union army. After leaving the Medical School he practised his profession for 50 years in Cambridge and Somerville.

1887. John C. Webster died on Nov. 15, 1915. He went to Chicago immediately after graduation from the Medical School and practised in that city for 41 years. He was a member of the George H. Thomas Post, G.A.R., and of the Therapeutic Club.

1893- W. H. Coon, who has been for 95. several years health officer for the northeastern district of Massachusetts, has assumed charge of the new department of industrial hygiene of the Fisk Rubber Co. in Chicopee Falls. He will have supervision of all remedial and prophylactic work, and all sanitation. Such work, voluntarily assumed by a corporation, is along the best lines of social reform.

1894. S. E. Webber died at Calais, Me., on Jan. 12, after a long illness. He was for many years principal of the Calais High School and for several years thereafter was Superintendent of Schools and a member of the School Board.

#### *Divinity School.*

(1905.) A. H. Robinson, a graduate of the University of Maine, who later spent three years in the Harvard Divinity School, has resigned the pastorate of the Second Unitarian Church, Newton Centre, to become pastor of the First Congregational Unitarian Church of Cincinnati, O.

(1915.) G. B. Hatfield of Lawrence, a graduate of Oberlin College and of the Harvard Divinity School, has

been elected President of Kingfisher College, Kingfisher, Ok.

#### *Graduate School of Business Administration.*

1914. J. B. Coffey is with the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co., Boston. — Donald English, U. of Cal., '09, is Assistant Professor of Accounting in Cornell. — M. B. Folsom, U. of Georgia, '12, is with the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y. — H. D. Hite, Randolph-Macon, '10, is in the statistical department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York City.

1915. A. L. Barbour, Yale, '13, is in the Efficiency Department, Gray and Davis, Cambridge. — C. E. Coyne has been appointed secretary of the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce. — I. C. Pratt, Knox, '13, is in the Statistical Department, Wyllis, Overland Co., Toledo, O.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

\* \* \* To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

In the University of California *Chronicle* for October A. W. Ryder, '92, published two poems of rather unusual literary merit. That on Torquemada gives an entirely different, but perhaps truer, picture of the man than is usually set forth in Protestant histories. It is hard for the average person to believe that the man whose ideas are profoundly differ-

ent from his own may still be quite sincere.

*The Harvard Theological Review* is one of the best magazines of its kind in existence. It is non-partisan — no more a Unitarian journal than Harvard is a Unitarian college. It compels the attention of any man who is interested in the broad questions of religion and ethics. Such an article as "Fra Salimbene and the Franciscan Ideal," by Prof. Ephraim Emerson, '71, has absorbing historical interest, and "The Position and Prospects of the Roman Catholic Church," by Alfred Fawkes, an Englishman and the well-known author of *Studies in Modernism*, is of vital present-day value. So also is the stirring paper on "Ethics in Modern Business," by John F. Moors, LL.D. '15, the tone of which is set in the opening sentence, "Though the object of business is money-making, its essence is service."

*The Harvard Engineering Journal* has been consolidated with the *Technology Monthly*, and will be published from the Publication Office, Technology Union Bldg., Boston. This is a very natural and proper affiliation resulting from the merger of the Graduate School of Science with Technology.

In the issue of *Science* for Oct. 22, there is an interesting summary of the doctorates conferred by various American universities in 1915. In all 556 candidates were created doctors, 247 in philosophy, and 309 in science. This is double the average number conferred during the years between 1898 and 1908. During this period Harvard, Chicago, Columbia, Yale, and Johns Hopkins each conferred an average of over 30 degrees annually. In recent years Columbia has given more than Chicago, and Harvard has fallen behind both. The most notable advance in numbers has been in the state universities. An

interesting fact is that by far the larger proportion of scientific degrees has always been in Chemistry.

In a paper on the "Teaching of the History of Science," in the issue of *Science* for Nov. 20, 1915, Dr. F. E. Brasch, of Stanford, says: "An interesting fact is that most of our pioneering in intellectual activities inevitably has its origin in the older New England institutions. To Harvard University belongs the credit of first establishing a definite and systematic course in the history of a special field in science." (This was a course entitled "Chemical Philosophy, given in 1891 by Prof. T. W. Richards.) "That the authorities of Harvard have fully recognized the value and purpose of this new advancement in science teaching is revealed not alone by the establishment of the history of science as an independent group in their curriculum, but in doing something of a missionary character as well." (This refers, of course, to the fact that Prof. L. J. Henderson, exchange professor to the Western colleges last year, lectured on the history of science.)

In his book, *Fifty Years of American Idealism*, Mr. Gustav Pollak has somewhat extended his article on "The Nation and its Contributors," and has added representative comments on contemporary events as published in the *Nation* from 1865 to 1915. As a third section, making up about half of the book, he has reprinted a large number of the best essays which have appeared in the *Nation* from time to time. The writers of these papers are, many of them, Harvard men, among those represented being Francis Parkman, 1807, Simon Newcomb, S.B. '58, W. P. Garrison, '61, William James, M.D. '69, S. P. Sherman, A.M. '06, Paul Shorey, '78, and P. E. More, A.M. '93.

In *Battleground Adventures in the Civil*

*War*, by Clifton Johnson (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1915) are collected stories of the Civil War told by non-combatant eyewitnesses. The author made a trip over the battlefields and located survivors who could tell him of their experiences during the battles. The material was gathered among people of all conditions — "the farmer's daughter, the slave blacksmith, the school teacher, the miner's son" — and are recorded as frankly as they were related, in the language of "education or rude illiteracy," and with none of the horrors omitted. The stories are interesting as stories, but have slight educational or historical value, and to either the boy or the older student of the Civil War can be of but secondary importance.

In *Browning Studies* V. C. Harrington, g 1896-97, has compiled considerable elementary information about Browning and his poetry. By references to "our last lecture" and "this semester" the author attempts to reproduce the method and atmosphere of the college classroom. But this informality becomes banal, because Mr. Harrington has neither anything new to say nor fresh statement of the well-known, obvious facts. We also find his fervent, exclamatory comments, with all their sincere enthusiasm, rather naïve. We must, however, credit the author with one distinct contribution: he has found that Browning's life is divided into sixty-two events.

*The Modern Study of Literature* (Chicago University Press, 1915) comes from Professor Moulton as the culmination of over forty years of lecturing and writing about literature. In one volume he has put together all the conclusions and much of the actual substance of his previous works. The result is one of the most pretentious books ever published in America. Here, in fact, is a guide to

all types of literature; here are expounded all methods of approaching the subject; here is a philosophy of literature. Here also is an amazing variety of charts and diagrams by which we may "see literature" in about forty minutes. We must recognize certain inevitable human weaknesses and idiosyncrasies in Professor Moulton, such as his tendency toward loose, unguarded statement and toward a straining after paradox and striking generalizations, and his championing of the lost cause of inductive criticism. But these are motes in the sunbeam. Students of literature and general readers will acknowledge an increasing debt to Professor Moulton for the vast learning and enthusiasm which he puts at their service in such a stimulating way.

In the January number of the *Yale Review*, Brooks Adams, '70, defines, with characteristic incisiveness, his idea of "The American Democratic Ideal." Mr. Adams comes to the conclusion, boldly stated, that "our democratic ideal is only a phrase to express our renunciation as a nation of all standards of duty, and the substitution therefor of a reference to private judgment," — that the result of our present course will be "to resolve our people from a firmly cohesive mass, unified by a common standard of duty and self-sacrifice, into a swarm of atoms selfishly fighting each other for money." If this be true, as he believes, he fears that "the hour cannot be far distant when some superior, because more cohesive and intelligent organism, such as nature has decreed shall always lie in wait for its victim, shall spring upon us and rend us as the strong have always rent those wretched because feeble creatures who are cursed with an aborted development." All this Mr. Adams foresees as a result of our growing individual selfishness. The man whose impulse is unhesi-

tatingly to condemn him for exaggerating the danger would be wise to read the whole article, and then, before pronouncing sentence, to stop for a moment to analyze his own attitude toward our national problems. There is truth in the statement *qui s'excuse s'accuse*.

#### SHORT REVIEWS

*English Field Systems*, by Howard Levi Gray, Ph.D., '07. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1915.

A study of the manner in which the arable lands of English townships have been distributed and subdivided might at first sight appear devoid of any great interest or importance. To one who has worked on early British history, however, it is obvious that of the few surviving documents none is more precious than the face of the land itself. It is a palimpsest of which little has been deciphered — here a line and there a line. Yet if it could be made plain it would solve many disputed problems. Did the Anglo-Saxon invaders entirely obliterate the Celtic civilization which preceded them? How much that was Roman had remained until their coming, and did any traces of Imperial organization linger after their conquest? Were the invaders themselves free fighting men who managed their common affairs democratically and elected their own leaders, or were they *serfs* who obeyed hereditary masters? To such questions as these answers are written in hedges and ditches, in balks and runrigs — if only we can read them right.

This is the task Dr. Gray has undertaken. Unlike certain of his famous predecessors, he has not started with a deep and unalterable conviction of just what he was going to find. He has set out to sift old evidence and new fairly, thoroughly, conscientiously, cautiously. It is slow work, and the temptation is

strong to hurdle an inconvenient fact, or skirt round it, in order to arrive at an alluring conclusion. But Dr. Gray never weakens; he evades nothing, conceals nothing. His reasoning is sound and clear, his tables, maps, and quotations are well chosen and carefully explained: even one who has no previous knowledge of the subject can follow him intelligently, step by step. Of course he is technical, and the uninitiated might well be startled by such a statement as this, from the Introduction (p. 5): "Seeböhm with the assistance of three or four terriers carries the reader back to Anglo-Saxon days —"! Usually, however, he is swift to define his terms.

Much of the available evidence relates to comparatively recent times, and is of interest chiefly to the student of the enclosure movement, but there is enough material from earlier periods to prove that the open-field system, two-field or three-field, with various local modifications, prevailed from Anglo-Saxon days till the era of enclosures throughout a broad strip of English territory running from Durham to the Channel. West of this strip — in the counties along the Scottish border, the hill country of the northwest, Lancashire, certain Welsh border districts, Devonshire and Cornwall — agricultural methods remained essentially Celtic, resembling those of Scotland and Wales more closely than those of the English midlands. To the east of the midland strip the author finds clear indications of the persistence of Roman arrangements, especially in Kent. In Norfolk and Suffolk a system originally Roman seems to have undergone modification during the Danish occupation. Essex, Surrey, and the lower Thames basin generally, show conditions similar to those in East Anglia or in Kent, and have little resemblance to the midlands.

The net result, then, of Dr. Gray's researches is to limit the typical open-field system brought by the Saxons from the Continent to a far narrower and more definite area than has usually been assigned to it, and to show that Celtic methods survived to the west of this area, and Roman to the east of it. He has furnished strong arguments for the contention that the displacement of population caused by the Anglo-Saxon conquest was by no means as great as has usually been assumed. He has not entered into the discussion on the origin of manorial organization, but he has shown that throughout the long period covered by his survey agricultural progress never ceased, either within the midland strip or without. All systems, Celtic, Roman, and Saxon, were capable of improvement and adaptation to varying conditions, geographical, social, or economic. Thus a careful study of one more phase of mediæval life proves that in this as in so many other aspects, the Middle Ages were neither reactionary nor static. Experiments were tried, mistakes corrected, lessons learned. Even in the "Dark Ages" darkness may be dispelled wherever a scholar has the skill and the patience to let in a little light.

*Human Motives*, by James Jackson Putnam, M.D., Professor Emeritus. Mind and Health Series, edited by H. Addington Bruce, A.M. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1915.

Whatever our attitude may be toward certain phases of the newer psychology, it is clear that its insistence upon the study of the individual, either normal or pathological, has led to results of positive value. Dr. Putnam provides, in the volume before us, a painstaking analysis of human motives in the light of this recent investigation into the underlying forces which determine conduct. He

believes it "worth while to emphasize the importance of training ourselves to see, gleaming through our immediate and partial motives, a background of stronger tendencies, from which these motives derive their main significance." In Dr. Putnam's opinion it should not be forgotten that men are bound by a sense of obligation which may be defined as "ideal," essentially religious in its nature, as well as by the imperfectly recognized passions, ambitions and cravings of daily life. Motives must, therefore, be interpreted in the light of our evolutionary history in relation to our broadly conceived social relationships. In the development of this general theme he discusses in the first chapter the relative significance of the philosophic and psychoanalytic viewpoint; in the second, the relation of the individual to the creative energy; in the third, the history of the psychoanalytic method; in the fourth certain principles revealed by this method in their relation to education, and in the final chapter the attempt is made to show that human progress is essentially the discovery of new relationships between the inner world of ideals and the world of experience. The merit of the book lies in its breadth of conception and the frank acknowledgment that no final explanation of motives may be reached until we are willing to evaluate empirical experience in the light of metaphysical conceptions. Each is meaningless without an appeal to the other or, as Dr. Putnam puts it, "the genetic method leads straight and of necessity to the philosophic method." This will doubtless meet with opposition both from the idealists and the empyrists. The followers of Freud and the psychoanalytic school are tenacious in their adherence to experience in the interpretation of conduct and the metaphysicians are unquestionably skeptical of the often

crudely empirical methods of the Freudians. Dr. Putnam maintains that such supposed underlying antagonism not only does not in reality exist, but that a proper understanding of human conduct demands a synthesis of the two points of view. His argument is maintained throughout with deference to those who may disagree with him, but always with force and personal conviction. The book is a distinct step in progress toward a reconciliation of hitherto opposed approaches to a fundamental problem and as such should have a wide circle of sympathetic readers.

*The Liberty of Citizenship*, by Samuel W. McCall. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1915.

The book is a series of lectures delivered at Yale on the responsibilities of citizenship. Those of us who form our opinion of public men from the newspaper reports of their speeches, are apt to fail to grasp a statesman's underlying political philosophy. And in view of the condition in Republican politics today this book is especially timely. In it one sees Gov. McCall's basic and sober notion of the state and of its relation to the individual, whereas a view of his chance actions and of his words from time to time might fail to betray his depth of thought. Some of the most important political and social issues before the United States are brought up for discussion. The central problem running through the series of lectures is that of keeping the Government from encroaching upon the liberty of the individual. Is liberty a good thing? What is the value of our Constitution? Shall the people be able to get what they want when they want it? Shall we strive for uniformity or diversity in human character? What things should the Government do? What restraint should be placed upon

the individual and what upon the Government? Is our political plan of division of power — checks and balances — and the dual system of State and National Governments having jurisdiction over the same territory desirable? With Professor Burgess, in his *Reconciliation of Government with Liberty*, Gov. McCall holds that increasing numbers of laws and increasing activity of the state have characterized this country for the last twenty-five years. This means the decrease of voluntary activity and the increase of compulsory activity in the conduct of men and women. Freedom goes as compulsion enters. But why is freedom desirable? The individual has a right to liberty. Here Gov. McCall shows himself one of the "natural rights school" and some, who will agree with him in his conclusion, will disagree with his claim that individuals have natural rights. They will claim that the right of society to act according to its own interest is the only right; that the good of society will come with a maximum of individual liberty. They will agree with his additional reasons: that liberty is "an agency in pushing forward civilization"; that liberty stimulates variation, thus bringing larger chance of adaptability to the environment. This means social progress and social strength. Besides being socially desirable, liberty is "essential from the standpoint of the development of character." Probably we cannot separate the individual's strength from society's good, but, if we can, we must admit that "we have stronger men and women and a greater nation" if man "may wander over the meadows and through the untended woods, and even conquer if he may the difficulties of the mountain-top and dare to look upon whatever may be seen upon the wide stretch of the land or in the whole sweep of the sky." This thought

of the necessity of liberty is the central theme. But the author would not have liberty degenerate into anarchy. The great task of education is to aid men so to understand their environment that their voluntary actions will be socially minded and intelligently effected. This, therefore, is a good book for an extreme radical to read, but he may come to see the futility of over-lawmaking and the stupendous task that the educator has before him. As most teaching, preaching, and book-writing is more worth while in the problems raised than in the conclusions reached because it stimulates thinking rather than practises dogmatism; so this book may well be used by classes of both young and mature men as a point of departure in the discussion of the problems of social life and united activity. The problems ring true because proposed by a practical statesman. The solutions suggested are pregnant with meaning because made by a man who views the whole political situation with the eyes of a philosopher.

*The World Decision*, by Robert Herrick,  
'90. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.  
1916.

Important writers have not succeeded, in general, in expressing in anything like adequate form the agony of Europe. Kipling, when he writes of the war, becomes a mere journalist; and in France Maurice Barrés loses that subtle artistry which has so often made his books of highest value and influence. But to Europeans the war is a part of themselves; they cannot look at it objectively. Robert Herrick was not actually a part of it. He was a deeply moved spectator, and, in order to make his countrymen in America feel it as he did, he called to his aid all his training as a writer, every legitimate device of his craft. This is not to suggest that he ever

descends to the artificial; the subject is too vital and he felt it too keenly to make that possible. Mr. Herrick was in Italy when that country declared war. He analyses the causes which led to the decision; he describes the scenes in Rome in a way which reveals the Italian decision as the inevitable expression of the popular will. With keen psychological analysis he tears away the superficial motives of desire for conquest, of the higher wish to redeem compatriots from a foreign yoke, and shows the great decision of Italy to have been the will of the people to preserve the Latin tradition against a resurgent barbarism that takes delight in the crime of the *Lusitania*. The negative influence of the politician, Giolitti, the positive influence of the poet, d'Annunzio, — matters of which we have heard so much and have understood so little, — are here shown in their true meaning, as the tiny springs which set in motion a machine long since made ready for action. Had Italy not been spiritually prepared to make the "great decision" in the way it was made the people would have listened to the "safety first" appeal of Giolitti, in his "Caro Carlo" letter, and would have shrugged their shoulders at the fervent patriotism of d'Annunzio. Not before has the Italian position been so illuminatingly set forth. The second part of the book, on France, is a masterly description of the French response to the call of duty, of the quiet, far-seeing determination of the "poilu" — facts which have already received the fervent admiration of America. In the last part Mr. Herrick appeals to his own countrymen to range themselves courageously and nobly on the side of their spiritual inheritance of liberty, as against the Teutonic adoration of material force. He pleads for preparedness, backs his arguments with logical and convincing reasons. The

book does not pretend to be neutral, for Mr. Herrick understands that no intelligent man can or ought to be neutral in a world-crisis involving profound moral questions. Its analysis of national character — American as well as French and German — is incisive and true. It is a passionate appeal from a man who thinks and who can adequately express his thoughts.

*Commentary to the Germanic Laws and Medieval Documents.* By Leo Wiener, Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Harvard University. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1915.

In less than 300 pages Prof. Wiener has written a remarkable book, extraordinary in the range and minuteness of its learning, startling in the conclusions to which he asks assent. Upon the basis of a phenomenal acquaintance with European and other languages and a prolonged exploration of mediæval documents, he seeks to rewrite the history of the languages, laws, and institutions of the Middle Ages from the point of view of the continuity of Roman influences. While, however, the most extreme Romanists have hitherto limited themselves to denying the originality of the Germans in the field of law and government, Prof. Wiener boldly attacks the Germanic vocabulary by tracing back to Roman words and formulæ such terms as *vassal*, *graf*, *seneschal*, *essoin*, *fief*, *feud*, and a host of others. From the history of words he deduces the history of institutions. "All the words connected with the idea 'debt, guilt, pledge' have in the European languages arisen from the corresponding Latin terms, as the whole criminal procedure of the Germanic laws is but an evolution of the edicts of the Theodosian Code." The assimilation of Roman law by the Germans is likened to

the adoption of American law by the Cherokees and Chickasaws. The linguistic basis for such theories is inconsistent with the established place of Gothic as the earliest surviving form of Germanic speech, preserved in the Gothic Bible of the 4th century. Nothing daunted, Prof. Wiener attacks Gothic, and at his touch the Bible of Ulfilas becomes a version of the late 8th century, with its home, as well as that of the remaining Gothic fragments, among the Visigoths of Provence and northern Spain. It is, however, premature to rejoice, with certain of the profane, over the deposition of Ulfilas from the high seat, for the argument is still incomplete. Certain palæographical and theological considerations here presented may clear the way, but the crux comes with the vocabulary and structure of the language, which are to be discussed in a later volume treating of the words "of Arabic origin in the Gothic Bible and in all the Germanic languages" and the Arabo-Gothic origin of Germanic mythology. Obviously a work of this sort, compact, rapid, oversure of its results, requires a much more detailed examination than is possible here or at the hands of any single reviewer. The problem is, in the first instance, one for the philologists, and until they have spoken a mere historian must reserve his judgment. When his turn comes, he will have something to say concerning the difference between the history of words and the history of institutions and ideas, and the difficulties of either method of inquiry in the obscure and perplexing period of the early Middle Ages. Meanwhile he will be grateful to Prof. Wiener for his fresh and stimulating suggestions and for his vindication of the importance of those documentary sources which have been too much neglected by the philologist, the jurist, and even the professed historian.



*The Oberlehrer: A Study of the Social and Professional Evolution of the German Schoolmaster*, by William Setchel Learned, Ph.D. '12. Harvard Studies in Education, Vol. 1. Harvard University Press. 1914.

An epic character faintly suggested in the title gives to this volume an interest somewhat unusual in an academic monograph. The hero is a superman, a typical figure, in reality a whole profession, but none the less human. Dr. Learned portrays with much dramatic power his rise from poverty, disrespect, and inward weakness in the fifteenth century to social recognition and developed professional consciousness in the twentieth. We see him first the ill-paid, whining, clerical under-servant; then the black-coated, learned, remote, and awkward philologue; at last the man of the world, reaching toward mastery of the art and science of his calling through intensive, independent study of its many-sided problems. It is a stirring record, which may well encourage those who are eager to see teaching become more than a hap-hazard occupation open to any personally attractive holder of a college degree. If the Great War has caused anyone to lose respect for German teachers, he might well regain at least a part of it through the reading of this book. The fruitful lesson which Dr. Learned's interpretative chapters bring out is as true as it ever was: the necessary condition of respect is worth. Recognition and reward come in the end to those who do the right thing well. For the teacher, the decision as to what the right thing is involves the necessity of social, philosophical, and humanitarian studies of wide range and great complexity. To know what to teach one must know what knowledge is of most worth, a problem never lightly to be settled for all time, even by a Herbert Spencer. The present social situa-

tion; the proper and realizable ends of national, community, and individual life; and the underlying order of eternal values — all these must be held in view before the teacher can see clearly the place and significance of his work. And to do it with a certainty and effectiveness even approaching that, let us say, of the physician, the teacher needs a technical skill and judgment which unorganized, unanalyzed, and unmeasured experience have never yet given him. He must study his teaching as a doctor studies his cases, to fit means to ends with at least a partial assurance of the outcome. To such clarity of view and precision of practice the modern teacher must needs aspire, if his future is to be brighter than his past. The public, to be sure, must be persuaded to accept his vision and recognize his achievements when they appear; but the inner victory must precede the outward acclaim. This record of progress toward it on the part of the schoolmasters of Germany cannot but fascinate and hearten progressive teachers everywhere. It is peculiarly fitting that Dr. Learned's book should be the first volume in the new series of Studies just established by the Division of Education. It "looks before and after," and makes indubitable the value of such work as Schools and Departments of Education are endeavoring to do.

*The House That Was*, and other poems, by B. R. C. Low. John Lane Company.

In this slender book of forty poems Mr. Low stays in the main current of English verse; yet, for the most part, he is not artificial and unpleasantly conventional. He moves, often with freedom, nearly always with grace, amid his material; we must admit, however, at the last page, that he does not move with the vigor, let us say, the imperiousness

of the commanding poet. This is not to deny that Mr. Low has real poetic receptiveness and considerable technical equipment. We cannot help feeling that he is reaching out in a sensitive and intelligent way for real poetic effects; we feel, also, that he generally does not quite succeed and sometimes we cannot be sure what effect he strives for. We exonerate him from trying to induce just vague indeterminate emotion in us; in all but one of the forty poems we are sure that he is trying to give us more than sound. We cannot, for instance, share his apparently sincere ecstasy over the fact that a young friend of his — gender, feminine — has a seventeenth birthday, but we are interested in *his* excitement. Mr. Low is typical of one dominant contemporary tendency, in writing with a particular experience before him and in keeping the actual incident before us, too. Such a method has the advantage of concreteness, of contact with the tangible world; it makes us feel sometimes, however, that the poet has not gathered up sufficient experiences within himself to give forth representative human experience. Most readers will find that the title poem "The House That Was" justifies itself as the most ambitious effort in the volume. In this piece Mr. Low has very little new to say, but he escapes from the lugubrious tone of the English graveyard school and, better still, from the decadent morbidity of French symbolism. The best sustained passage in the book is found here:

"Thou was a man, and didst drink life, not  
case,  
The man thou wast most certainly did stand  
Face-forward in the open fields of fight:  
Thou hast been seaward like a rocky wall  
And felt the grinding thunder at thy gates,  
When oceans stirred: thy battlements besieged  
Have weathered-out the cruel cannon quake,  
The crushing stone and sickening, barbed hail:  
Thou art all smooth with searching winds of  
fate."

The best short poems are "To Lucia, in the Hospital," "A Hill Touched Heaven," "For Value Received," and "Wharves and Warehouses." Four out of forty is an excellent proportion. Mr. Low should persevere.

*National Floodmarks. Week by Week Observations on American Life as seen by Collier's.* Edited by Mark Sullivan, '00. New York: George H. Doran Co., 1915.

Perhaps the most striking defect in this book is unconsciously stated in the foreword: "China becomes a republic or may become an empire again; if the editorial writer is moved to the expression of something worth while on this transition we have an editorial on it; if not, we let China alone and print an editorial on hollyhocks or some other subject that the writer does happen to have an idea about." As leaders, issued week by week, this may do well enough, although when China is becoming an empire readers are probably more interested in the fact than they are, for the moment, in hollyhocks; and the assertion of real ideas in each leader makes the reader possibly unduly expectant. But when this hodge-podge of little essays is put between cloth covers, it is hard to see a reason for calling it a book. A real book has a central purpose, artistic, or ethical, or something, and this has none. Even the essays collected under a definite heading, such as "A Democrat in the White House," express no definite opinion or criticism. (One wonders whether they could have been so colorless in discussing Theodore Roosevelt.) It is quite true that editors are as fallible as other mortals, and yet we other mortals have got into the habit of expecting from them definite opinions on vital questions. If they are wrong we can disagree; if they are right we can applaud; in

either case the reaction is worth having. But if they are non-committal or trivial there is nothing left but to be bored. In general these leaders are well written, — partly the influence of Harvard training, let us hope, — but they have, on the other hand, no such distinction of style as would make their publication in book form inevitable. For those who find *Collier's* inspiring they are worth having on the shelf.

*The Bachelors*, by William Dana Orcutt, '92. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1915.

This is one of the truest Harvard stories ever written. It hardly touches Cambridge; there are a couple of undergraduates of rather unusual irresponsibility who intermittently burst into the story; but the heroes, the "bachelors," are "old men" who graduated some quarter of a century ago. There is a little about clubs, about Commencement week, about the Yale race, but these things are only accessory. What makes the book truly typical of Harvard is that the Harvard spirit is not once lost sight of. It is the comradeship of old associations, the loyalty to a common ideal, that makes consistently fine the life of one bachelor, re-creates another when, after long years, these things are revealed to him. The only aspect of the book not quite typical of Harvard is the very frank admission of obligation to the College, the loudly expressed love of it retailed by the various characters. Harvard men are generally reticent about such things, especially men of the type of Huntington, for whom Harvard, with all that it implies, is as inevitable as Boston. For this very reason, however, those of us who do not know how to speak out are perhaps secretly glad that some one else has expressed our thoughts. We cannot tell it ourselves, but, really, the world

ought to know what Harvard means to its graduates. This Mr. Orcutt has told with great if not with complete justice. College loyalty is the basis of the book and if Yale men will only substitute the name of their own college it ought to apply as much to them as to us. The book is, on the whole, a good but by no means a great novel, although it has not what the publishers claim, an unexpected ending. It is rather better than that because it ends as it inevitably must.

*America at Work*, by Joseph Husband, '08. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915.

This is a series of pictorial essays describing various phases of American activity, from electricity to mining, from railroading to coffin-making. It would be idle to deny that the pictures given are vivid. The trouble is that they are too vivid. They are altogether too much dressed up with fine words, like so many college themes written by ambitious but intemperate college students, who think that to be extraordinary is to be great. A verb or an adjective, used normally in some one field, is often arresting in its power of connotation when used by a literary master in some quite different field. When this transposition of normal meaning occurs in almost every paragraph, it ceases to be effective, and the reader finally becomes wearied with the author's obvious attempts to be clever. Frank Norris gave some real pictures of America at work which were supremely effective because the occasional violent colors were inevitable. Mr. Husband fails because he is self-conscious and therefore never simple. His subject is so big that it needs no fine trappings. One felt reality in his former excellent little book, *A Year in a Coal Mine*; here one thinks only of the artificial style.

*The Georgics and Eclogues of Virgil*, translated by T. C. Williams, '76. Harvard University Press.

The appearance of this posthumous work establishes beyond cavil Mr. Williams's place in the very front of American translators. Ten years ago his rendering of the *Æneid* into blank verse was acclaimed as the most successful of all English translations of Virgil's epic. In this he most happily combined the demands of scholarship and poetry, and his version of the *Eclogues and Georgics* maintains the same standard. While it may be doubted whether blank verse is potentially the best English medium for the earlier poems, yet Mr. Williams has reproduced their freshness and charm with extraordinary sympathy. As Professor Palmer tells us in his profoundly appreciative introduction, this translator lived for over twenty years in daily intimate companionship with the great Latin poet. Such a one is worth a score of our novelists and free-verse writers. Many more such men are needed in American letters.

*The Poetry of Giacomo da Lentino*, by E. F. Langley, A.M., '00. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1915.

Professor Ernest F. Langley's *The Poetry of Giacomo da Lentino, Sicilian Poet of the Thirteenth Century*, opens the new series of Harvard Studies in Romance Languages, founded from the bequest of the late Solomon Lincoln of Boston. In the Introduction, the editor gathers together and weighs judiciously all the available information about Giacomo, notary at the court of Emperor Ferdinand II, chief poet of the Sicilian School, leader in the *dolce stil nuovo*, earliest master of the sonnet. The present volume is the first complete critical edition of his poems. These offered many difficult problems in lan-

guage, metre, and thought which have here been handled in a very able and scholarly fashion. The book is an important addition to our knowledge of early Italian poetry.

*Incense and Iconoclasm*, by C. L. Moore. Putnams. \$1.50.

In this volume Mr. Moore collects a large number of short essays which appeared originally as leading articles in *The Dial*. Frankly choosing breadth of interest and lightness of tone rather than profundity, the author flits pleasantly over an alarming variety of subjects from Hindu drama to Celtic folklore. The attractive title hardly justifies reasonable expectations, for the iconoclasm is not violent and the incense not pungent. The reader is stirred by much suggestive comment to mild, not uncomfortable, intellectual activity. Such literary excursions, unjustly alured as "superficial," are all too rare in America.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

\*.\* All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

*The Book of Musical Knowledge*, by Arthur Elson, '95. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1915. Cloth, illustrated, pp. 603. \$3.50 net.)

*America at Work*, by Joseph Husband, '08. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1915. Cloth, 111 pp. \$1 net.)

*The Freudian Wish and its Place in Ethics*, by Prof. E. B. Holt, '06. (New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1915.)

*The Georgics and Eclogues of Virgil*, translated into English verse by T. C. Williams, '76. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1915. \$1.)

*Fifty Years of American Idealism*, by Gustav Pollak. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1915. Cloth, 468 pp. \$2.50 net.)

*The American College*, with an Introduction by W. H. Crawford, Pres. of Allegheny College. (New York: Henry Holt and Co. 1915. Cloth, 194 pp.)

*Is War Diminishing?* by F. A. Woods, M.D. '98, and Alexander Baltzy, '12. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1915. Cloth, 105 pp. \$1 net.)

*Leaves from the Signal Elm*, Verses by Lucien Lord. (Athol: Privately printed. 1915. Boards, 31 pp.)

*The Yoga-System of Patanjali, etc.*, by Prof. J. H. Woods. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1914. Vol. 17 of the Harvard Oriental Series. Cloth, 384 pp. \$1.50.)

*How the French Boy Learns to Write*, by R. W. Brown, A.M. '05. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1915. Cloth, 253 pp. \$1.25.)

*Social Adaptation*, by L. M. Bristol, Ph.D. '13. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1915. Vol. xiv of the Harvard Economic Series. Cloth, 342 pp. \$2.00.)

*The World Decision*, by Robert Herrick, '90. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1916. Cloth, 253 pp. \$1.25 net.)

*Father Payne*, Anon. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1916. Cloth, 423 pp. \$1.50.)

*Religio Doctoris*, by a retired college president, with an Introduction by G. S. Hall, Ph.D. '78. (Boston: Richard G. Badger, n.d. Cloth, 183 pp. \$1.25.)

### MARRIAGES.

\*.\* It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1883. Robert Coit to Lucetta Frances Abbott, at Boston, Dec. 1, 1915.

1890. Theodore Smith Beecher to Mary Elizabeth Keating, at Ossining, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1915.

1896. Charles Nevers Holmes to Marguerite Allen Ramsay, at Newtonville, Jan. 5, 1916.

[1898.] George Noble to Aileen O'Malley, at New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

1899. Theron Ephron Catlin to Frances Dameron, at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6, 1916.

1900. Charles Bock to Stella Nathan, at Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1911.

1900. Herbert Ray Johnson to Aline Davis, at Tenafly, N.J., Nov. 1, 1915.

1902. Richard Lawrence to Margery Campbell Prescott, at Boston, Nov. 9, 1915.

1902. Carrol Durgin Piper to Clara B. Davis, at Alton, N.H., Oct. 27, 1915.

1902. Russell Sturgis to Louise Brady, at Keokuk, Ia., April 24, 1915.

1902. Frederick Wallace to Helen Elizabeth Woodward, at Fitchburg, May 9, 1915.

1903. Walter Eugene Clark to Susannah Lockwood McGorriak, at Lake Okoboji, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1915.

1903. John Howe Hall to Gertrude Earnshaw, at Orange, N.J., Nov. 10, 1915.

1903. William Valentine Macdonald to Mary Frances Smith, at Arlington, Nov. 23, 1915.

1904. Alvin Voris Baird to Rawson Prentiss Kay, at Brookline, Dec. 30, 1915.

1904. Herman La Rue Brown to Dorothy Browning Kirchwey, at Boston, Nov. 24, 1915.

1904. Richard Holbrook Daniels to Margaret Jean Barrere, at Columbus, O., Jan. 25, 1916.

1904. Augustus Locke to Helen Alma Lincoln, at Brookline, Dec. 18, 1915.

1904. Oliver Ames Lothrop to Edna M. Sturk, at Cambridge, Nov. 26, 1915.

1904. Eugene Lyman Porter to Helen Hawley Nichols, at Chicago, Dec. 24, 1915.

1905. John Henry O'Shea to June Twohy, at Spokane, Wash., Nov. 24, 1915.

1906. Harold Kneist Faber to Mary Eleanor Kehoe, at Omaha, Neb., Feb. 3, 1916.

1906. Washington Jay McCormick to Edna Theresa Fox, at Twin Bridges, Mon., Sept. 21, 1915.

1906. Augustus Whittemore Soule to Majorie Alberts Rudolf, at Boston, June 12, 1915.

[1908.] Randolph Edgar to Grace Mary Wainwright, at Marblehead, Dec. 20, 1915.

1908. Morris Edmund Speare to Florence Jean Lewis, at New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

1909. Monroe Douglas Robinson to Dorothy May Jordan, at Boston, Feb. 19, 1916.
1909. Robert Hinckley Sibley to Mary L. Woodberry, at Beverly, Dec. 3, 1915.
1909. Ivan Gerald Smith to Bessie Moors Burnham, at Gloucester, Dec. 29, 1915.
1909. John Bloodgood Worcester to Eda E. Sawyer, at Brookline, Dec. 30, 1915.
1911. Arnold Warburton Lahee to Gladys H. Livermore, at Cambridge, Dec. 21, 1911.
1911. Laurence Leithe Winship to Ruth Spindler, at Council Bluffs, Ia., Oct. 14, 1915.
1912. Charles de Leslie Ensign to Inez Skinner, at Clinton, Iowa, Oct. 27, 1915.
1912. Theodore Frothingham, Jr., to Eleanor Fabyan, at Boston, Nov. 27, 1915.
- [1912.] Benjamin Franklin Harrigan to Lena Florence Allen, at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1915.
1912. William Franklin Knowles to Amanda Ruth Pollitt, at Princess Anne, Md., Dec. 25, 1915.
1912. Thomas Charles Stowell to Faye Smiley, at Albany, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1915.
1912. Henry Harrington Tryon to Margaret Ramsay, at Wellesley Hills, Dec. 28, 1915.
1913. Edwin Stuart Giles to Helen H. Cary, at Lowell, Oct. 11, 1915.
- [1913.] Richard Plimpton Lewis to Violet Richter, at Medfield, Nov. 17, 1915.
1913. Henry Davis Minot to Harriet M. Northrup, at Waterbury, Ct., Dec. 4, 1915.
1913. Henry Gordon Smith to Ruth K. Barrington, at Worcester, Oct. 19, 1915.
1913. Perry Jay Stearns to Mae B. Brook, at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 14, 1915.
- [1914.] Edward Stanley Gary, Jr., to Eleanor Cole, at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 20, 1915.
1914. Everit Albert Herter to Caroline S. Keck, at East Hampton, L.I., Oct. 2, 1915.
1914. Charles Sinclair Weeks to Beatrice Dowse, at West Newton, Dec. 4, 1915.
1914. Frank Wigglesworth to Isabella Coolidge Councilman, at Boston, Feb. 5, 1916.
1915. John Farwell Fuller to Clara E. Hall, at Burlington, Vt., Dec. 28, 1915.
1915. Mayer Frederick Gates to Gladys Trauenthal, at Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 30, 1915.
1915. Cyrus Walter Jones to Edith O. Stinson, at Cambridge, Sept. 11, 1915.
- [1917.] Cornelius Ayer Wood to Muriel Prindle, at Duluth, Minn., Dec. 15, 1915.
- S.B. 1891. Herbert Maule Richards to Marion E. Latham, at Canaan, Conn., July 17, 1915.
- S.B. 1909. Richard Montgomery Field to Fanny L. Davenport, at New York, Jan. 8, 1916.
- S.B. 1909. George Frederick Williams to Eva Ellis, at Waltham, Aug. 10, 1915.
- S.B. 1912. Franklin E. Leonard, Jr. to Marguerite Tuthill, at Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 15, 1915.
- S.B. 1914. Donald Rae Hanson to Mildred Atkinson, at Melrose, Nov. 27, 1915.
- LL.B. 1877. Frederick Huntington Gillett to (Mrs.) Christine Rice Hoar, at Washington, D.C., Nov. 25, 1915.

- LL.B. 1908. Thomas Dunham Luce, Jr., to Mary George Wilcox, at Boston, Jan. 17, 1916.
- LL.B. 1908. Lyon Weyborn to Ruth Anthony, at Boston, Feb. 1, 1916.
- LL.B. 1909. Ernest Alvin Thompson to Florence Hind, at Boston, Nov. 11, 1915.
- LL.B. 1915. James Russell McKay to Cynthia Agnes Bishop, at Providence, R.I., Dec. 24, 1915.
- L.S. 1909-12. Obert Sletten to Beatrice Adeline Gardner, at Cambridge, Jan. 15, 1916.
- [L.S. 1916.] Edward Ridgely Simpson to Elizabeth White Dixon, at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 23, 1915.
- M.S. Prof. Richard Pearson Strong to (Mrs.) Agnes L. Freer, at Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 1, 1916.
- M.D. 1905. George Osgood to Barbara Kendall Bolles, at Cohasset, in Nov., 1915.
- M.D. 1913. Abram Lee Van Meter to Elva Von McFarlin, at Brookline, Nov. 10, 1915.
1852. Edward King Buttrick, LL.B., b. 23 Jan., 1831, at [East Cambridge]; d. at South Milwaukee, Wis., 12 Nov., 1915.
1852. David Williams Cheever, M.D., LL.D., b. 30 Nov., 1831, at Portsmouth, N.H.; d. at Boston, 27 Dec., 1915.
1853. James Clarke White, M.D., b. 7 July, 1833, at Belfast, Me.; d. at Boston, 6 Jan., 1916.
1854. Benjamin Joy Jeffries, M.D., b. 26 March, 1833, at Boston; d. at Boston, 21 Nov., 1915.
1857. Charles Victor Mapes, b. 4 July, 1836, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 23 Jan., 1916.
1863. Henderson Josiah Edwards, b. 13 April, 1841, at Industry, Me.; d. at Boston, 20 Jan., 1916.
1863. Edward Sturgis Grew, b. 10 Mar., 1842, at Boston; d. at West Manchester, 20 Jan., 1916.
1865. Frank Merrick Hollister, b. 28 Nov., 1843, at Buffalo, N.Y.; d. at Buffalo, N.Y., 22 Jan., 1916.
1866. George Emery Littlefield, b. 29 Aug., 1844, at Boston; d. at Hamilton, 4 Sept., 1915.
1868. Frederick Guion Ireland, b. 7 Sept., 1846, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 28 Dec., 1915.
1868. Paul Wentworth, b. 28 Oct., 1846, at Sandwich, N.H.; d. at Sandwich, N.H., 30 Sept., 1915.
1869. Archibald Murray Howe, LL.B., b. 20 May, 1848, at Northampton; d. at Cambridge, 6 Jan., 1916.
1869. Frederick William Russell, b. 27 Jan., 1845, at Winchendon; d. at Dallas, Tex., 20 Nov., 1915.
1870. Theophilus Parsons, b. 1 July, 1849, at Brookline, Mass.; d. at Boston, 4 Jan., 1916.
1871. Treby Johnson, b. 18 Jan., 1850, at Augusta, Me.; d. at Augusta, Me., 14 Nov., 1915.

## NECROLOGY.

NOVEMBER 1, 1915, to JANUARY 31, 1916.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

*Prepared by the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.*

Any one having information of the decease of a Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue, 15 Widener Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

## Graduates.

*The College.*

1845. William Henry Davison, b. 24 Oct., at Boston; d. at Pensacola, Fla., 31 Jan., 1916.
1849. George Franklin Harding, LL.B., b. 1 Oct., 1830, at Lewisburg, Pa.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 27 Dec., 1915.

1871. Francis Ogden Lyman, LL.B., b. 9 Aug., 1846, at Hilo, Hawaii; d. at Micco, Fla., 16 Dec., 1915.
1874. Clifford Horace Greeley McGrew, b. 20 April, 1851, in Wayne County, Ind.; d. at Berkeley, Cal., 8 Dec., 1915.
1874. Frederick Swift, b. 12 Dec., 1852, at New Bedford; d. at New Bedford, 16 Dec., 1915.
1877. Harry Canady Carney, b. 12 Feb., 1837, at Cincinnati, O.; d. in Dec., 1915.
1879. Francis Coffin Martin, M.D., b. 22 March, 1858, at Roxbury; d. at Roxbury, 3 Dec., 1915.
1884. Hulburd Dunlevy, b. 22 June, 1861, at Lebanon, O.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 5 Jan., 1916.
1884. John Ulric Nef, b. 14 June, 1862, at Herisau, Switzerland; d. at Carmel, Cal., 13 Aug., 1915.
1885. William Stanislaus Murphy, b. 6 Oct., 1860, at Boston; d. at Boston, 7 Jan., 1916.
1886. Francis Stanley Parker, b. 1 Sept., 1863, at Hongkong, China; d. at Boston, 28 Jan., 1916.
1889. Benjamin Weaver, b. 3 May, 1866, at Newport, R.I.; d. at Newport, R.I., 9 Nov., 1915.
1890. Francis Gardner Curtis, b. 9 March, 1868, at Boston; d. at Boston, 29 Nov., 1915.
1891. Angelo Lee, b. 7 May, 1865, at Hartford, Conn.; d. at Hartford, Conn., 1 May, 1915.
1896. Edward Nelson Tobey, M.D., b. 16 July, 1871, at Millbury; d. at sea, 16 Aug. 1915.
1897. Henry Seavey Hackett, b. 20 June, 1875, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at Middletown, N.Y., 4 March, 1915.
1897. Willard Norman Poland, b. 5 June, 1873, at Boston; d. at West Roxbury, 31 Oct., 1915.
1908. Lloyd Carleton Corbett, b. 2 Oct., 1886, at Newport, R.I.; d. at Wellfleet, 14 Nov., 1915.
1909. Henry Fontaine Nash, b. 18 Oct., 1886, at Cambridge; d. at Lake George, N.Y., 26 Nov., 1915.
1914. Byerly Newton, b. 21 July, 1887, at Fort Elliott, Tex.; d. at Montclair, N.J., 24 Dec., 1915.

*Scientific School.*

1866. John Butler Dunklee, b. 7 July, 1848, at Brighton; d. 7 July, 1913.
1915. Raymond Sylvester, b. 28 Sept., 1893, at Haverhill; d. at North Woburn, 28 Nov., 1915.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

1895. Albert Elmer Hancock, A.M., Ph.D., b. 30 Aug., 1870, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Delaware Water Gap, Pa., 23 Dec., 1915.
1907. Frederick Augustus Braun, b. 23 March, 1874, at Pittsburg, Pa.; d. at Hickman Mills, Mo., 26 Aug., 1915.

*Medical School.*

1862. Homer Crow, d. 18 Oct., 1915.
1862. William Kelley Fletcher, b. 12 Feb., 1828, at Cornish, N.H.; d. at Somerville, 13 Jan., 1916.
1862. Smith Alexander Jenkins, b. 2 Jan., 1838, at Milton, N.Y.; d. at Chatham, N.Y., 28 Sept., 1864.
1866. Edward Albert Louis Francois, b. 9 Oct., 1846, at New Orleans, La.; d. at Chelsea, 9 Jan., 1916.
1867. William Allen Hatch, b. 20 Nov., 1840, at Oakland, Me.; d. at Jonestown, Pa., 11 March, 1914.
1867. John Calvin Webster, b. 9 April, 1843, at Hopkinton; d. at Chicago, Ill., 15 Nov., 1915.
1868. Joseph Howe Fellows, b. 19 Oct., 1840, at Bridgton, N.S.; d. at Tatnuck, 7 Aug., 1876.



1868. James William Harris, d. about 1879.

1868. George Howard Malcolm Rowe, b. 1 Feb., 1841, at Lowell; d. at Boston, 30 Jan., 1916.

1874. Samuel Page Fowler, b. 6 Dec., 1838, at Danvers; d. at Peabody, 25 Dec., 1915.

1892. Thomas Joseph Leahy, b. 18 Dec., 1869, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 25 Dec., 1915.

1894. Stephen Elvaro Webber, b. 1 Oct., 1860, at Chesterville, Me.; d. at Calais, Me., 12 Jan., 1916.

1904. Joseph Mariner Thompson, d. at Concord, N.H., 16 July, 1912.

1915. Sumner Edwards, b. 10 June, 1889, at Lewiston, Me.; d. at Boston, 6 Jan., 1916.

#### *Law School.*

1851. Arthur Webster Machen, b. in 1826, at Washington, D.C.; d. at Baltimore, Md., 19 Dec., 1915.

1862. Benjamin Barnes Kingsbury, b. 15 May, 1837, at Temple, N.H.; d. at Defiance, O., 7 Jan., 1915.

1864. James Kerr Dawes, b. 24 Sept., 1844, at Easton, Pa.; d. at Washington, D.C., 17 Oct., 1915.

1865. Godfrey Sigenthaler, d. at Saint Paul, Minn., 20 Jan., 1914.

1871. Henry Augustus Harman, d. in 1911.

1890. Elmer Ellsworth Rideout, b. 18 June, 1862, at Cumberland, Me.; d. at Everett, 17 Jan., 1916.

#### *Divinity School.*

1868. Fabius Maximus Ray, b. 30 March, 1837, at South Windham, Me.; d. at Westbrook, Me., 23 Nov., 1915.

1873. William Henry Lyon, b. 23 Dec., 1846, at Fall River; d. at Brookline, 20 Dec., 1915.

#### *Honorary Degrees.*

1896. Booker Taliaferro Washington, A.M., b. about 1859, near Hale's Ford, Va.; d. at Tuskegee, Ala., 14 Nov., 1915.

1911. Solomon Schechter Litt.D., b. 7 Dec., 1847, at Fokshani, Roumania; d. at New York, N.Y., 19 Nov., 1915.

#### *Temporary Members.*

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.

#### *The College.*

1849. Amos Brayton Hall, b. 7 Dec., 1822, at [Windham, Me.]; d. in 1846.

1850. Moses Augustus Field, b. 15 April, 1831, at New York, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 1 Aug., 1882.

1854. Douglas Walworth, d. at Natchez, Miss., 25 June, 1914.

1864. Nathan Cutler, b. 7 Jan., 1845, at Farmington, Me.; d. at New York, N.Y., 8 Jan., 1916.

1867. William Harding King, b. 31 Oct., 1846 at Springfield; d. at Winnetka Ill., 5 Nov., 1915.

1867. Frank Henry Thomas, b. 23 Dec., 1846, at Boston; d. at St. Louis, Mo., 16 May, 1915.

1879. Charles Sprague Lincoln, b. 23 Aug., 1857, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Stillwater, Minn., 26 Dec., 1915.

1881 (Special). Hermanns Barkulo Duryea, b. 13 Dec., 1862, at Brooklyn, N.Y.; d. at Saranac Lake, N.Y., 25 Jan., 1916.

1882 (Special). Micajah Fible, b. 10 June, 1862, at Bloomfield, Ky.; d. supposedly at Seattle, Wash., 1 April, 1890.

1895 (Special). Mahlon Foster Proctor, b. 17 March, 1875, at Exeter, N.H.; d. at Danvers, 25 Nov., 1915.

1898. Jordan Dumaresq, b. 15 Nov., 1876, at Boston; d. at Territet, Switzerland, 11 Dec., 1915.
1909. Benton Walton Loverin Groce, b. 12 Dec., 1886, at Galveston, Tex., d. at Galveston, Tex., 11 Aug., 1915.
1909. Allen Newman Lasby, b. 25 June, 1886, at Ridgefield, Conn.; d. at Syracuse, N.Y., 10 Dec., 1915.

*Scientific School.*

1850. Edward Beach Crowell, b. in 1831, at Chinquapin, N.C.; d. at New Brighton, L.I., N.Y., 2 Jan., 1916.
1853. James R. Stuart, b. 9 Feb., 1834, at Beaufort, N.C.; d. at Madison, Wis., 23 Dec., 1915.
1856. Thomas Cairns Henderson, b. in 1837, in Mecklenburg Co., N.C.; d. at Charlotte, N.C., in 1888.
1858. George F. Hook, born in 1837; d. about 1880.
1862. John Wendell Barrett Hallett, b. 3 June, 1842, at Nantucket; d. at Flushing, L.I., N.Y., 29 Dec., 1915.
1865. George Harrison Gray, b. 24 Sept., 1846, at Boston; d. at Kansas City, Mo., in 1908.
- 1890 (Special). Wirt de Vivier Tassin, b. 11 Aug., 1868, at Fort Whipple, Va.; d. at Washington, D.C., 2 Nov., 1915.
- 1895 (Special). William Couillard Thompson, b. 28 Feb., 1875, at Malden; d. at Winterport, Me., 27 April, 1913.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

1891. John Oren Reed, d. at Cleveland, O., 22 Jan., 1916.
1893. Irving Williams Horne, b. 10 July, 1859, at Berlin, N.H.; d. at Lynn, 5 Jan., 1916.

*Medical School.*

1841. George Shove, b. 14 Oct., 1817, at Sandwich; d. at Yarmouthport, 2 Feb., 1875.
1844. Christopher Clark Harrington, b. 2 Feb., 1819, at Pawtucket, R.I.; d. at Marysville, Cal., 6 Aug., 1891.
1845. Edwin Folsom Hurd, d. at Gilmanston, N.H., in 1856.
1857. William L. Ferguson, d. at St. John, N.B., about 50 years ago.
1857. William Augustus Guild, b. 31 Aug., 1827, at Dana; d. at Sanford, Fla., 22 Nov., 1902.
1860. Edward Porter Colby, b. 4 March, 1839, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at Boston, 1 Nov., 1915.
1861. Henry George Addy, d. 12 March, 1913.
1861. Leonard Preston Holden, d. 20 April, 1902.
1861. Orlando Alger Kimball, b. 25 June, 1837, at Leyden, N.Y.; d. at Eatontown, N.J., 9 Aug., 1862.
1862. Evans Bartlett Harding, d. at Northampton, in 1885.
1864. Edward Smith Eveleth, b. 10 Oct., 1841, at Essex; d. at East Gloucester, 24 Jan., 1916.
1864. Michael Morgan Leahy, b. in 1840, at Killarney, Ireland; d. at Anaconda, Mont., 15 Dec., 1915.
1865. Francis Gloster Godfrey, b. 12 Aug., 1839, at Boston; d. at Chelsea, 10 July, 1889.
1866. William Goforth Woodward Lewis, b. 13 March, 1826, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at New York, N.Y., 2 Aug., 1914.
1867. Robert John Hall, d. at Thompsonville, Conn., in 1871.
1870. Nelson Edgar Hollace, d. in April, 1900.
1870. Joseph Redfearn, b. 7 Dec., 1849, at Dewsbury, Eng.; d. at Marlboro, 1 July, 1915.

1883. Richard James Allen, d. at Watertown, Mass., 23 Feb., 1885.

*Dental School*

1896. Henry Ostrom Carson, b. 29 Oct., 1873, at Canandaigua, N.Y.; drowned in Canandaigua Lake, N.Y., 21 Aug., 1911.

*Veterinary School.*

1890. Albert Gloucester Gove, b. 15 March, 1869, at Boston; d. 16 July, 1897.

*Law School.*

1855. William Wallace Southgate, b. 20 Sept., 1834, at Bridgewater, Vt.; d. at Rolla, Mo., 21 Feb., 1896.  
 1860. Henry Winn, b. at Whitingham, Vt.; d. at Malden, 24 Jan., 1916.  
 1861. Joseph King Murray, d. at Flushing, L.I., N.Y., 3 Jan., 1916.  
 1862. Eben Harlow Davis, b. 29 Dec., 1839, at Acton; d. at Chelsea, 2 Dec., 1915.  
 1863. John Runkle Emery, b. in 1841, at Flemington, N.J.; d. at Morristown, N.J., 30 Jan., 1916.  
 1878. Robert Creighton Bradish, b. in England; d. at New York, N.Y., 21 June, 1901.  
 1882 (Special). Robert Mills Hutchings, d. at Galveston, Tex., 22 Aug., 1895.

*Bussey Institution.*

1871. Edward J. Hale, b. 17 Jan., 1833, at Quebec, Canada; d. at Quebec, Canada, 12 May, 1912.

*Correction* (Vol. XXIV, No. 94, p. 377.)

1903. Charles Robert Cross, born 17 June not July.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Prof. G. P. Baker, '87, is giving during the winter a course of six lectures on the "Modern Drama" for the Drama League of Hartford, Conn.

Prof. G. F. Moore delivered in Providence, during January, a course of three lectures on "Judaism from the Conquest of Alexander to the Time of Christ," in Manning Hall, Brown University. In November and December Pres. A. P. Fitch, '00, of the Andover Theological Seminary, gave a course of five lectures on "The Human Values of the Old Testament." Both series were given under the auspices of the Providence Bible Institute.

Prof. T. W. Richards was this year the winner of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. This prize was awarded in recognition of Mr. Richards's discovery of an accurate system of measuring atomic weight, a method perfected by him some years ago and widely used since. To the lay mind the subject appears, of course, only technical, but the method is also of commercial value. It is said, for example, that the accuracy of the method means to the seller an increase of about \$6000 on \$1,000,000 worth of copper ore. Some Harvard men will remember that Mr. Owen Wister, in an address given several years ago in Sanders Theatre, specified Prof. Richards as one of the few men in the Faculty who could come up to the rigid foreign tests of scholarship.

On Nov. 10 and 11 was held the meeting of the Association of Colleges in New England. The delegates from Harvard were Pres. Lowell, Dean Hurlbut, and Prof. C. P. Parker.

Prof. J. L. Coolidge, '95, has been re-elected president of the Association of Teachers of Mathematics in New England.

Prof. P. T. Cherington, of the Graduate School of Business Administration, gave, on Dec. 1, an important address on "Retail Selling and Advertising" before the Town Criers, the advertisers' club of Boston.

Prof. C. H. Haskins, A.M. '08, and

Prof. J. D. M. Ford, '94, have been elected corresponding members of the *Real Academia de Buenas Letras de Barcelona*, Prof. Haskins in recognition of his investigations in Spanish history, and Prof. Ford for his philological and literary works in the same field.

*Who's Who in America* may not be an ideal standard of determining merit, but it is hard to find a better one. Prof. Scott Nearing has discovered, through study of this book, that among graduates of American colleges since 1870 Harvard leads, with 155 names, Yale coming second, with 83. This is interesting when taken in connection with the careful study of the relation of scholarship to prominence which is published under "Notes on the Quinquennial" elsewhere in this volume.

A recent *Crimson* editorial makes a plea for more men of a revolutionary type in the faculties of the University. It complains, for example, that the radicals in Economics are not in the Department of Economics. But is it not generally the case that radicals are people who do not know much about the subject on which they are very radical except from one narrow point of view? It would not be easy to find a rabid socialist who was thoroughly familiar with economic theory and practice. After all, it is the duty of a university to teach the truth, so far as in it lies. We should have a corps of teachers willing, *enthusiastically*, to combat the falsehoods which are rampant outside the college walls. What the *Crimson* really wants, and has a right to ask for, are teachers who are alive to present-day problems and who will teach with all the vigor that is in them.

Prof. A. C. Coolidge, '87, lectured at the University of Virginia on the Barbour-Page lecture foundation, on Feb. 9, 10, and 11. His subject was the recent political history of Europe.

Prof. P. H. Hanus gave two lectures on education and school administration Nov. 12 and 13 at Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

On Dec. 27, at the opening meeting in Columbus, O., of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Pres. Eliot was the principal speaker. His subject was "The Fruits, Prospects, and Lessons of Recent Biological Science."

Pres. Lowell, representing the League to Enforce Peace, was one of the speakers at the meeting to discuss peace during the session of the Southern Commercial Congress in Charleston, S.C.

Prof. G. H. Palmer, '84, is lecturing on philosophy in the University of California. His courses are open to the public as well as to members of the University.

Twenty members of Congress have at one time or another attended the University, nine of the eighteen from Massachusetts being Harvard men. One of the Representatives, W. H. Stafford, '94, took occasion to remark, in one of the congressional debates, that in 1898 some of the "noble volunteers" of "effete" New England families "had their mothers go and beg Gov. Wolcott not to send them to the front." "I know whereof I speak," said Mr. Stafford, "because I was at Harvard at that time." It is to be hoped that the New York *Sun* incorrectly quoted Representative Stafford's words. The College records show that he was in Cambridge only from 1893-94. One of the lessons which Harvard ought to teach its Western students is that the New England families are not "effete," just as it should teach its New England students that Western families are not "crude." The University is national in so far as it teaches different sections of the country to appreciate each other.

On Jan. 27, Pres. Eliot was formally presented with the first gold medal

awarded by the American Academy of Arts and Letters for special distinction in literature, art, or music.

Prof. Maurice Caullery, who is in Cambridge for the second half year as exchange professor from the Sorbonne, is the leading biologist of France. Since 1903 he has been in the University of Paris, holding, since 1909 the office of Professeur Titulaire. His specialty is the relation of general biology to the theory of evolution. He has been a prolific writer in scientific reviews, is president of the Zoölogical Society of France, and foreign member of the Linnaean Society of London. He is the director of the very important Station of Marine Zoölogy at Wimereux, which is attached to the Sorbonne. Prof. Caullery will give two half courses, The Present State of the Problem of Evolution, and Biological Problems and Sexuality.

#### FRESHMAN ATHLETICS.

(From the Report of the Chairman of the Athletic Committee, L. B. R. Briggs.)

Much attention was paid to the athletic sports of Freshmen; and much stress was laid on Freshman interdormitory games. Dr. Paul Withington, Assistant Graduate Treasurer, a man of wide personal experience and a remarkable record in athletic sport, took charge of the Freshmen. The interdormitory system of athletics is hard to manage successfully in connection with the intercollegiate system, — at least with the intercollegiate system in its present form. If the competing colleges should adopt what is known as the "Andover plan," not selecting the men for their teams until shortly before the games, nearly all Freshmen might be kept in competitive out-of-door sport for the greater part of the season. Nor would the interest in the intercollegiate games

be diminished. In such a plan, however, intercollegiate games would be few; and games between Freshman teams and school teams would cease, since no Freshman teams would be formed in time for such games. The value of games with school teams is questionable. Whether or not they promote good feeling depends chiefly on the conduct of the participants. Also, if played, as they often are, at some distance from the College, they break into the Freshmen's work. The Freshmen do more than their share of the traveling, since distant schools are often unwilling that their teams should go far from home.

Whether intercollegiate games are desirable for Freshmen may be doubted. The one clear thing is that teams playing in whole or in part under the interdormitory plan cannot compete on even terms with teams trained throughout the season in match games at home and abroad. As the Andover plan has seemed not to give Andover a fair chance in competing with Exeter, so would a system chiefly interdormitory fail to give Harvard a fair chance in competing with Yale. There appear to be only four ways of dealing with the problem:

- (a) One-sided competition.
- (b) Competition without interdormitory preliminaries.
- (c) The persuading of our competitors to join us in adopting interdormitory preliminaries.
- (d) The abandonment of Freshman intercollegiate athletics, and a vigorous attempt to exercise all able-bodied Freshmen in out-of-door games.

This last course might reveal athletic ability in some youths not now suspected of it; and, besides making sport more normal and more general, might in the long run strengthen University teams: but most persons in charge of our sports believe that for University teams Freshman intercollegiate contests are a distinct help and that, if we care for vic-

tory, we should stick to Freshman intercollegiate contests as long as our competitors.

Even the experimental system adopted for last year brought some good results. Five hundred and seventy-two men took part in Freshman athletics. Much help was afforded by Dr. Lee, who saw that every Freshman was physically examined and was suitably advised about his exercise.

The general condition of the University is healthy in both organized and unorganized athletics. The fields and the river are now used not only by teams and squads but by the hundreds or thousands who exercise for their health and pleasure. The number of tennis courts, for example, is now fifty-three; and the courts are in constant use.

In the spring the Committee made the Chairman responsible for all negotiations with other colleges about the eligibility of athletes or about other athletic matters in regard to which colleges are sensitive and by which friendly relations between colleges have been at times disturbed. The undergraduate managers will continue to have charge of the correspondence in smaller matters, submitting their letters always to the Graduate Treasurer. It is the hope of the Committee to avoid those bickerings which, magnified by the press, have from time to time roused unfriendly feeling, and to establish in intercollegiate athletics a more generous and open relation than has existed hitherto. There is no reason why a Harvard man and a Yale man should have anything to conceal from each other regarding their athletes or their athletic policy. Strategy in a game may be legitimate and admirable; strategy in the negotiations of friendly rivals is inexcusable; and constant suspicion is as intolerable as it is unjust. "Do as you would be done by" is still a better motto

than "Do or you will be done." The time for political manoeuvring in athletics is gone and should never have come. Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, closely bound together in athletic sport, are doing their best to maintain in that sport a relation of straightforward courtesy.

#### NOTES ON THE QUINQUENNIAL.

*The Man who led his Class in College — and Others.*

P. C. KNAPP, '78.

Every graduate of Harvard College, from Benjamin Woodbridge, A.B. 1642, to Harley William Zehner, the last A.B. alphabetically of 1914, has heard of the man who led his class in college, but who, in later life, came down to driving a street-car. Whether any graduate ever actually knew that man is another question.

The last edition of the Quinquennial Catalogue shows the relative rank in their class of certain graduates and the academic honors obtained in College. It therefore occurred to me to inquire into the present status of the men who led their class. This idle inquiry developed into a somewhat portentous task, the results of which have a bearing upon the question whether distinguished rank in college has any relation to success in later life.

My inquiry was directed finally to the 50 years from 1851 to 1900. Concerning them the data given by the Quinquennial are not uniform. For 37 of the 50 years, down to 1887, the Catalogue shows not only the first scholar, but the best ten scholars in each class. Since 1861 it indicates also those who took their degrees *summa cum laude*, but for 20 years the *summa cum* was very difficult of attainment and few such degrees were granted. In 1872 the degree *cum laude* was first granted, and in 1880

Class	Total graduated	Living in 1895	In "Who's Who"	First Scholar *	First ten living in 1895	In "Who's Who"	S. c. l.	S. c. l. living in 1895	In "Who's Who"	M. c. l.	M. c. l. living in 1895	In "Who's Who"	C. l.	C. l. living in 1895	In "Who's Who"	Honors without c. l.	Living in 1895	In "Who's Who"
1851..	64	23	9	D	4	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1852..	88	51	11	D	8	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853..	90	50	12	D	7	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854..	91	48	6	D	6	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855..	82	54	17	+	10	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856..	92	63	15	+	10	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857..	67	36	11	+	5	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858..	92	55	15	+	8	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859..	94	65	14	0	10	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860..	110	76	17	+	7	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861..	81	56	13	+	8	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1862..	99	68	20	+	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1863..	121	96	26	+	9	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1864..	99	74	17	0	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1865..	88	66	15	+	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1866..	113	95	24	+	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1867..	96	71	17	+	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1868..	80	68	13	0	9	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1869..	111	96	26	D	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1870..	131	113	21	+	8	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1871..	156	124	24	+	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1872..	114	93	17	+	7	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1873..	132	114	20	+	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1874..	165	148	31	+	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1875..	142	121	23	+	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1876..	142	124	27	+	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1877..	196	175	32	D	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1878..	157	142	34	+	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1879..	202	190	30	+	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1880..	176	162	38	+	10	5	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1881..	196	184	39	D	9	5	15	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
1882..	189	173	36	+	9	5	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
1883..	211	201	34	+	9	2	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1884..	213	206	38	+	10	4	22	20	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
1885..	193	183	32	+	9	1	13	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1886..	236	224	34	+	9	4	19	17	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
1887..	244	239	33	0	10	2	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1888..	244	232	38	..	..	..	18	18	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1889..	224	217	40	..	..	..	14	14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1890..	289	280	45	..	..	..	12	12	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1891..	304	299	40	..	..	..	9	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1892..	307	302	48	..	..	..	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1893..	353	350	47	..	..	..	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1894..	374	374	48	..	..	..	12	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
1895..	385	385	37	..	..	..	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1896..	411	411	39	..	..	..	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1897..	404	404	34	..	..	..	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1898..	412	412	19	..	..	..	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1899..	453	453	16	..	..	..	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1900..	434	434	13	..	..	..	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9550	8883	1305	2%	308	138	238	221	94	983	965	173	1504	1461	251	106	78	83

\* In the "first scholar" column, D signifies died before 1895, + mentioned in "Who's Who," 0 not mentioned in "Who's Who."

the degree *magna cum laude*, and about the same time the requirements for the degree of *summa cum laude* were relaxed, so that it was much more frequently conferred. Final honors were first given in 1869. After 1872, when the *cum laude* degree was first given, men who took honors usually got their degree *cum laude* as well. In only a few instances after 1872 did a man take honors without a *cum laude* degree.

In this inquiry, then, I have taken into consideration the status, not only of the first scholar in his class, but of the others of the first ten for a period of 37 years; the status of all those taking their degrees *summa cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, or *cum laude* since those degrees were granted; and, finally, those men who took final honors without getting a *cum laude* degree.

As an estimate of a man's success in later life I have inquired whether his name appears in *Who's Who in America*. *Who's Who* is not Bradstreet, and the man named therein may be in financial straits and may be even reduced to driving a street-car, like our traditional first scholar, but mention therein implies a certain measure of prominence in the community and a certain degree of success in life. Many men of distinction are not mentioned, of course, but a man must have done something beyond the ordinary in order to be named therein, and it is the best available measure that can be used in an inquiry of this kind.

There is, however, a serious defect in adopting *Who's Who* as our measure in such an investigation. The first edition was published in 1900. In that was printed also a list of men who died after the 1st of January, 1895, who would have been included in the work, had they lived. This list I have also considered in my investigation. It is obvious, however, that any graduate dying before

1895 must be omitted from consideration. A glance at the Quinquennial will show how many noted men in the earlier classes were thus omitted, one of the chief among them being the late Phillips Brooks. Furthermore, it is fair to suppose that many men who graduated in the later years of this period will in future attain such mention, especially as only about 15 per cent of those included in *Who's Who* have been under 40, and the majority have been over 50 years of age. Occasionally, too, a Harvard man has made his home and his reputation in another country, and has been mentioned in similar works published elsewhere. To obtain complete results, therefore, assuming that *Who's Who* will continue to be published, we should have to consider the classes from 1901 to 1950 and not make the comparison until somewhere about 2025, when they will all have completed their work. Nevertheless, incomplete as are the data furnished by the Quinquennial itself and partial and defective as is the standard which I have adopted as the indication of success in later life, it is all that can be done at present, and the results, as I have said, seem of interest.

In estimating the success of the first scholar, however, it becomes necessary to fix the standard of the average graduate. The first task, therefore, was to find out what percentage of the whole number of graduates attained that measure of success in later life indicated by mention in *Who's Who*. Of the 9550 men who graduated in the half-century from 1851 to 1900, 8683 were living in 1895. Of these 1805 have been mentioned in *Who's Who*, almost exactly 15 per cent. Taking that as the average standard, therefore, the question is whether the first scholar, the first ten, the *cum laude* men, and the honor men are above or below that standard.



Of the 37 first scholars in the period under consideration, 30 were living in 1895; of these 22 are mentioned in *Who's Who*, — 73.3 per cent; 308 of the 370 first ten were living in 1895; of these 138 are mentioned, — 41.5 per cent; 238 men have taken their degrees *summa cum laude*; 221 were living in 1895 and 94 are mentioned, — 42.5 per cent; 963 men have taken degrees *magna cum laude*; 865 were living in 1895, 173 are mentioned, — 20 per cent; 1504 men took their degrees *cum laude*; 1461 were living in 1895, 251 are mentioned, — 17.2 per cent. About one half the *magna cum laude* and *cum laude* degrees have been conferred since 1890. Adding all the *cum laude* degrees together, we find that 2725 have been given in the period; 2547 were living in 1895, 518 were mentioned, — 20.3 per cent; 106 men graduated with final honors but without a *cum laude* degree; 78 of them were living in 1895, 33 are mentioned, — 42.3 per cent.

These figures indicate that rank in scholarship in college seems to have a relation to success in later life, the percentage of success being in direct relation to such rank, and that the marking system and the examinations really show something of the merits of the man and his chances in the future, — a thing which we certainly doubted as undergraduates and concerning which some of us have been skeptical in later life. Nothing, however, has come to light about the old friend of our youth, the man who led his class and now drives a street-car.

One other thing is hinted at by my figures. Each succeeding decade of the half-century shows a smaller percentage of men who have attained the standard of success which I have adopted, — mention in *Who's Who*. The explanation of this is, of course that the young-

er graduates have not yet worked out their own salvation and fully demonstrated their work; or was there some truth in the words that some ribald sinner, *consule Planco*, painted in the front of University?

#### *The Triennial of 1815.*

C. P. WARR, '62.

It is interesting to compare the Quinquennial of 1915 with the Triennial of 100 years ago. The Quinquennial is a volume of 1045 pages, including 180 pages of index. It contains the names of the alumni of some 30 departments of the University. The Triennial of 1815 is a pamphlet of 61 pages; it has no index. It is printed in Latin; and the names of clergymen "*Literis Italicis exarantur*," while those of judges, ambassadors, etc., appear in small capitals. It is a record of the alumni of the College, and of the holders of honorary degrees; the names of those who "*alibi instituti fuerunt, vel apud nos Gradu honorario donati*," appear after the graduates of the year, "*linea interposita*." Here also appear the names of graduates of the medical School who were not graduates of the College; there is no separate list of the alumni of this School, — the only School attached to the College in 1815.

The summary on the last page of the Triennial states:

Alumnorum Numerus integer.....	4,239
E vivis cesserant stelligeri.....	2,575
Supersunt adhuc .....	1,664

The corresponding entry in the present Quinquennial reads:

36,335
13,063
23,272

Perhaps the most interesting page of the Triennial is that which contains the names of the "*Officers of Government and Instruction*" for the year 1815. The

list contains 28 names: 7 members of the Corporation, 15 professors, 4 tutors, 1 instructor, and the Librarian. The list for the present year fills more than 40 pages in the Annual Catalogue, and contains over 900 names.

*"Harvard Alumni."*

ALBERT MATTHEWS, '82.

May I be allowed to repeat here the substance of a plea made in the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* of January 14, 1914, for the publication of a volume to which the above tentative title may be given? This should include not merely every graduate, but every person who was ever a student at Harvard. All living graduates know that in their time there were many men who, because of death or for some other reason, did not graduate, and this has been the case since the earliest days. A list of about four hundred such students, previous to 1801, was printed in the *Magazine* for December, 1914.

As early as 1646 it was enacted that "Every Scholar shall bee called by his Surname onely till hee bee invested with his first degree; except hee bee a Knights Eldest Sonne or of superiour Nobility." Knights' eldest sons and those "of superiour Nobility" were conspicuous by their absence, and this law was perhaps the only College law never or very rarely violated. If there was in College at a given time only one student of a particular surname, and that student graduated, the Quinquennial Catalogue will show to what class he belonged. If he did not graduate, the task of identification before 1725 (when the Faculty Records begin) is almost impossible. But frequently there were in College at once, and sometimes in the same class, two or three or even four students of the same surname. The contemplated volume, if in existence, would immediately identify such students; but in the lack of such a

volume, identification is extraordinarily difficult, and it is necessary to examine genealogies, town histories, and newspapers, to write to town clerks, and even to correspond with descendants of former students.

Harvard has been lamentably remiss in respect to this matter. A "Harvard Alumni" was first publicly suggested, so far as the writer is aware, two years ago; yet other colleges long ago published similar volumes. Among these are Oxford University (including temporary students) and Wadham College (Oxford) in England; and in this country Amherst (including temporary students), Bowdoin, Brown (including temporary students), Colby, Columbia, Dartmouth, DePauw, Illinois, Michigan (including temporary students), New York, Northwestern, Pennsylvania (including temporary students), and Washington and Jefferson (including temporary students). If one wishes information about certain Harvard men, it is rather humiliating to be obliged to seek it in the catalogues of other colleges from which those men merely received honorary degrees.

This is not the place to discuss in detail exactly what information should be included in the proposed volume, but some suggestions may be thrown out. Clearly parentage, exact dates and places of birth and death, degrees, and positions held are essential. Some of the catalogues referred to above give dates of birth, marriage, and death; names of mothers, wives, and children; relationships to fathers or brothers, if graduates or students; present addresses, if living; titles of books published; and references to authorities for the statements made. All this may well be left to the decision of those to whom is entrusted the preparation of the suggested volume (or volumes), for that will be a work of great

labor and of considerable expense. The purpose of this communication is merely to point out the absolute necessity for the publication outlined, in the hope that it will lead to the immediate starting of the project.

### WAR NOTES

#### *Harvard Men and Belgian Relief.*

EDWARD EYRE HUNT, '10.

"For a sheltered people's mirth  
In jesting guise,  
But ye are wise,  
And ye know what the jest is worth."

In one of Frederick Palmer's war stories, describing what he saw of the marvelous work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, mention is made more than once of the Commission's courier. Palmer calls him "Harvard 1914." That sphinx-like youth, in a mud-covered raincoat and a typical Harvard hat, racing in a high-power automobile from Bergen op Zoom, Holland, to Brussels, Belgium, twice, thrice, or even four times a week; halted at least twenty-two times each trip to show his celluloid covered passport to inquisitive German sentries; seeing much; saying little, — "Harvard 1914" is the oldest in service and youngest in years of the Harvard contingent in the Commission service. In private life he is Edward D. Curtis, of Boston.

Curtis is almost a legend in Belgium. He thrives on silence and he enjoys arrest. The beginning of the war found him studying at Cambridge, England. He went immediately to London and helped the volunteer American committee there to send home his stranded and panicky fellow-citizens; then, when Herbert C. Hoover, who was head of the London committee to help Americans, started the International Commission for Relief to help Belgians, Curtis volun-

teered again, and opened up automobile communication between the Rotterdam shipping office of the Commission and the Brussels headquarters. Arrest and search have become almost by-words with Curtis. I think he knows the inside of all the *Kommandanturs* on the Putte-Antwerp-Brussels line; but while he was courier he kept the line clear. For six months, rain or shine, — and it usually rains in Belgium, — he was our faithful Rubber-tired Mercury. After that he was promoted to the station at St. Quentin, in the North of France, where he managed the distribution of relief to the French. Later he acted as Secretary in the Brussels Office. More recently he has been transferred to the London Office. He is still in the service.

George S. Jackson, '05, is next in point of service. He was sent in November, 1914, to the border Province of Liège, where he served until October, 1915. The Liège situation was peculiarly difficult. For months Jackson hardly left his office. His bedroom and office adjoined, and he slaved morning, noon, and night. Thanks to him, the traffic facilities of his Province were especially well looked after, and shipments of food from Rotterdam to Liège were apportioned with marked rapidity. Liège stands at the side-door to Belgium, on the Meuse River, and the safety and dispatch of cargoes to Namur, Dinant, Charleville, and two Departments of Northern France largely depended on Jackson's efforts. In May, 1915, George S. Jackson's brother, Robert A. (Harvard, '99) joined the Liège staff. Although older in years, we dubbed him, by reason of the youthfulness of his service, "Jackson fils," and the younger brother was always called "Jackson père."

I volunteered in November, 1914, after seeing the siege and fall of Antwerp and was made delegate of the Commis-

sion for Relief in charge of the Fortress and Province of Antwerp, plus part of the Province of East Flanders. It was a territory larger than the State of Rhode Island and with a population of 1,100,000. The staff was never less than three and sometimes as large as six Americans. Among the excellent workers on my staff have been Richard Harvey Simpson, M.A. '12, and John B. Van Schaick, 1888-89 (Cambridge, '88). E. Coppée Thurston has joined the Antwerp staff since I left Belgium in mid-October, 1915.

Simpson is a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford from the State of Indiana. He came into Belgium in December, 1914, and served in the Province of Limbourg, then at Antwerp, and at Charleville, France. He is now stationed at Hasselt, in the Province of Limbourg. Simpson's keen, quiet sense of humor and good judgment have helped him to carry off many trying situations. Just after the sinking of the *Lusitania*, while Simpson was serving at the headquarters of the German General Staff at Charleville, the position of the American delegates became very uncomfortable. It was no extraordinary thing for officers to twit the Americans with the prospect of spending their time for the rest of the war in a concentration camp in Germany. But Simpson came back into Belgium with a dozen affectionately inscribed photographs of these same officers, and an additional trophy in the form of a German nickname. . . . Greater honor hath no man than this! The Iron Cross is nothing to it.

J. B. Van Schaick was formerly a broker in New York City and a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Last spring he served with Richard Norton's American ambulance corps in France, and from there he came to Antwerp. Having dealt with grain on 'change he was peculiarly well fitted to help in the

handling, milling, transshipment, and distribution of Commission supplies to the Belgians. We called him "General," because of his fine military appearance. Van Schaick, whose ancestors were Dutch or Flemings, has been chiefly occupied in inspecting communal distributions of food. The Commission for Relief in Belgium has a fixed ration for every Belgian over two years old. The man who can pay, the man who must depend on charity — each receives the same daily allowance of flour or bread, bacon, etc., and Americans must certify that he gets it.

E. Coppée Thurston is another of the very valuable men in the Commission service. In January, 1915, he took hold of the management of the Brussels docks, where grain and all sorts of supplies for the City of Brussels and the Province of Brabant are received and warehoused. Later he was transferred to Ghent as delegate in charge of the Province of East Flanders. He was obliged, for family reasons, to give up the work for a time, but in November, 1915, he returned to Belgium, and he now has charge of the important dock work at Antwerp. Commission barges of food clear from Antwerp for Brussels, Louvain, Malines, Mons, and Northern France. Nine big steam-roller mills work for the Commission in Antwerp alone. Four large warehouses in the city and innumerable smaller ones in the province must be supplied through Antwerp. The inspection and control of all this is in Thurston's hands.

T. Harwood Stacy, 1911-12 (Texas, '11), came in December, 1914, and served until October, 1915. He was assistant delegate in the City of Brussels; next he was at Valenciennes in the North of France, and after that delegate in the Province of Luxembourg. Stacey has the distinction of having served alone

in charge of a province for two months. He has done fine work, and he is now in the United States assisting in the appeal which is being made to America to help clothe three million destitute people in Belgium and France.

J. Robinson Smith, Gr. '00 (Yale, '98), known as a translator of Cervantes, came in December, 1914, and was sent to the City of Mons, where he was delegate in charge of the Province of Hainaut, the most populous province in Belgium. He did admirable work organizing the province and remained in charge of it until July, 1915. At a time when Hainaut was almost the only channel for assisting the isolated Departments in Northern France, Smith was indefatigable. He lived for weeks in his automobile, flying from Lille and Valenciennes to Mons and Charleroi, and from there to Brussels, arranging shipments of food, overseeing milling, apportioning supplies on hand, and persuading local Belgian and French committees to adopt a system of distribution of which he was the proud father. In July he was transferred to the Brussels Office in charge of an important department.

The Reverend Charles N. Lathrop, '96, succeeded George S. Jackson as delegate in charge of Liège in September, 1915, and on Feb. 1, 1916, returned to America to become Dean of All Saints' Episcopal Cathedral, Milwaukee. Few people in Belgium knew that Lathrop is a "sky pilot." When he sailed for Belgium last August he laid aside his clerical dress for the first time since he was ordained. From that time on he was simply "*député américain pour la province de Liège*," applying Christianity through the secular ritual of bread cards and soup tickets, instead of through the rites of the Church.

Robert A. Jackson, '99, was at Liège until June, 1915. He then served for a

time in the Brussels General Office; later at Longwy (yclept "ennui" by the Faithful, because of the deadly dreariness of life just behind the German lines) and he is now at Namur.

Paul Dana, '74, was also stationed at Namur in April, 1915, but for personal reasons he had to leave after only a month's service.

Francis C. Wickes, LL.B. '15 (Williams, '12) came in August, 1915, and served first at Mons in the Province of Hainaut. He is now at Namur with Robert A. Jackson.

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CHARLES ALEXANDER NELSON, '60.

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Thy watchword kept their eyes before,  
And in the front thy banner bore,  
Alma Mater.

By thee our youthful steps were led  
In wisdom's paths their way to tread,  
Her words of truth our daily bread,  
Alma Mater.

Armed for each call for God and right  
Thy sons e'er hold all burdens light,  
Upborne for thee and in thy might,  
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VOLUME XXIV. — JUNE, 1916. — NUMBER XCVI.

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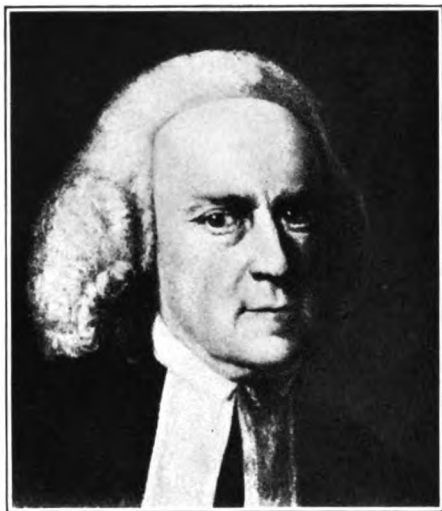
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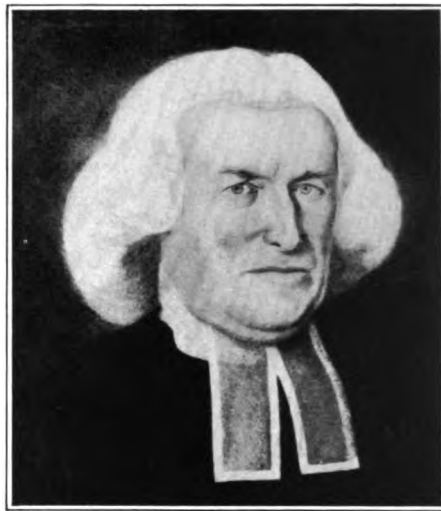
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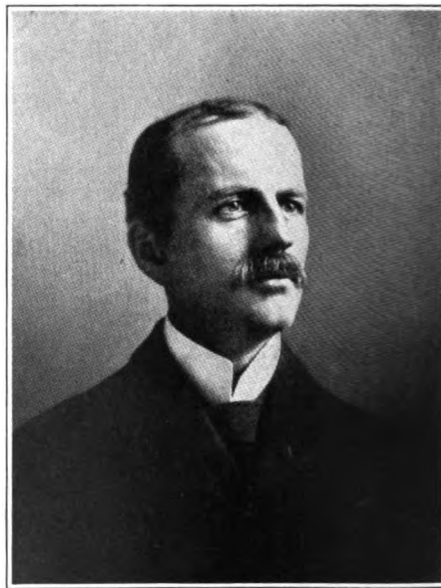
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**PROF. ABBOTT LAWRENCE ROTCH,**  
**h '91.**  
**Founder of the Blue Hill Observatory.**

# THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. XXIV.—JUNE, 1916.—No. XCVI.

---

## THE BLUE HILL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

ALEXANDER McADIE '85, *A. Lawrence Botch Professor of Meteorology.*

HARVARD men may be said to inherit a right to be interested in meteorology. True, we have no claim on Torricelli, who, three years after Harvard's first President took office, proved by a simple experiment that the atmosphere exerted pressure. Nor can we claim Pascal, proving that pressure decreased with elevation; nor Boyle, experimenting on the *Spring* of the air, discovering the law of pressure and inverse volume, and thus outlining the fundamental equation of thermodynamics. We do, however, find, quite early in the history of the College, John Winthrop, of the Class of 1732, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, studying the cause of droughts and measuring the rainfall. As early as 1750 the Corporation paid for certain rain gauges,<sup>1</sup> and this at a time when such investigations were held by many as reflections on the wisdom of Providence.

Another Harvard professor, Edward Wigglesworth, of the Class of 1749, and, like Winthrop, for a time acting President, was a prominent meteorologist; and some of his observations, especially those made in 1784, are remarkable for detail and accuracy.

In this same year, Dr. John Jeffries, of the Class of 1763, made the first balloon voyage over London, dropping cards of greeting to admiring friends below. This ascent was far from being spectacular only; for, as a matter of fact, it was made for scientific study of the air at high levels. Jeffries carried with him a reliable barometer, a thermometer of special make, a hygrometer, an electrometer, a mariner's compass, and seven small bottles for obtaining samples of air at different heights. He

<sup>1</sup> 1750. April 2. *College Book*, iv, 311.

Profess' 15. That one & thirty shillings, Eight pence & 4/5, be allow'd to the  
Winthrop's Profess' of Nat. Philos. & Mathem. in full Discharge of his Acc<sup>t</sup> of July  
Acc<sup>t</sup> al- 1749. being an Acc<sup>t</sup> of Vessells prepar'd for Measuring the Quantity of  
low'd. Rain.



reached an elevation certainly exceeding 2 kilometres (6560 feet); and his observations were turned over to and discussed by the Royal Society. The samples of air were analyzed by no less a chemist than Cavendish. On January 7, 1785, about five weeks after the London ascent, Jeffries crossed the English Channel, leaving the cliffs of Dover and landing with his aeronaut in the forest of Guines, in Artois, near the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Thus a Harvard man was the first to pass by way of the air from one country to another separated by the sea. Jeffries was a keen meteorologist, one whose interest did not flag with advancing years. He kept detailed records of the weather in Boston from 1774 until March 4, 1776, when they were evidently interrupted by the Revolutionary War, and again from 1790 until 1816. It may be well to recall that 1774 was the year in which Priestly discovered oxygen and 1784 the year in which Cavendish published his first papers giving an analysis of the air, an analysis so precise that a century's refinement in measuring has hardly changed his figures.

The records kept by Jeffries have been given to the library of the Observatory by one of his descendants, Mrs. James Means, of Boston. Singularly enough, they overlap another series of detailed weather observations, those made at New Bedford by Samuel Rodman, beginning in 1812, and continued by his son, Thomas R. Rodman, '46, without break until the latter's death in 1905. These, also, are in the library, a gift from Miss Julia Rodman. Taken together, the two records cover a period of 126 years and thus constitute the longest authentic series of climatic data in our country.

Harvard men have a further right to be interested in aerography, or the science of the structure of the atmosphere, because pioneer work in this field was begun at Blue Hill Observatory, now a constituent part of the University. Indeed, in this connection a prominent foreign meteorologist publicly declared that "nothing in American meteorology is more inspiring than a consideration of the history of Blue Hill Observatory."

The Observatory is located in the extreme southern part of the town of Milton, 11 miles due south of Cambridge. It is on the summit of a hill rich in historic associations. Previous to colonial times, a sub-tribe of the Algonquin Indians, known as the Massachusetts, inhabited these parts. We are told that the word "Massaadchuseuk" was applied to and perhaps means Great Blue Hill, and that the name of the Commonwealth is probably derived therefrom. On one of Captain John Smith's earlier charts, the locality is named "Chevyot Hills"; and a good neighbor tells me that he has seen in the British Museum a chart on which the doughty captain and the young prince, afterwards Charles I, amused themselves by latinizing all the Indian names, in which process

the Chevyot Hills became "Mons Massachusettsensis," no inconsiderable name.

The summit is the highest land within 20 miles of the sea from the Maine Boundary to Florida, and at times is visible to mariners as far as 40 miles, the distance varying greatly with weather conditions. It is an old landmark, figuring in early surveys as well as in later and more precise determinations. The President of the Graduates' Magazine Association, who lives at the foot of the hill, has called my attention to the following entry in the manuscript diary of John Whiting of Dedham: "1756 July 8 A Beacon Raised on Blew Hill." The spelling must not be taken as indicating extreme windiness, although it is rather significant that in the full course of time the vagaries of the wind should be studied at this point and a record of velocities and durations of the winds from all directions faithfully made, hour after hour, minute by minute, for many years.

The Observatory was founded by A. Lawrence Rotch, *b* '91, Harvard's first Professor of Meteorology, while yet a young man, in fact, in the year he was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—1884. He did this on his own initiative and against the advice of friends. During his life he maintained the Observatory and, in addition to pursuing his own investigations, generously enabled others to do special work in meteorology, offering facilities not to be had elsewhere. At his death the Observatory was willed to Harvard University, with an endowment fund of \$50,000.

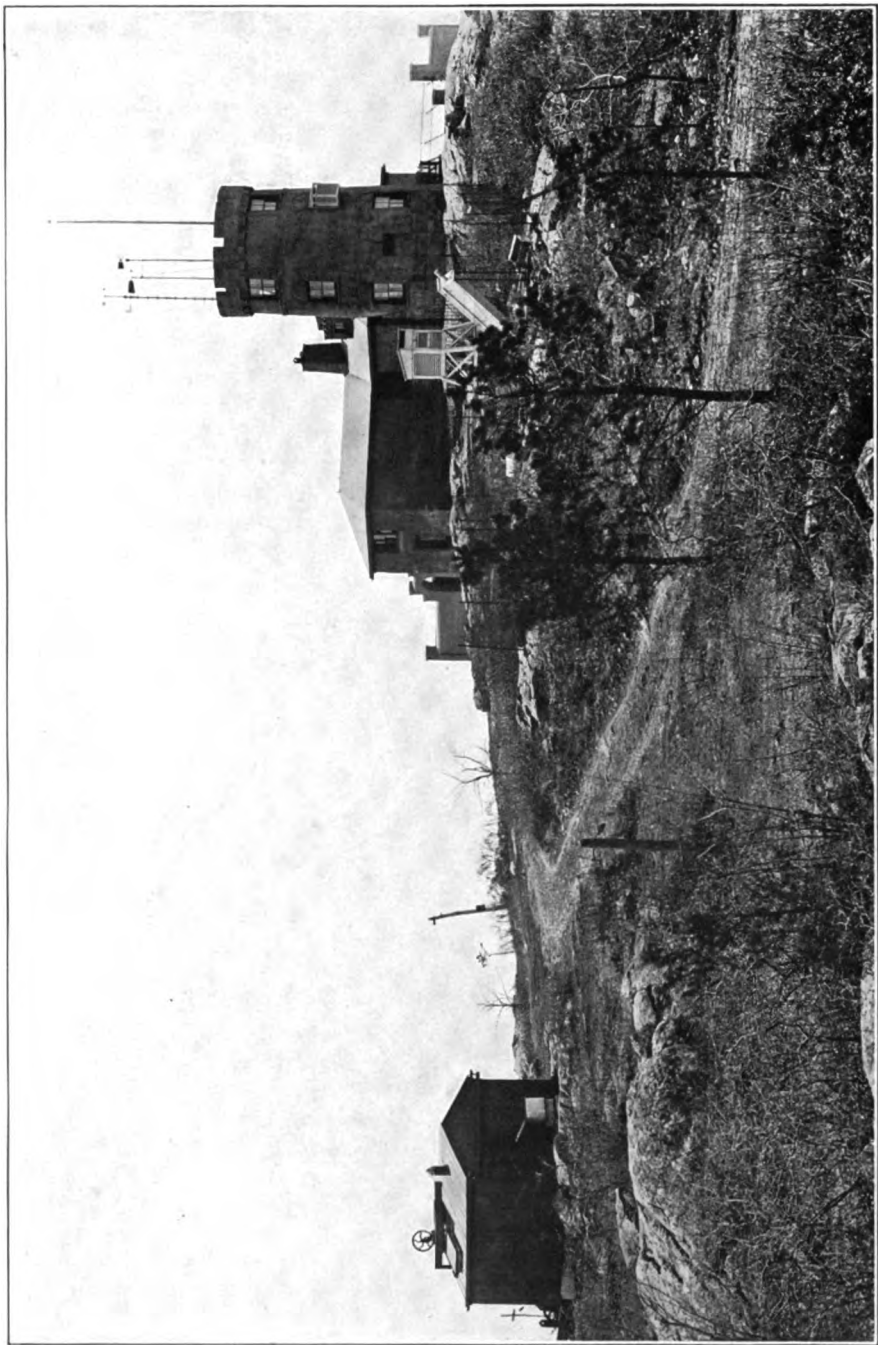
At International meetings of meteorologists, Professor Rotch was always warmly received, being often the only American present. He enjoyed a friendship of many years standing with Hann, Hildebrandsson, Mascart, Köppen, Assmann, de Bort, and Shaw, an intimacy productive of good, not only to himself, but to American meteorologists generally. How much his talents and presence were appreciated may be gathered from the tribute of Sir Napier Shaw, Director of the British Meteorological Office, himself a progressive and untiring leader, who, speaking of Professor Rotch, said: "No one knew better that meteorology is a coöperative science; and no one was more ready to help his colleagues." Through these friendships, the best features of observatory life and purpose, as practised in Europe, were transplanted to this country. With one of his colleagues, M. Léon Teisserence de Bort, a brilliant Frenchman of Scotch descent, Rotch undertook the first systematic campaign of exploration of the air over the ocean; and to these two must be credited the discovery of variation in the height of the stratosphere with latitude and with season. The word "stratosphere" itself was, in fact, first used by de Bort and, although for a while the term "isothermal region" was

used, meteorologists now generally have come back to the use of the other term as more truly describing the conditions met in the upper levels. To make it somewhat plainer, let us say that usually, as one rises in the atmosphere, the temperature falls. Thus, even on a summer day, the temperature at a height of 2000 metres is low enough to freeze water; and at 8000 metres cold enough to freeze mercury. This fall continues until a certain level (in this latitude and at this time of the year, summer, about 10,000 metres, or 6 miles) is reached, when there is no further fall, but sometimes a rise. The region below the level is called the "troposphere" and the region above the "stratosphere." Observations in the stratosphere have been obtained to a height of 37,000 metres (23 miles). The highest records obtained from manned balloons are 10,500 metres (6 miles), and that is about as high as man may expect to reach. The highest kite records do not exceed 7500 metres (less than 5 miles). Rotch was the first to obtain, by registering balloons, records of temperature, pressure, humidity, and air drift at great heights over the American continent. He was also the first to fly kites at sea, and to obtain trigonometrical measurements of pilot balloons.

In the important and now much-discussed field of aviation, the Observatory has attempted to do for the aviator what the hydrographer does for the navigator; that is, to furnish charts showing what may reasonably be expected at certain altitudes for given localities and seasons. In Professor Rotch's last book, *Charts of the Atmosphere*, written in collaboration with A. H. Palmer, '09, the currents of the air for various heights are discussed with special reference to the needs of airmen.

Nor have the clouds been overlooked. There are two really noteworthy memoirs on cloud formation published in English; one of these is the work of the investigators at Blue Hill, while the other is an official report prepared by Professor F. H. Bigelow, '73, for many years in the U.S. Weather Bureau, but now associated with the Argentine Meteorological Office.

The Observatory was the first institution in our country to employ the metric system and use the international symbols and form of publication. It is peculiarly appropriate, therefore, that it should now be the first and only meteorological observatory in the United States using scientific units in expressing temperature, pressure, and air flow. For the past three years, in the published summaries of the Observatory, pressures have been expressed in *kilobars*, or percentages of a standard atmosphere, known as a "megabar" atmosphere. It may all seem somewhat involved and confusing to us of the present generation who have never known any units but the inch, the degree Fahrenheit, and the mile per hour; but the new system makes for clearness and accuracy; and coming generations,



**BLUE HILL OBSERVATORY.**



being spared the difficulties from which we now suffer, ought to bless us. It is only necessary to remark that the new system of units brings meteorology or aerography, which seems a better term, into step with physics, chemistry, and thermodynamics, and does away with the old arbitrary and unscientific notation. An illustration may help. In the violent storm of March 1, 1914, the pressure, or, as the old mariner would say, "the glass," fell to a lower point than was ever before known in New England, 28.47 inches at sea level. Those familiar with weather charts know that any reading below 29.00 inches is low; but even to professional meteorologists the first figure given only roughly indicates the degree of pressure change. Indeed, the official forecaster would need pencil and paper and time to answer an inquiry as to the intensity of the fall. The record at Blue Hill was expressed simply as 941 kilobars. Inasmuch as 1000 kilobars is the standard pressure, or absolute atmosphere, one sees at a glance that during this particular storm the pressure fell 59 kilobars, the meaning of which is 5.9 per cent of the whole atmosphere.

Again, temperatures are expressed in degrees absolute, vapor pressure in dynes or units of force, the direction of air flow in degrees, and the velocity in metres per second. Rainfall is measured in millimetres and rainy days are those on which 1 millimetre of rain falls, which is preferable to the old 1-100 of an inch. This is a matter of importance in many suits at law, especially in the interpretation of the phrase "working days" in contracts. In all of this educational propaganda, Blue Hill Observatory has been the prime mover and indeed originator.

The library of the Observatory contains probably the best collection of meteorological books, pamphlets, journals, and records available to the student, outside the city of Washington. It has at present nearly 8000 bound volumes and over 15,000 unbound books and memoirs. Through the courtesy of Professor E. C. Pickering, '65, the observations and certain discussions are published annually as part of the *Harvard Observatory Annals*. Many scientific contributions have appeared in various meteorological journals throughout the world and a detailed list would fill many pages. Courses of instruction are given, but chiefly for graduate students.

The purpose of the Observatory is essentially research and exploration of the air; and yet it has been impossible to restrict the work entirely to theoretical investigation because of the intimate relation between human activities and weather; and so it has come about that the Observatory plays no small part in serving the public, a service which, of course, is entirely without compensation. It is gratifying to be able to use our knowledge for the good of the community. It would surprise the readers of the *Graduates' Magazine* to learn of the many ways in which the Ob-

servatory is of use; but a single illustration must suffice at present. The railroads of this section, steam and electric, morning, noon, and night, Sundays and holidays not excepted, try to keep in touch with the Observatory, and use directly and to advantage, in the maintenance of traffic and for the comfort and safety of the traveling public, all information which can be given them concerning weather conditions.

For reasons which are self-evident the Observatory cannot be opened to the general public, yet no one with a genuine interest in meteorology has ever been turned from the door. Any graduate of Harvard or friend of the University will, on making the fact known, be admitted and welcomed.

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### SAMUEL GILMAN, AUTHOR OF "FAIR HARVARD."<sup>1</sup>

HENRY WILDER FOOTE, '97.

It is well for us not to forget how largely the South was represented at Harvard throughout the first half of the 19th century. The mercantile and social ties between Boston and Charleston were numerous and strong, for the shipmasters from Salem, Boston, and Newport were familiar with Charleston Harbor, and many a New England youth came here to establish himself in business as the representative of a Northern firm, while there was a steady stream of young men going North for their education, sometimes to Yale and Princeton, but more often to Cambridge. Harvard's roll of graduates between 1800 and 1860 includes members of many of the most distinguished families of your city. Harvard men of the present generation hardly realized, perhaps, how large the Southern contingent at Harvard was in those days until the list of Harvard graduates who served the Confederacy was made up, a few years ago, as completely as the inadequacy of the records permitted. The list, printed in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for March, 1912, showed that 257 graduates or former students at Harvard had served in the Confederate army, the large majority of them as commissioned officers. Fifty-two of this number were killed in action and twelve more died of disease or accident. Among these Harvard men in the Confederate service there were no less than seventeen general officers, five of whom were major-generals. It has long been known that more than a thousand Harvard men served in the Union army, to which the University contributed a great number of distinguished officers, but even Harvard men have generally been ignorant of the fact that the College also contributed many

<sup>1</sup> Part of an address delivered at the dedication of the Gilman Memorial, April 18, 1916, in the Unitarian Church, Archdale Street, Charleston, S.C.

more general officers to the Confederate army than any other college or university in the country, excepting West Point only. In addition to these soldiers there were a considerable number of Harvard graduates in the civil government of the Confederacy, including one of the senators from South Carolina.

There must evidently have been many students from the South at the University during the half-century preceding the Civil War, and, as was to be expected, they were the natural leaders of their communities. South Carolina was probably represented more largely than any other State south of Virginia, and Charleston more largely than any other community in South Carolina. How appropriate it is, therefore, for Harvard University to join this day in the dedication of this memorial in Charleston to Dr. Samuel Gilman, a memorial to which hundreds of Harvard men have gladly contributed.

It was not, however, the mercantile relations with Charleston which brought hither the New England youth whom we commemorate today. He was drawn by another and holier call than that of trade or politics. It was an altogether natural and fitting thing that this church should turn to Cambridge for a preacher of liberal religion. The liberal tradition at Harvard was one of the gifts bestowed upon it in its cradle by the founders of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, so many of whom had been nourished on the strong meat of independent thought by those teachers who had made famous the English Cambridge of the Puritan age. To that tradition the little New England college had remained steadfast throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, and now, at the beginning of the 19th century, it stood upon the threshold of that period of florescence which enabled it to make so notable a contribution to what, half in play, half in pride, we call "The New England Renaissance."

Samuel Gilman owed much to Harvard College. In his scholarship, his love of letters, his high-minded loyalty, and his spirituality he was typical of the era and environment in which he was reared. It was a much simpler society than that of today, provincial in some of its aspects, but its leaders were well endowed intellectually, familiar with the best of literature, generous in idealism.

Samuel Gilman was born in Gloucester, on Feb. 16, 1791, the son of Frederick Gilman, of Exeter, N.H., and Abigail Hillier Somes, of Gloucester. His father had been a prosperous merchant who had suffered severe losses by the capture of a number of his vessels by the French in 1798, and who had died very soon after. About 1800 Samuel's mother removed from Gloucester to Salem. Hence, when he entered College in the fall of 1807, he was recorded on the books as from Salem. He graduated with the Class of 1811.



Fortunately for us Dr. Gilman's daughter, Mrs. F. J. Lippitt, of Washington, in the last decade of the 19th century gave to the College Library a number of her father's letters and other manuscripts which are now preserved in the archives of the Class of 1811. Two tidbits in this treasure-trove are fragments of undergraduate doggerel, one about the Hasty Pudding Club, of which he was a member; the other describing several members of Harvard's "best beloved class," who, in the verse, are served with varieties of food appropriate to their characters. It makes the distinguished orator and statesman, the Hon. Edward Everett, more human to hear his classmates call him "Ned," and truly delightful is this reference to the man whom the world knows as the Rev. Nathaniel Langdon Frothingham, D.D., a notable but somewhat cold and austere divine, minister for many years of the First Church in Boston:—

"To Frothingham venison we all wiaht to pass  
Since Natty himself is dear to the class."

Gilman's poetical gift was recognized by his classmates, who made him Class Poet, and in 1815, only four years after graduation, he was the poet at the meeting of Phi Beta Kappa. He had already acquired something of a reputation for verse. In January, 1812, he had written a lament, in a somewhat stilted, 18th-century style, for a disastrous conflagration in Richmond at which there had been distressing loss of life. In 1815 he was engaged in translating Florian's "Galatea." In 1817 an unsigned translation in verse from Boileau by him appeared in the *North American Review*. To his own verse might fairly be applied the criticism which he made of the poetry of another Harvard graduate living in Charleston—that his early verse was written under the influence of Pope and his later verse under the influence of Moore. It is interesting to note that the music with which "Fair Harvard" has always been associated was originally the setting for Moore's song, "Believe me, if all those endearing young charms."

For a few months after graduation Gilman was in some mercantile employment in Boston, for he writes of himself as "a counter-jumper by day and a gentleman by night," but by November, 1811, he had returned to the University, and was registered as a resident graduate, for so divinity students were called before the Divinity School was set off from the College as a distinct professional school in 1816. In his year as a resident graduate Gilman studied under Henry Ware, Jr., whose appointment in 1808 as Hollis Professor of Divinity had helped to precipitate the controversy between the Calvinistic and liberal wings of New England Congregationalism. Though not yet twenty-one, Gilman was already engaged to Miss Caroline Howard, three years his junior. She had already, at the age of sixteen, written a poem entitled "Jephtha's Rash Vow," followed

by another on "Jairus' Daughter," printed in the *North American Review*. Throughout life she knew and loved good literature, and was herself a writer of reputation. The story of their first meeting is a pretty bit of romance. She had gone to Cambridge for some social event at which he was present. In a game of forfeits he found himself called upon to recite a bit of poetry and gave the opening lines of "Jephthah's Rash Vow," not knowing that the authoress stood before him. This was the beginning of his courtship. She sailed from Boston on October 27, 1811, for Savannah, to spend the winter, and among his papers are twenty-five letters written to her during his year as a resident graduate. They give a vivid idea of the rather sentimental and dreamy young man, deeply in love with a girl of exceptional capacity, as well as of the life of Cambridge at that period. His letters deal with his studies, his social life, and the literary gossip of the time.

The meagreness of the theological training of the period is also shown in these letters. Gilman studied Hebrew, the Greek Testament, ethics and philosophy, and sermon writing for a few months, and got all the College had to give him in the way of professional training. At the end of the year he turned to teaching for a while; for two or three years at a school in Boston, then from 1817 to 1819 as tutor in mathematics at Harvard. His heart, however, was set on the ministry, as is evident from an episode amusingly recounted in a letter which he wrote to Miss Howard on Feb. 23, 1817. "I have preached today again at Mr. Thacher's [the Octagon meeting-house in Church Green, Boston]. Dr. Ware who engaged to supply them during his absence at 10 Dolls. per Sabbath, engaged me last Sunday and this. Last Sunday I arrived into town too late for a morning service and the people went to other meetings. I have had a few jokes from the President [Kirkland] about my dreams and visions while the good people of Church Green were waiting very patiently for the bread of life. . . ."

Early in 1819 he went South to preach as a candidate in the Second Independent Church at Charleston. He spent a considerable period here, experienced a severe attack of yellow fever, and was invited to settle as minister of the church. He returned to New England, was married on Oct. 14, 1819, and soon afterwards journeyed overland again to this city, a journey of eleven days. On Dec. 1 of that year he was ordained minister of this church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, D.D., of Charlestown. Gilman's classmate, the Rev. Jared Sparks, later President of Harvard and a distinguished historian, also had part in the service, having been himself but a few months before ordained minister of the Independent Church of Baltimore, on which occasion Channing had preached his famous "Baltimore Sermon."

It is not easy to make any adequate report of Dr. Gilman's services to the city of Charleston during the nearly forty years of his pastorate. The quiet life of a studious minister devoted to his pastoral work, while it may be of the highest value to the community, offers little material in the way of stirring incident or romantic episode for the biographer. Dr. Gilman's labors were not confined to the limits of his parish. He was deeply loved and honored by his parishioners. His mother, then visiting Charleston, could write to his sister on April 10, 1826, ". . . How often do I wish you were seated on one of the . . . benches listening to the good advice given in the mildest possible manner by your dear brother. . . . His Parrish almost adore him. Many, very many, that is averse to his Doctrine say he is a good man." The truth is that outside his parish his pure and noble character made him universally respected. His reading was wide and various and his own literary activities also continued. On June 1, 1820, he spent "six hours writing hymns for the New York collection," in July "six hours and more translating hymns from the German." In 1822 and 1823 he was writing articles for denominational and literary periodicals. In March, 1824, he received the first number of the *Christian Examiner*, a periodical to which he later frequently contributed and which ran through most of the 19th century, dear to the hearts of New England Unitarians. The same month he began an article on "New England Singing Schools" which he finished in May, 1824, and soon after published anonymously under the title "The Village Choir." It is a curious and interesting picture of New England of about 1800 and was undoubtedly based upon his experience at Atkinson, N.H. It was highly praised by James Russell Lowell, and may be read today, in Gilman's collected papers entitled *Contributions to Literature*, with much interest by those curious as to the customs of New England a century ago. Toward the end of his life he was doubtless the foremost literary figure in the city, with the possible exception of his gifted wife, who was even more widely known for her writings than he was for his. It was not merely that they preserved the studious habits and love of literature of their youth: they were also a centre of influence for the cultivation of the Humanities. His literary ability was drawn upon for special sermons, for prefaces, memoirs, book reviews, essays before the Charleston Club; and for occasional poems, such as an ode for the New England Society at Charleston; an ode on the death of John C. Calhoun, written at the request of the Faculty of Columbian College, and sung at Calhoun's obsequies in Columbia; and a song for the Washington Light Infantry at Charleston of which he was chaplain for sixteen years.

Gilman returned to New England every two or three years for his vacations, and these journeys bore considerable literary fruit for himself and

his wife. The story of how he revisited Salem in the vain hope of seeing Nathaniel Hawthorne is reprinted in his *Contributions to Literature*. The most famous of all his writings was produced on one of these journeys, when in 1836, in the course of his Northern visit, he wrote the ode which we know as "Fair Harvard" for the 200th anniversary of the founding of the College, held on Sept. 8, of that year. The poem was, it is said, written at short notice in answer to a request for a song appropriate to the coming anniversary, while Mr. and Mrs. Gilman were guests of Judge Fay, who had married a sister of Mrs. Gilman. Mrs. Gilman that summer was writing a series of letters, presumably for publication in a Charleston paper, describing their journey north from Old Point Comfort to Washington, Baltimore, New York, Niagara, and down through New England. These "Notes of a Northern Excursion," published later under the title "Poetry of Traveling," give an entertaining picture of the seaboard States at a period when one traveled from Schenectady to Utica by canal boat and could describe Canandaigua, New York, as "a western town." But for us the most interesting of all Mrs. Gilman's letters is that containing her description of the 200th anniversary of Harvard College, and of the first singing of "Fair Harvard." The letter was evidently written from Fay house, for she writes that "the noble elm of Washington, the tree beneath which his tent was pitched in the Revolutionary War, (*sic*!) is waving quietly in the breeze not far from my window." The exercises were held in the First Parish Church, according to the custom which prevailed until Sanders Theatre was built after the Civil War. Mrs. Gilman laments the disappearance of "the old Puritan meeting-house" which she had known in her girlhood, and which three years before had given place to the "elegant and classical structure" which still faces the College gates. The exercises themselves were very simple, consisting of an invocation by the Rev. Ezra Ripley, of Concord, of the Class of 1776, then more than ninety years old; an Ode—"Fair Harvard"—sung by a chorus; a Discourse by President Quincy, reviewing the early history of the College; a prayer by the Rev. Jonathan Homer, of the Class of 1777; the doxology, and a benediction. President Humphrey, of Amherst, was apparently the only representative from another college. At the alumni gathering in the afternoon the oldest class represented was that of 1774, though a member of the Class of 1759 was still living. It is interesting to us to note that a young man who was present that day as a member of the Junior class in College, who heard Samuel Gilman's Ode sung for the first time, died only three months ago, the oldest living graduate, James Lloyd Wellington, '38.

Mrs. Gilman describes the occasion with a just pride in her husband's part in it, but neither of them can have guessed its full significance, nor

have realized that this Ode, written almost by chance, would prove his strongest claim on the remembrance and affection of Harvard men for decades to come. Harvard has grown mightily from the little college of that day, and has become more rich and powerful than Samuel Gilman could ever have dreamed for her, but not one of her thousands of sons has gone forth since that September day in 1836 unfamiliar with Gilman's Ode. It is the noblest college song yet written in America, a hymn in spirit if not in form, stately, dignified, suited to the "jubilee" and the "festival-rites" for which it was written, but touched with a warmth of emotion which makes it an uplifting conclusion for every Harvard festival. That Harvard was not unappreciative of Samuel Gilman's literary achievements, as well as of his honorable and useful life, is shown by the bestowal upon him of the degree of Doctor of Divinity the next year (1837), when he was forty-six years old.

In 1852 the reconstruction of the church on Archdale Street was begun. Dr. Gilman preached the last sermon in the structure, which had come down from Revolutionary days, from the text, "Old things are passed away." The beautiful new edifice, which still retains the outer walls of the earlier structure, with a new interior, was a great joy to him, the crown and glory of his ministry. It was not completed till 1854 and he lived to preach in it less than four years, for his death occurred quite unexpectedly on Feb. 9, 1858, at Kingston, Mass., where he and Mrs. Gilman had gone to visit one of their daughters, the wife of the Rev. C. J. Bowen, then settled there. In death his mind returned to his people in Charleston, and almost his last words were a message which he dictated to his congregation: "Tell them that I have no other wish but for the good of the church, whether in sickness or health, in life or death." His funeral was held on Feb. 17, attended by such crowds that many persons were obliged to stand outside in the street and cemetery. His death brought widespread mourning to the city, and the *Courier* declared that it was the most solemn funeral held in South Carolina since that of Calhoun. He lies in the beautiful churchyard close to the south wall of the church he loved.

Samuel Gilman was singularly guileless and childlike in character, but with the deep wisdom which accompanies such childlikeness. He was animated by a large faith in humanity and by deep sympathy for his fellow men. He was broad and catholic in vision, a lover of learning and of letters, described by one who knew him well as "completely and habitually consecrated to the fulfilment of every duty." The remembrance of such a life is a blessed heritage for this church and community, and the University from which he graduated and the praise of which he so sweetly sung gladly brings her tribute of love and of honor to his memory.

## FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

"MAKE the student, not the course, the unit of education." This is the heart of Pres. Lowell's plans for improving college training. He wants to see Harvard College produce educated men, not merely individuals labeled as having passed a prescribed number of courses. This, at bottom, is the purpose of the rules concerning the choice of electives (some instructors have considered the mastering of the rules as the best mental discipline they ever had); such is the purpose of the oral examinations in French and German (tests, by the way, remarkably illuminating to the examiners as to the ignorance of students in many matters other than French or German); such, also, the reason for the tutorial system and the general examinations in History, Government, and Economics; and for the establishment of the Committee on Students' Use of English. To achieve this same happy result, of real education, Mr. Gustav Pollak advocates, in the *Nation*, a prescribed course of 120 weekly lectures, in which students shall be told the names and the significance of great leaders in all the arts and sciences.

Wholly admirable are all these plots to induce students to learn those things which they want not to learn, perhaps because they seem to them to serve "no practical purpose," but for the knowledge of which they will be happier, at odd moments, all the rest of their lives. These plans will all, however, prove ineffectual, unless we endeavor to carry them out on the method suggested by Pres. Hadley. "The first thing to do to help these boys," he said to the Yale alumni of Hartford, referring to students who have no profession in view, "is to improve the quality of teaching. We must get better men; and to do this we must pay larger salaries." (Think of a college President making such a remark!) "If by teaching fewer subjects we can so organize our work that we can pay larger salaries, it will be good economy. The man counts for more than the subject." Wise words, these, and true, and if Yale should act upon them it will be Yale, not Harvard, which turns out educated men. Our plans are paper plans, and will never be more than dead formulæ until we procure *men* to vitalize them. If the course is to be no longer the final test of the education of the student, is it not time, also, to check the tendency to make the degree the final test of the fitness of the instructor?

The undergraduate, dipping into the Classics, is not likely to be stimulated to further study of Greek literature by an instructor who has earned his degree of Ph.D. — and his instructorship — by three years spent in earnestly tracking an elusive preposition. Such a man has forgotten literature, except as a vast maze in which may be traced the life-history of

the preposition. As well ask him to inspire undergraduates with the glory of Homer as to expect the student of earthworms to interpret for would-be artists the sublimity of nature. He is one of that vast army who, as a humane professor recently put it, "has reduced Sophocles to a mess of optatives." Nor is it the Classics only which suffer from the curse of the dehumanized Doctor of Philosophy, although they suffer most, since, in these progressive days, they are most under the suspicion of being "unpractical." There are instructors who see Chaucer primarily as a grammarian, and who look at composition as mere rhetoric, totally disconnected from life; there are others whose interest in Government ceases after the year 1603; others to whom Economics means nothing more than a field of philosophical speculation, where to apply theory to practice is to spoil the game.

Most Doctors of Philosophy are learned; few are wise. And it takes a wise man to educate the modern undergraduate. The Doctor who has preserved his human wisdom along with his narrow scholarship is the best of all teachers, but, for undergraduate work, it should be the wisdom, not the learning, that gets him the job. (In the graduate schools the problem is different — but of that another time.) The boy in college, if he is eager about anything, is eager to gather bits of knowledge which will be of practical use. The really big teacher can make him eager to gather, also, those other bits of knowledge which will make his life richer and happier — and without them, without the amenities, no man can be called really educated. A single James Russell Lowell did more to educate college youth than all the pedantic Doctors of the last ten years will ever do. Let us, as Pres. Hadley suggested, teach fewer subjects in the College if we can thereby afford to get better teachers — for in the education of the undergraduate one good teacher is worth a thousand good rules, and a course cannot be good without a good teacher.

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#### MEDALLIC HARVARD.

DR. MALCOLM STORER, '85.

FOR some years I have been endeavoring to get together a representative collection of the various medals connected in any way with Harvard University. Financial considerations prevented this collection being made by the University Library. It has accordingly been a great pleasure to me to make *Harvardiana* a prominent feature in the great collection of Massachusetts medals, numbering now some 1800 pieces, that is being gradually acquired by the Massachusetts Historical Society. As



SOME HARVARD MEDALS.





always happens when one begins to specialize in any subject the field rapidly broadens. When I began I supposed I might get together some score or so of Harvard medals, but we have already 115 of them, and I am sure the list is by no means exhausted. Let me here acknowledge the debt of the society to the many Harvard clubs that have either presented us with their medals or allowed us to buy them, with the understanding that they shall, of course, never leave our possession.

Compared with other universities Harvard ranks well in the number of medallic rewards she offers for scholarly prowess, in most cases with a substantial monetary prize as well. They are eight in number, the oldest being the Bowdoin Prizes. Under the will of Gov. James Bowdoin, 1745, who died in 1790, £400 was given to the "University of Cambridge," the interest on which sum (increased by \$15,000 in 1901 by his descendant, George Sullivan Bowdoin) should be "annually applied in the way of premiums for the advancement of useful and polite literature among the residents, as well graduates as undergraduates, of the University." At present there are five Bowdoin prize medals given to undergraduates, in each case with \$50 to \$250 in addition; and three to graduate students, with \$200 in addition. The Bowdoin medal is as follows:

- Ob. JACOBVS BOWDOIN ARMIG A. A. PRAES. S.R.S. LL.D. REIP. MASS. GVB. (Armiger Academiae Americanae Praeses Socius Regiae Societatis.) Bust to left. Below, NATVS A.D. MDCCXXVI/MOR-TVVS A.D. MDCCXC.
- Rx. In wreath of oak and laurel SENATVS/ACADEMICVS/CANTABRIGIENSIS/EX TESTAMENTO V.C./JACOBI BOWDOIN/HAEC PRAEMIA/BENE MERENTI. (47mm. We have it in pewter and copper gilt.)

In 1817 Ward Nicholas Boylston, merchant of Boston, founded the Boylston prizes for elocution, in memory of his uncle, Nicholas Boylston, who endowed the professorship of Oratory. At first there was, apparently, no medal connected with the prizes, but, although there is no reference to it in the Catalogue, it is evident that in his will (1828) Mr. Boylston left further money to the College as the medal shows:

- Ob. \*WARD NICHOLAS BOYLSTON\*/ELOQUENTIAE FAUTOR  
Bust to right. Signed MITCHELL Sc. Below, NAT. MDCCXLIV.  
MORT. MDCCCXXVIII.
- Rx. In wreath SENATUS/ACADEMICUS/CANTABRIGIENSIS/EX  
TESTAMENTO/W. N. BOYLSTON/HOC PRAEMIUM/BENE  
MERENTI  
Legend ACTIO ORATIONIS LUMEN (38mm. White metal.)

Mr. Boylston also founded the Boylston Medical Prize (now of \$300 and a medal) for the best dissertation on a question of medical science proposed by the Boylston Medical Committee, of which the following is the medal:

Ob. W. N. BOYLSTON SCHOLÆ MEDICINÆ FUNDATOR (rosette)

Bust to left. Signed W. WYON. SC.

Rx. Blank. (45mm. Bronze. Gilt. Tin.)

Although this medal was given for a time it was finally withdrawn and not issued for many years, as it was felt that while *fundator* was excellent Latin, implying "Benefactor," it too forcibly suggested that he was the actual founder of the Medical School. Hence in 1915 a new die was prepared, exactly like the old one, but with the word *fautor* instead of *fundator*, and this medal is now awarded for dissertations of especial merit.

Other University prizes are the Pasteur medal:

Ob. REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE. Laureated female bust to left. Signed O. ROTY.

Rx. UNIVERSITE/HARVARD/—/MEDAILLE/PASTEUR. In field to left a bundle of oak, palm and laurel on which a tablet with 1898.

Ex. A DESAIDE EDIT 58mm. Silver.

"In 1898 Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded a prize for debating in the form of a medal to be awarded to the successful contestant in an annual debate on a subject drawn from contemporary French politics."

The Coolidge Debating Medal: In 1899 Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge gave the University \$5000, "the income of which shall be devoted to the establishment of prizes for debating." In 1911 the Advisory Committee of Debating voted to award, in addition to \$100, a gold medal known as the Coolidge Debating Medal to the participants in the Harvard-Yale and Harvard-Princeton debates, and silver medals to the alternates.

Ob. A bust to right inscribed on chest CICERO

Rx. Blank. 28mm. Irregular planchet. Gold. Silver.

The Lloyd McKim Garrison Medal was founded by the Class of '88 in memory of their classmate who died in 1900. The prize consists of \$100 and a silver medal for the best poem chosen by the Department of English:

Ob. Between tall upright lighted lamps the seal of Harvard bound with ribbons over LLOYD McKIM GARRISON/MEDAL/AWARDED TO. Below, a tablet for name.

Rx. The Muse of Poetry with lyre, inspired by rising sun. 64mm. Silver. Rectangular with rounded top. By V. D. BRENNER (incused.)

An annual prize of \$35, or a medal, is to be awarded according to the bequest of Charles J. Wister, to the student who passes examinations with the highest combined average in mathematics and music. The dies for this medal have not been made as yet.

In 1898 Julian W. Mack, LL.B. '87, established the James Barr Ames Prize Fund, with an award every four years of \$400 or more and a silver medal for a meritorious book or essay upon a legal subject. The

present Ames medal bears the bust of Sir Edward Coke. A new die is being prepared with the head of Dean Ames.

This completes the list of the academic medals. They are all, be it noted, the result of private munificence.

There is a little piece got up in connection with the 125th anniversary of Hollis Hall. I think, however, that this was not issued by the University :

Ob. In laurels a building. Below, HOLLIS HALL.

Rx. In laurels a torch resting on ribbon inscribed 1763 1913.

Below, 150th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION/OF/HOLLIS HALL/laurels. (39mm. Copper. By Whitehead Hoag Co.)

A number of other Harvard buildings, such as Memorial Hall, Massachusetts Hall, and various gates, have been commemorated upon medals.

Medals have been struck in honor of a number of professors and men connected with Harvard in one capacity or another, among others those of : Ames, J. B., Professor of Law ; Adams, J. Q., Professor of Rhetoric (6) ; Agassiz, L., Professor of Zoölogy (4) ; Amory, R., lecturer ; Beck, Charles, Professor of Latin (on a badge of Post 56, G.A.R.) ; Bowdoin, James, benefactor ; Boylston, W. N., benefactor ; Chadwick, J. R., lecturer ; Child, F. J., Professor of English ; Channing, W. E., Fellow ; Davis, J., Fellow ; Eliot, C. W., President (5) ; Everett, E., Professor of Greek (5) ; Emerson, R. W., Overseer, preacher ; Eliot, Samuel, Overseer ; Gray, Asa, Professor of Botany ; Green, S. A., Overseer ; Hall, G. S., instructor ; Hancock, John, Treasurer ; Holmes, O. W., Professor of Anatomy ; Lawrence, A., founder of Scientific School ; Lewis, Winslow, Overseer ; Longfellow, H. W., Professor of Belles-Lettres ; Lowell, J. R., Professor of Belles-Lettres ; Norton, C. E., Professor of History of Art ; Paine, J. K., Professor of Music ; Parkman, F., Fellow ; Rimmer, Dr. W. L., lecturer ; Roosevelt, T., Overseer ; Rosenau, Dr. M. J., Professor ; Sargent, C. S., Professor of Arboriculture ; Sargent, D. A., Director Hemenway Gymnasium ; Storer, H. R., lecturer ; Sumner, C., instructor ; Shurtleff, N. B., Overseer ; Warren, E. H., Professor of Law ; Webster, Daniel, Overseer ; Wendell, B., Professor of English ; Whittier, J. G., Overseer ; Wolcott, R., Overseer. In the case of most of these medals of Harvard Professors no connection with the University is obvious : in others it is most emphatically so, as with those of Bowdoin and Boylston, already described. Here, too, would come the medals of President Eliot :

Ob. CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Bust to left.

Rx. Main gate and buildings. At bottom seal of University dividing L. DESCHAMPS and MCMCII. (81mm. Bronze.)

Ob. CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D., PRESIDENT OF HARVARD. In field, HARVARD UNIVERSITY. Bust to left. On truncation, COPY-RIGHT. 1903. BY W. H. WHITE (incused).

Rx. Plain (214mm. Bronze.)

Ob. Bust to left. To left, CIOLOCCC/J · XVIII. To right, MDCCCL/XXXXIII.

Rx. In closed laurel wreath, CAROLO/GVILIELMO · ELIOT/VNIVERSITATIS/HARVADIANAE · (sic) /VIGESIMVM · QVINTVM/IAM · ANNVM/PRAESIDI/OB · EXIMIA · EIVS · MERITA/—/A.M.D. CCCLXXXIII/ALVMNI. At sides, torches on which scroll and wreath. (95mm. Bronze. Suppressed on account of the mistake in spelling.)

Ob. Bust to left.

Rx. Blank. (26mm. Irregular planchet. White metal. By Whitehead Hoag Co.)

Ob. Bust to left. To right a seal over 1912.

Rx. Blank. (190x150mm. Oval. Plaster. By H. G. Dorr. Gilded.)

Another essentially Harvard medal is that of Prof. Gray :

Ob. ASA · GRAY / M.D.CCC.LXXXIV. Bust to left. Above, in wreath of flowers, the seal of Harvard.

Rx. Blank. (Rectangular medallion at the Herbarium. By St. Gaudens.)

So too is that of Prof. J. K. Paine :

Ob. Bust to left. Below on ribbon, JOHN KNOWLES PAINE.

Below, shield of Harvard crossed by bar of music on scroll.

Rx. HARVARD MUSICAL CLUB/\*1898\* Laurel wreath. (43mm. Bronze.)

Or that of Prof. D. A. Sargent :

Ob. DUDLEY · ALLEN · SARGENT · PIONEER · IN · PHYSICAL · EDUCATION.

Bust to left. Behind, 1907. Signed R. TAIT MCKENZIE.

Rx. Five seals of the University in line. Above, A/RECOGNITION/BY HIS/FRIENDS AND STUDENTS Below, AWARDED TO/ (50mm. Gilt bronze. On edge, bronze. Struck on the 25th anniversary of his activity as teacher.)

Or this one of Prof. E. H. Warren :

Ob. Medal in shape of open book on which seal of Harvard between WARREN and LAW CLUB (33x28mm. Bronze.)

Besides these medals of professors there are medals of some hundred graduates of Harvard, or men upon whom she has bestowed honorary degrees. Specimens of most of these medals are in the College Library. I have, of course, made no attempt to collect the many Harvard men who have received the medals which might also be bestowed upon anybody by various learned societies, etc.

Passing on to the medals more intimately connected with undergraduate life we find that for the most part they are of various clubs and societies, each member of which is supposed to own one; and what more suitable memento of college activity could one have than a medal in Perennial Brass! It is largely the somewhat fugitive character of these



**THE C. W. ELIOT MEDAL.**



medals that has led me to attempt to get them together for permanent preservation at the Massachusetts Historical Society. What could be more tantalizing, for instance, than this piece that I picked up recently:

Ob. Upon the obverse of an old-fashioned large cent a struck diamond in which a scroll with legend ΔKE and below HARVARD. In angles four stars.

Rx.

I would give a good deal to know when and why this was struck. Possibly some very old "Dickey" man can tell me. It is the only specimen I have ever seen and is very possibly unique.

The oldest Harvard club medal is very appropriately that of the Phi Beta Kappa, which is, I believe, the only Harvard medal habitually worn as a watch-charm.

Ob. S. P. SEPTEMBER 5/1781.

Rx. ♣BK. In upper left-hand corner a hand pointing at three stars. (15x16mm. Silver. All engraved.)

There are a number of Harvard Phi Beta Kappa medals with a varying number of stars, described in Mr. Lane's Catalogue of the Harvard Chapter.

Another old Harvard medal is that of the Porcellian Club, founded in 1789. This medal was not used, however, until 1800:

Ob. A heart-shaped silver medal engraved PORCELLIAN/CLUB/INSTITUTED/1789.

In 1831 the club adopted its present medal:

Ob. On crossed swords, DUM VIVIMUS VIVAMUS. In field, PORCELLIAN/panel/CLUB/1831.

Rx. FIDE ET AMICITIA/P.C. K.S.T.

In field, Greek letters over boar's head, clasped hands, and casque. Below on label, 1791 1808 (17mm. Octagonal. Silver.)

The beautiful medal of the Hasty Pudding dates from about this time:

Ob. CONCORDIA DISCORDS. Sphinx on wreath. Below, 1795.

Rx. H.P.C. Two hands helping themselves from pot. Below on ribbon, SEGES TOTIS RESPONDET. (38mm. Octagonal. Silver.)

I wonder whether Washington Allston, 1800, designed this medal. He was secretary of the Pudding at about the time the medal was adopted and the many sketches with which he embellished the records hint that his artistic mind was already quite active.

Other early medals are those of the Pierian, '08, and that of the Med. Fac., '48.

Ob. A flagon on ribbon on which UN POUR TOUS ET TOUS POUR UN.

Rx. A chevron on which M @ F Ex. 1848. (42x33mm. Silver. Shield-shaped.)

This was given us as being the medal of the mysterious "Med. Fac."

By far the greater part of the Harvard societies that have medals are of comparatively recent date, and in many cases the medals were got up



many years after the date they bear, which is generally that of the foundation of the society. Later on in life, with increased financial stability, the clubs would go to the expense of a medal. Some of them are of decided artistic value, and others pretty poor. Among the better ones may be mentioned those of the Iroquois Club, the S. K. Club, and the Pen and Brush Club.

The Harvard papers have been quite fortunate with their medals. The oldest is that of the *Advocate*. For the device the *Advocate* is indebted to Miss Ellen Day Hale. The die was engraved by Henry Mitchell in 1902.

Ob. THE HARVARD ADVOCATE. Pegasus to left, tethered to a Dictionary. Below, 1866.

Rx. · VERITAS · NIHIL · VERETUR · / Shield of Harvard. · DULCI · ESTI · PERICULUM · Shield of Harvard. (38mm. Bronze.)

This medal took the place of an earlier one with plain reverse.

There are two medals of the *Lampoon* :

Ob. HAR/VA/RD Lampy on Pegasus to left.

Rx. Plain. (41mm. Bronze.)

Ob. HAR/VA/RD Lampy on Pegasus to left. Below, LAMPOON.

Rx. MDCCCLXXVI. This holding shield marked VA NI TAS on three open books. (40mm. Bronze.)

The medal of the *Harvard Monthly* is quite ambitious :

Ob. In monogram H M a shield of Harvard with as crest a squirrel holding pen. Ex. 1885

Rx. On ribbon VERITATEM FORTITER DICERE (38mm. Octagonal. Silver.)

The *Harvard Crimson* should also be mentioned :

Ob. Harvard seal with, below, laurels, 1878, and pen and ink.

Rx. Plain. (38mm. Irregular. Silver.)

A number of classes have seen in medals an appropriate manner in which to commemorate class anniversaries, etc. Such classes have been '55, '89 (3), '90, '91, '94, '95, '98, '05, '10. The best of these seems to be that of the Decennial of '05, designed by Fitch H. Haskell, '05 :

Ob. 1905\*\*\* HARVARD\*\*\* 1915/\*\*DECENNIAL\*\*

John Harvard with arms outstretched in welcome, standing in front of the '05 gate.

Rx. Plain. (35mm. Irregular. Bronze.)

Besides these there are a number of medals issued by the Harvard Athletic Association for prowess in rowing, etc., of which the following may be taken as an example :

Ob. HARVARD ATHLETIC ASSO/ \*AEQUO PEDE PULSANDA TELLUS \*

In laurels a winged foot.

Rx. Plain. (34mm. Silver.)

I give a list of the Harvard medals as far as they are known to me : there are doubtless many others, and any information about any Harvard

medals not given in this list would be highly appreciated. Those marked with a star are in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

- \*\*Harvard seal.
- \* Adams, J. Q., 1825, 1828.
- \* A. D. Club, 1859.
- \* Agassiz, L., 1872, 1873.
- \* Alpha Delta Phi.
- Ames Prize Medal.
- Beck, C.
- \* Bowdoin, J., 1790.
- \* Boylston, W. N., 1828.
- Boylston Prize, an engraved medal.
- \* Cercle Française, 1886.
- Child, F. J.
- \* Circolo Italiano, 1903.
- \* Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1852.
- \* Delta Kappa Theta, 1910.
- \* Delta Phi.
- Delta Phi Psi.
- \* Delta Psi, 1860.
- \* Deutscher Verein, 1886.
- \* Digamma.
- \* Eliot, C. W.
- Fly Club.
- Garrison Medal.
- Gray, A.
- \*\*Harvard Advocate.
- \* Harvard Athletic Association, rowing.
- \*\*Harvard Athletic Association, running.
- \* Harvard Banjo Club.
- \* Harvard Bicycle Club.
- \* Harvard Camera Club.
- \* Harvard Chess Club.
- \* Harvard Cricket Club.
- \* Harvard Crimson.
- \* Harvard Dartmouth Dual Track Meet.
- \* Harvard Debating Society.
- \* Harvard Dramatic Club.
- \* Harvard Fencers.
- \* Harvard Fencing Club.
- \* Harvard Glee Club, 1858.
- \* Harvard Golf Club, 1896.
- \* Harvard Gymnastic Association.
- \* Harvard Hotchkiss Club, 1908.
- \* Harvard Interscholastic Association, 1910.
- \* Harvard Lampoon.
- \* Harvard Lampoon, 1876.
- \* Harvard Lawn Tennis Club.
- Harvard Memorial Society, 1895.
- \* Harvard Monthly, 1885.
- \* Harvard Musical Club, 1898.
- \* Harvard Musical Clubs, 1868. (1915)
- Harvard Natural History Society.
- \* Harvard Polo Club, 1883.
- \* Harvard Rifle and Pistol Club, 1904.
- \* Harvard Shooting Club, 1886.
- \*\*Harvard Southern Club, 1888.
- \* Harvard Travellers Club.
- \* Harvard University Debating Council.
- \* Harvard Yale Freshmen Meet.
- \* Harvard Yale Track Meet, 1891.
- \* Hasty Pudding, 1795.
- \* Hollis Hall, 1913.
- \* Iroquois Club.
- \* Ivy, 1804.
- \* Kalumet Club.
- \* Kappa Gamma Chi, 1897.
- \* Lawrence, A.
- \* Longfellow, H. W.
- \* Med. Fac., 1848.
- Norton, C. E.
- \* O. K., 1859.
- Owl Club.
- \* Paine, J. K.
- Pasteur Medal, 1898.
- \* Patria Society, 1909.
- \* Pen & Brush Club, 1894.
- \* Phi Beta Kappa, 1781. (4)
- \* Phoenix Club.
- \*\*Pierian Sodality, 1808.
- \* Pi Eta.
- Porcellian, 1789.
- \* Porcellian, 1831.
- \* Psi Upsilon.
- Sargent, C. S.
- \* Sargent, D. A.
- \* Signet.
- \* S. K. Club.
- \* Speakers' Club, 1907.
- \* Spee Club.
- \* Sphinx Club.
- \* Stylus Club.
- \* Warren Law Club.
- Wendell, B.
- \* Western Club, 1908.
- \* Zeta Zeta Gamma, 1901.
- '55. 1875, Fourth Decennial.
- '89. 1899, Decennial.
- '89. 1909, New York Dinner.
- '89. 1912, Class Dinner.
- '90. 1915, 25th Anniversary.
- '91. 1911, New York Dinner.
- '94. 1909, Quindecennial.
- '95. 1905, Decennial.
- '96. 1913, Quindecennial.
- '05. 1915, Decennial.
- '10. 1910, Class Day Committee.

## DAVID WILLIAMS CHEEVER.

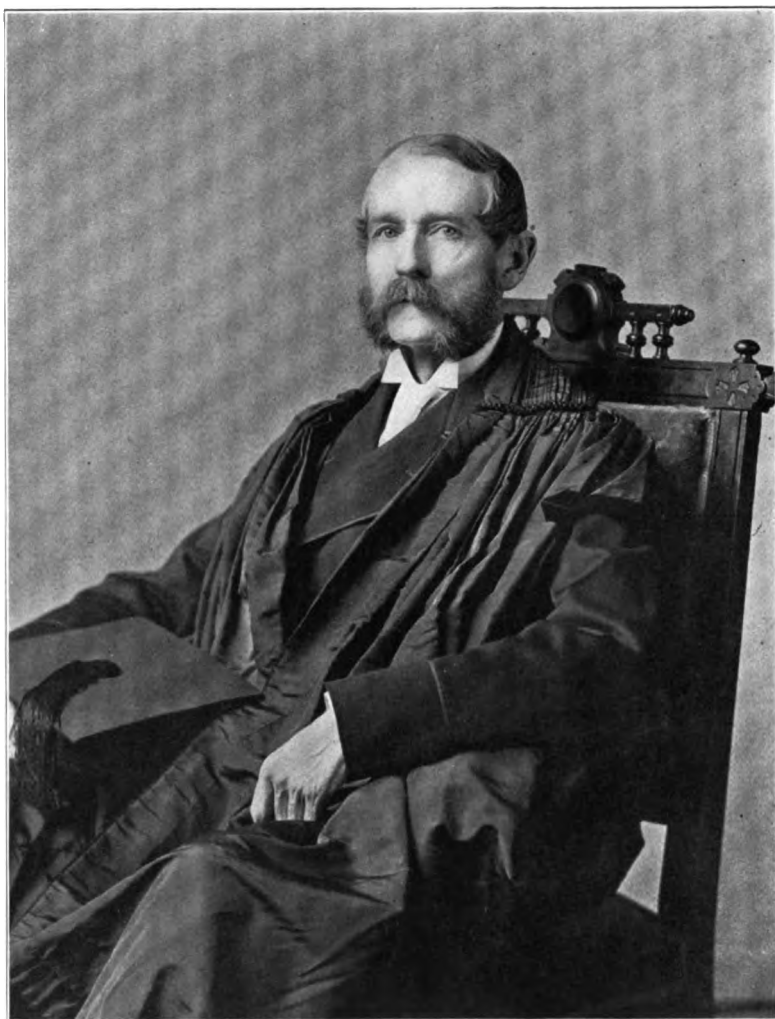
J. C. WARREN, '63, *Moseley Professor of Surgery, Emeritus.*

## A RETROSPECT.

WHEN David Cheever came down from Portsmouth, N.H., to enter Harvard he brought with him the tradition of seven generations of the Cheever family, three of whom had already received a Harvard degree, and four of whom had embraced a professional career. He was the lineal descendant of Ezekiel Cheever, who came from Canterbury, England, in 1637; a man of much learning, first master of the Boston Latin School and author of a book of the Latin tongue used by scholars of New England for more than a century. Needless to say, a young man of such antecedents did not venture beneath these classic shades without much seriousness of purpose, and, judging from the man as we have known him since, his Puritan ancestors could not have wished for a better representation of their line in the Class of 1852 than the young matriculant. We know, indeed, that he always took the greatest pride in this family connection with Harvard and that he was much given to the classics, reading them with facility in the original.

David Williams Cheever was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 30, 1831, and died in Boston, Dec. 27, 1915. He was educated in part at home by his father and mother and partly at a public high school. Later he enjoyed the unusual privilege of reading Latin with the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, then the pastor of the family in Portsmouth. He entered college at 16 years of age without conditions. As a student at Harvard he had few intimates and was much devoted to books. Of the College Faculty he thus writes: "This was the great privilege of my life. My teachers were great men. I studied Italian with Longfellow who extemporized Dante into English verse; German with Bernard Rölker, whose sonorous pronunciation and poetic temperament converted a dry recitation into an inspiration of Schiller and Goethe; Botany with Gray, never to be forgotten for his simplicity and purity; Greek with Felton, genial and human; Latin with Beck, a German critical scholar; modern literature with James Russell Lowell; natural history with Agassiz; metaphysics with James Walker, who had a great influence on my life."

Soon after David's graduation his father died and, although himself a physician, his wish was that the son should not study medicine. After spending the winter in settling his father's estate, he went abroad, on the advice of his elder brother, to help him decide what his future vocation should be. At the end of eighteen months, living most of the time in Paris among art students and medical students, he then knew that he



**DAVID WILLIAMS CHEEVER, A.B. '52, M.D. '58, LL.D. '94.**  
**Professor of Surgery, 1882-1893; Overseer, 1896-1908.**



wished to study medicine, and returning home in 1854, at the age of 23 he entered the Harvard Medical School.

Of the composition of the medical Faculty he thus writes: "There were eight professors, of whom four were interesting to me. Above all, Anatomy as such, and as charmingly taught by Oliver Wendell Holmes, fascinated me. Dr. Bigelow's lectures (in surgery) were spectacular and dramatic, a first-class lecturer, clear, logical, with a dry wit and a broad metaphysical mind."

The winter term of lectures, which represented a year's work so far as the Medical School was concerned, was a short one and the teaching of the medical student of that day was supplemented by spring and summer courses conducted by some of the more ambitious spirits among the younger members of the medical profession. The first year's course was, therefore, rounded out by attendance at the "Boylston Summer School," and the year following at the "Tremont Medical School." Clinical facilities were limited, but a few fortunate students succeeded in obtaining the position of house officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital, or some of the city and state institutions. A feeling appears to have existed that at the hospital there was favoritism in the selections, as the applicant was expected to visit each Trustee and ask for a place. Cheever knew no Trustee, and, as he expressed it, his too haughty soul rebelled and he decided not to apply. After passing a profitable and happy year at the State Hospital at Rainsford Island, he returned to the School and graduated in March, 1858. Two years later he competed successfully for the Boylston Prize and was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy, an event which, in his opinion, determined his whole professional career.

He was already married when the Civil War broke out and he did not feel justified in joining with those who were to wear the button of the Loyal Legion, but was at one time able to perform less conspicuous service in Washington as an acting assistant surgeon. His medical career which followed spanned an even half-century and bore a record of almost continuous service. In 1868 he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Clinical Surgery and in 1875 Professor of Clinical Surgery. On the retirement of Dr. Bigelow in 1882 he became Professor of Surgery and was made Professor Emeritus in 1893. The following year he received the degree of LL.D. from his *Alma Mater*, whom he subsequently served for twelve years as an Overseer. He was a member of many medical organizations, of which may be mentioned the Massachusetts Medical Society and the American Surgical Association, both of which organizations he served as President. He was also an associate member of the Surgical Society of Paris.

Dr. Cheever excelled not only as a teacher but as a writer. In the

former capacity he joined enthusiastically with those who led the way in a reform of medical education. As a writer he was possessed of a terse and epigrammatical style and was the author of many papers and a textbook on surgery, all of which enjoyed a literary style peculiarly their own.

In yielding to the importunities of friends to write reminiscences Dr. Cheever says: "The dread of being garrulous and the examples of late of posthumous writings, which have defamed rather than adorned the character of the authors, has made me hesitate." The recollections, therefore, of such a man, who was one of the very few members of the profession who actually practised, or assisted in the practice, of three great epochs in medicine and surgery cannot fail to be interesting. The dispassionate comments of a calm and judicial temperament give them enhanced value.

Of the early days Cheever thus comments: "A sombre picture, not overdrawn; and yet surgery was the only resort open; and the anxious and care-taking surgeon toiled and toiled, maintaining the cheerfulness of hope, which alone held death aloof. Such were the conditions, when, halfway down my surgical journey, twenty-five years ago, asepsis dawned, and slowly, like a summer morning, brought on the perfect day. . . . Surgery became a joy, recovery was the rule, and death was often not unjustly ascribed to a failure of technique." Dr. Cheever had been the receptacle of the traditions of two preceding generations. His grandfather had served on the privateer *Tartar* during the Revolution and had amputated and dressed alone the wounded in a severe engagement which ended in his capture by the British frigate *Belisarius*. His father, Charles A. Cheever, a practitioner in Portsmouth, was a leader in surgery in that part of the country. A glimpse of surgery of the period is given in a quotation from a letter of Cheever's father to his father, written in 1840, from Portsmouth, N.H.: "Dear Father: The man at Rye whose leg I amputated is getting well, although we have had a hard time from abscesses forming about the thigh. I evacuated at one time from one of them two quarts of pus by measure."

Although Dr. Cheever did not enter the ranks of the medical profession until 1858, he had already assisted his father at surgical operations even before anæsthesia had come into use. Like all of his contemporaries he began as a general practitioner and remained a family doctor throughout his whole period of service. On the opening of the Boston City Hospital in 1864, he was appointed surgeon to that institution. Thus, at the age of 33, and but a few years after beginning practice, he was called upon to assume all the responsibilities of service to a great metropolitan hospital just at a period when septic surgery had reached its high-

water mark. Of these times he speaks thus: "Pyæmia was a terrible scourge; many perished. The fortitude and patience of the pre-aseptic group of surgeons in both our large hospitals was something to be proud of."

But Dr. Cheever was made of too stern stuff to be daunted by even such obstacles as these, and had within him faith to feel that difficulties could be overcome, and that quality indispensable in those days — courage to act. Of these times he says again: "The old-school surgeon hesitated and pondered and considered long and took the step of last resort when he operated on a kidney or a bladder. The modern, in the armor of asepsis, emerges unscathed from most perils. Can you, modern doctor, realize the difference? No, you cannot. Your whole life, your conscience almost, is overgrown and hardened by asepsis."

Ovariectomy was taboo when he entered on his duties at the hospital, and orthodox surgery, in Boston at least, regarded it as unjustifiable; acrimonious discussion had followed the attempts of pioneers to give it a place in surgery. Young Cheever was, however, undeterred by such conditions, and records not only successful cases, but even Cæsarian section, the first operation of its kind, he stated, in this community. Among the operations which he justly refers to with pride, with which his name is intimately associated, is the operation of œsophagotomy. This operation was, in the early days, replete with danger; but many a foreign body was successfully removed from the gullet by him and life saved in this way. His operation for plastic resection of the upper jaw, to open a path to deep-seated tumors at the base of the skull, was among the first of that class. To open the windpipe of a child gasping for breath in the last stages of diphtheria required an iron nerve and a steady hand — just the qualities that Cheever possessed. During one winter hospital service he was called in the night sixteen times to do tracheotomy.

When the great change came in the early seventies and surgery became safe, Cheever was already well advanced in his career. He did not, however, follow the example of one of his predecessors, of whom he once said, "he was conservative: he refused to be moved by the times," but joined discreetly and resolutely in what he termed the struggles upward from sepsis to asepsis. The young surgeon of today, to the manner born, has but little conception of the anxieties that beset the leaders of the profession at that critical period. The junior members looked to their seniors to lead the way, but all were equally ignorant. Experience had to be accumulated all over again in the new field. It was a unique moment in the history of surgery.

Turning now from the surgeon's clinic to the standing of the medical profession of his day, we find him commenting thus: "When I began



practice in 1858 the medical atmosphere was decidedly obscure, misty. . . . Distrust of the preceding period of bleeding and violent remedies and the absence of any new method of treatment led to an inactive-do-nothing-policy. . . . There were no specialties. . . . The woman doctor was barely in evidence. . . . Osteopathy and Christian Science were reserved to vex the doctor of a later day. Surgery became to me the more attractive part of my profession because it was plain work compared to medicine; because its results were to be seen, right or wrong; because I, perhaps, inherited a surgical leaning." Of the modern nurse, he thus speaks: "She is well trained, but she must retain and be able to use her knowledge, be quick and ready, be modest and kind. If she is not all this, she is a nuisance, an encumbrance, and she will fail." Of the fast disappearing personality of old-time medical practice, he says: "Formerly there was a family physician whose patients retained him as a familiar and much-used fixture until he died. Now he shares a family with others and he does not look on any person as his patient for life. This is a greater loss to the community than to the doctor. We regret, but we yield to these revolutions."

As President of the Massachusetts Medical Society he served as a wise counselor in matters concerning the welfare of his professional brethren and was often an active participator in all that pertained to legislation bearing upon the health and well-being of the community.

The registration of practitioners and the relation of different sects in medicine were themes of fruitful controversy that engaged their full share of his attention, as did also the downfall of the coroner's system and the establishment of the medical examiners, a change of enormous advantage, from a medico-legal point of view, in which Massachusetts took a leading part. Of that much-vexed question, the ethics of medical expert testimony, he has, as usual, a way of disposing of the situation in laconic phrase. "I can almost say that I never left the court, after testifying, with a feeling of honorable satisfaction, or that I had been allowed to tell the exact truth." He was a warm advocate for privileged medical communications and wrote and argued in their favor.

The chapter in his book on "Medicine as a Trade and Medicine as a Profession" deserves to be read by every aspirant for a medical degree. The former deals vigorously with the young doctor "who is committing pecuniary suicide almost every day he is practising medicine." The latter is replete with good advice as to the confidential relation of physicians to patients. "We should treat our patients always as our nearest friends and should preserve their secrets so far as the law will allow us." He tells his young pupils that the future is full of hope and bids them "advance firmly and with a confident heart, still holding fast to that which

is good. The magnet does not vibrate. The sun and the stars are eternal in their courses. Nothing can deflect from his course him who studies, hopes, believes, works."

#### A TRIBUTE.

My earliest recollections of Dr. Cheever date back to a period long before I had ever thought of studying medicine. It was on the occasion of a professional visit to Portsmouth that my father had entrusted me, a boy, to the care of the young man who had just returned from his graduation at Harvard. I can still recall the tall and slender youth who, later in the day, for the delectation of his guests, appeared in the costume of a Puritan in which he was to attend some social or civic function. Since the curtain of memory first fell on this little episode, the recollection of the grave and dignified young graduate has frequently come back to me in later years as a sort of prologue to the future relations — an *entente cordiale* — which were happily preserved in after life between teacher and pupil, and to the rôle which this representative of fine old New England stock was to play in the interesting medical drama soon to be placed upon the stage.

Ten years and more had elapsed before I again came in contact with Dr. Cheever. As Demonstrator of Anatomy he had charge of the personal instruction of the students under the supervision of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Of Holmes Cheever says: "Wit, gentleness, keenness of intellect made Dr. Holmes a delightful master." Contrasted with the breezy ways of his senior were the quiet and business-like methods of the taciturn young man.

Cheever was a popular teacher, for, though his manner often seemed cold and reserved, there was always a feeling of perfect confidence felt by the class in the justness of his decisions. To the close of his career as a teacher he retained a tender interest in the welfare of his pupils, as is shown in the foundation at the time of his retirement of the Cheever Scholarship (the first of its kind) for young men entering the Medical School.

There was no one of the surgical staff at the School who could compare with him as a lecturer. Dr. Bigelow's personality had always contributed largely to the prestige of the surgical department and his course of lectures were characteristically punctuated by one or two interesting or brilliant episodes, with which that distinguished teacher knew only too well how to garnish them. But Cheever's lectures were marked by a clockwork-like precision, by which the ground laid out beforehand was covered systematically from beginning to end. A cool and clear head, a reposeful manner showing the speaker to be perfectly at his ease, a well-modulated voice and

simplicity of diction combined to enable him to hold the attention of his class from start to finish. Lasting proof in the accuracy of this statement is given in that admirable book containing his published course of lectures, which were taken down *verbatim* by the stenographer and printed subsequently almost as a phonographic record.

This quality as a teacher enabled him to shine conspicuously at the bedside in clinical instruction. I well recall certain Sunday morning visits at the City Hospital which I had the privilege of attending. They were models of what such visits should be. No extraneous matter was injected into these talks. There was no wandering from the point which each particular case illustrated. Our relations on the teaching staff were always regarded by me as leaving nothing to be desired. The elder man always took a sympathetic interest in his junior's welfare. No occasion calling for a word of encouragement or congratulation was ever passed unnoticed; and if criticism was necessary, it was always skilfully concealed under the guise of a fatherly suggestion. I have often wondered whether the current of academic waters flowed as smoothly in other departments of the University as they did in ours while he was chief. Perhaps it was because his depth of character brought a serenity with it which permeated the whole staff, one and all of whom were glad to acknowledge him as their leader.

Through all the period which I have attempted to cover in the course of this personal sketch, the estimate of the man which had impressed itself so forcibly on the child still seemed to hold true. In whatever rôle he might appear in after life, either as the bold surgeon or the unflinching leader in a good cause, or the quiet gentleman in sombre clothing on his daily rounds, I seemed still to see the garb which was so typical of his ancestry and his character. And when, at the recent Convocation of the American College of Surgeons, the honorary degree of the college was conferred upon him, and I saw him for the last time, in the robe of the order, he seemed to me to have come into his own again. The sombre folds of the academic gown served as a fitting setting to the grave and intellectual features of the man, and while, during a pause in the proceedings arranged to allow him to retire, he passed slowly down the aisle, leaning upon a proffered arm, his assembled colleagues rose as one man to do him honor as a recognized leader in their chosen profession.

## RECENT BIOGRAPHIES.

*Charles Francis Adams: An Autobiography.* With an Introduction by Henry Cabot Lodge, '71. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

"Though in no way remarkable, I see now that I was, and am still, individual. I don't see things, and take things, quite in the usual and average way." This sentence gives the keynote to a remarkable volume. The style is virile and direct, its substance is critical and historical, it contains penetrating examination of self and contemporaries — a weighing of ability and of circumstance in the light of varied and matured experience. It is at once a "confession," a true autobiography, and a literary and historical product. Nothing escapes a challenge — family, schools, college, associates in military and administrative service, social intercourse and political controversy — all pass in review and judgment is pronounced in unmistakable language. These judgments are far from the commonplace, being those of a mind trained to observe and to judge. If there is a sustained note of depreciation of self, of severity towards others, and of disappointment in performance, this quality is wholesomely corrected by the record of what the man really accomplished and by the keen enjoyment he derived from a life of constant activity. It is not a morbid note, yet not untinged with sadness. The few who were privileged to enjoy his intimacy know the downright sincerity of his mind, and will make allowance for what appears extreme opinions.

Mr. Adams inherited much — family renown and qualities, New England characteristics — and during life he added much to his inheritance. For more than forty years he was in public prominence, building up reputation in railroad management, in town direction, in educational reforms, in the writing of history and in the discussion of public questions. Whatever he undertook was marked by a certain largeness and breadth of view, constituting a source of strength. At times impatient at details and at the inaptitude of others, he saw his plans suspended, even set aside. Yet it was on the whole a career of great usefulness and success, and, as he admits, it brought him a greater sum of happiness than was enjoyed by any one of his forbears. He measures his misfortunes as evenly as his good fortune, and in distributing the rewards and penalties is more apt to take upon himself the blame for failing to secure all possible success. It is rare to find a man so capable of looking at his acts from the outside, in so detached a manner.

On the main influences of his life he is frankly critical. He regards his education as wrong; he matured slowly and thought himself wanting in social faculty. His first years after leaving college were not productive, but

army service gave him much needed knowledge of self and others. Brought up in an atmosphere of politics his observation and associations developed him, and he early began to write upon political questions and record his impressions of public characters. From this he became interested in history, especially in the history of the Quincy region. He also made a mark in biography. Unsupported by public office or party recognition, he won a national reputation for independence and civic duty. This is the story of the "Autobiography," told in straightforward terms, without assertiveness or unkindness. He describes himself as self-confident in his youth, and this was corrected in part by self-consciousness. To a resulting shyness he attributes his inability to seize upon opportunity and make it fruitful. In all this he reminds one of John Quincy Adams, but without the life of strenuous controversy which gave the older man such a position in his day. Nothing could be more characteristic of Mr. Adams than his service to Harvard College—unselfish and leavening. For twenty-four years an Overseer, he recognized to the full his obligation to that institution. It is as a vivid personality that he will be remembered, and this "Autobiography" shows why he is to be remembered as a true son of New England, representing the best of her qualities.

Worthington Chauncey Ford, A.M. '07.

*Union Portraits*, by Gamaliel Bradford ['86]. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. Cloth, 12mo, portraits.

This volume is the counterpart of the *Confederate Portraits* which Mr. Bradford brought out two years ago. These two volumes and his life of Robert E. Lee give Mr. Bradford a distinguished place among contemporary writers on the American Civil War. He has been happy in taking for his province the biographical rather than the already overdone political and military side of the subject: for in the long run it is the great figures in such an historical crisis who live in the popular memory, and Mr. Bradford's sketches cannot fail to deepen some of the lines which finally make up the composite portraits of the Confederate and Union leaders. These composites are usually all that posterity requires.

Mr. Bradford portrays five generals—McClellan, Hooker, Meade, Thomas, and Sherman—and four civilians—Stanton, Seward, Sumner, and Samuel Bowles. His purpose is not to narrate briefly the careers of his subjects, but to assemble the elements—physical, intellectual, and moral—which, in combination, made up the personality of each soldier or statesman. Having read his inventory of Meade, for instance, you should be prepared, when you take up the history of the war, for the part Meade plays there. Mr. Bradford manages the process of assembling with much skill, and his aptness in quoting representative sayings by or

about each of his heroes results in an almost unmatched collection of verdicts and opinions.

His most conspicuous trait is fairness. He is bent on knowing the exact truth — not the truth which varies according to latitude, North or South, like the mariner's compass. He does not seek to win empty applause for the specious impartiality achieved by those who sterilize their judgment. He has his preferences: but it would be difficult to discover that his own Union convictions have influenced his opinion of the individual Unionists and Confederates whom he discusses.

In a short notice like this, the reviewer cannot criticize the "Portraits" in detail. Perhaps Mr. Bradford lets McClellan off too kindly, making too little of McClellan's intrigues with Copperhead Democrats, and ignoring the plea that McClellan pretended to believe that he had a divine mission to end the war without bloodshed. Hooker also fares unexpectedly well. The sketch of Sherman, judged by a purely literary standard, is the best of all. Sumner, on the other hand, hardly gets his deserts.

Mr. Bradford is preoccupied to have his "Portraits" called "Psychographs," as if they were something new in biography and therefore needed a new name. In truth, however, Plutarch was a master in "Psychography," and Tacitus, in *Agricola*, was a not unsuccessful practitioner of the art some eighteen centuries ago. Among moderns and contemporaries we find many noteworthy examples. Mr. Bradford himself has studied Sainte-Beuve and the later subtle Frenchmen to good purpose. Fortunately, he cannot restrict his portraits to an inventory of the psychical contents or make-up of his heroes: if he could, the result would be as dead as the obituaries in the proceedings of learned societies. But life is dynamic, not passive, and only through action can character, or the psyche (if you prefer the cant of the day), reveal itself. The sum of a man's qualities, described as completely as possible, would not give us the man himself. Mr. Bradford's genuine interest in life as action, compels him constantly to pass beyond the narrow "psychographic" bounds which he set himself. Hence the value of his book.

W. R. Thayer, '81.

*Theodore Roosevelt ; the Logic of his Career*, by C. G. Washburn, '80.  
Boston : Houghton Mifflin Co.

At the conclusion of his second term as President of the United States Theodore Roosevelt had two courses open to him. He might retire definitely from public life, secure in his position as the "First American," sure, in the fulness of time, to be forgiven by those who considered that he had injured them, beloved by those who appreciated his fearless

struggle for human freedom, honored by the whole world for his solid achievements, especially in the preservation of peace; or, with nothing further to gain and much to lose, he might once more enter the political arena. His eager and aggressive character, as shown in his past history, made it inevitable that he should take the latter course if any crisis should arise in which he felt that he might be of service to the country. Such a crisis occurred in 1912, and Mr. Roosevelt, after unsuccessfully urging the Republican Party to accept as part of its doctrine his plans of social legislation, appeared as the standard bearer of a new party. People said — many Harvard men who knew him said — that love of notoriety, personal ambition, and nothing else, induced him to organize the Progressive Party. He was defeated; Mr. Taft was overwhelmed. "Stand-pat" Republicans cried out that he had delivered the nation into the hands of the enemy, failing to recognize that, even without a third party, Mr. Taft could hardly have been elected. When loud talkers got together Mr. Roosevelt bore all the blame; but very many knew, even then, that Democratic victory came because, rightly or wrongly, the great mass of the people believed that the Republican platform was not built to secure social justice, that it faced the past instead of the future.

If Mr. Washburn's book had been published in 1913, the supporters of Mr. Roosevelt would have said that it understated the truth, and his opponents would have called it the amiable fiction of hero-worship. "Both sides were too bitter to think straight. But passions cool, and calm judgment is able to admit more than one explanation. Today the book will serve a very useful purpose in pointing out to those who can reason that personal ambition does *not* furnish the true "logic of Roosevelt's career." Time after time he has accepted positions which would seem to close, and, by the professional politicians, were meant to close his career. Time after time he has done his inconspicuous work so fearlessly and so conspicuously well that the people have forced the politicians to bring him out from his obscurity. He has repeatedly championed unpopular causes, among which his advocacy of the recall of judges and of judicial decisions — an attempt at honest reform, but a dangerous and misunderstood method of reform — is probably the best remembered and the one which cost him the most votes. This characteristic of supporting unpopular measures merely because he believed them to be right makes him, of course, a dangerous man in the eyes of those who guide the party machine, because it prevents him from being a purely party man. It made him the inevitable choice, as leader, of those who believed that they were working for a finer, cleaner America — for to deny honesty of purpose to the majority of Progressives would be absurd. They, like their leader, were traitors to the Republican Party, but only because they believed that to remain in the party would make them traitors to America.

All this is to read into Mr. Washburn's book more than is there printed, for Mr. Washburn states only verifiable facts; yet events have proved the deductions from those facts to be fair. Much as "big business" may dislike it, the days of Republican or any other paternal care are over. Business must be regulated in the interests of all. Mr. Roosevelt realized this when he was President; he undoubtedly turned on the official searchlight too suddenly to be quite fair, since business, like everything else, should be given time to adapt itself to a changed moral code. One of the hardest things for us to realize is that a specific act, which is today considered morally wrong, would have been regarded only a few years since as above reproach. Therefore any sudden increase in the sensitiveness of the national conscience leads inevitably to a confusion of moral standards, to distorted judgments. The early years of the century were a festival time for the "muck-rakers." With them the President was classed as the blind champion of impeccable labor in its struggle against cruel and vicious capital. This was an unjust inference. He was the champion of the oppressed against the oppressors, and at the moment he saw only the sufferings of labor. As Mr. Washburn says, one of his great virtues — and it has sometimes been a great fault — is his intense absorption, to the exclusion of everything else, in the work of the moment. Roosevelt tipped the balance too far, but his attack on business, read in the light of subsequent events, is seen clearly to have been an attack on oppression. He has also, it is fair to say, been more interested in the human problem than in capital. He believes in giving every man a chance according to his deserts, but is by no means blind to the needs of business, nor to the essential and beneficent rôle of capital under the modern economic system; and, if the tables are turned, if capitalists suffer under the unjust demands of laborers, he will as strenuously defend their rights, will attack as vigorously the excesses of the unions as he attacked what seemed to him the soulless methods of employers. And this he will do without fear of political consequences.

The book shows Mr. Roosevelt as always the sincerely patriotic American which the last two years have proved him to be. It does him and us the service of revealing the real man, because it ignores all the mass of unessentials, one or the other of which obscures for so many the sound and honorable bases of his character. It is a book, also, which recognizes and tries to explain some of the national problems in the solution of which Mr. Roosevelt has played so prominent a part. But it is perhaps natural that the reader, intensely interested in the dramatic unfolding of the character of "the most interesting American," should at first hardly notice the thoughtful and suggestive explanation of the effect on the two great Civil War parties of changing conditions of life and population, or



the clear definition of the working of anti-trust laws as interpreted and reinterpreted by the courts. Mr. Roosevelt, presented by a classmate who has been always a personal, although not always a political, friend, is, however, the subject of the book, and the picture of the manly, fearless American, fighting always for what he believes to be right, without regard to the German vote or the labor vote or the Wall Street vote, certainly gives a large aspect of the truth.

*W. R. Castle, Jr., '00.*

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## AN INTERPRETATION OF THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

W. M. COLE, '90, *Associate Professor of Accounting.*

THE Treasurer's reports have always been hard to interpret, and they probably always will be so for all except those who have been concerned in their preparation. The peculiarity of the reports of the Treasurer of Harvard College lies in the fact that three financial aspects must be shown coincidentally. The first is the status of the funds which have been given to the University for various purposes, because the donors of such funds and their descendants have a right to know exactly what is done with their money — to know, for example, whether the funds have increased by additions of income, have been used as a source of income solely, or have been disbursed largely for current expenses. The second is departmental information, for the heads of various departments desire to know what funds are at their disposal, what balances remain of various funds, what their normal and extraordinary expenses are, and what figures may be used in drawing up budgets for following years. The third is the general financial policy of the University, which requires that certain of these things be combined into a general formal statement as preparation for subsequent budgets. Since it chances that these three aspects are to a certain degree contradictory, and in large degree are overlapping, the Treasurer's report necessarily involves either much repetition or else a form of statement that seems complicated to the layman who is concerned with the more simple aspects of the financial situation. An attempt is made here to simplify the financial statements and give only such information as the main body of alumni presumably will find interesting.

We may well turn first to the endowment of the University. The item of Funds and Gifts, which comprises both original gifts and accumulations of interest from them, amount to \$28,500,000. These figures do not include any funds or gifts devoted to the purchase of real estate or other equipment for the University in past years, for such items have

always been treated as transactions of the current period and hence have no direct influence on later figures. Nowhere on the current accounts is shown the value or cost of the various buildings and equipment now carried by the University for the purposes of University instruction, research, etc. The item of Funds and Gifts, therefore, is either endowment or sums available for immediate use. For the last two or three years, for illustration, an item of gifts for Freshman dormitories has been carried on the Treasurer's report, but when the Freshman dormitories were actually built and the money had been expended the item disappeared entirely from Funds and Gifts.

The funds and gifts are shown to have been invested (in approximate figures) as follows: land and buildings, \$6,000,000; mortgages and other loans, \$1,800,000; railroad bonds, \$6,750,000; traction bonds, \$2,400,000; public bonds, \$250,000; other bonds, \$5,500,000; railroad stocks, \$2,400,000; manufacturing and telephone stocks, \$1,200,000; real estate trust stocks, \$1,400,000; sundry stocks, \$300,000. Nearly \$5,000,000 of these investments are in the original form as received by the University; and not always are these investments productive or easily converted into productive form. The rest of the funds and gifts are loaned temporarily to departments of the University or to Treasurer's investment accounts in anticipation of future income, — \$500,000; that is to say, departments or other activities with income inadequate for their needs have been loaned funds properly belonging to other departments or uses but in excess of the immediate needs of those departments or uses, and are charged interest on those loans.

Of the endowment, it is notable that \$25,500,000, of the \$28,500,000, is so restricted that the income only is available, and of this the income of nearly \$23,000,000 is restricted to certain uses; that \$1,500,000, though restricted in its uses, may be spent outright if desired, for both principal and income may be applied to such uses; that of \$4,250,000 for unrestricted uses, only the income may be used for \$2,600,000; and that only \$1,600,000 of the total \$28,500,000 is absolutely unrestricted as to both principal and income.

The income from these funds amounted to \$1,375,000, or almost 5% on the value carried on the books. (The income from general investments was slightly over 5%.) To this income was added a number of gifts for immediate use, such as annual subscriptions for the maintenance of various departments of the University, and gifts for Freshman dormitories, etc., which will be discussed in more detail later. To these are added the miscellaneous income from departmental and non-departmental activities, tuition fees (amounting to \$750,000), laboratory fees, rent of College dormitories, etc., making total income for the year \$3,000,000.

The expenditures have been roughly divided into groups as follows: administrative purposes, \$132,000; departments of instruction, \$1,600,000; other activities, including such things as the library, the museums, the observatory, etc., \$1,050,000; aid, scholarships and fellowships, \$200,000; miscellaneous items, such as repairs and equipment of dormitories, care of dormitories, repairs and equipment of land and buildings for general purposes, \$190,000. The difference between income and expenditure for the year shows a deficit of \$13,400.

A confusing feature of the accounts of any particular department lies in the fact that a department may have both a surplus and a deficit at the same time. Most gifts to the University have specific aims, and not always is the income which is to be spent exactly adaptable to the needs of any one year. Often such items are accumulated for expenditure in other years, and often it happens that the immediate need of a department is not met by the restricted purposes of funds available for its use. It is the custom of the financial authorities of the University to care for such contingencies by borrowing and lending not only between years but between departments. The accounting is careful, and in subsequent years settlement is made and thus all funds and departments bear their own burdens — except as the records show sometimes that ultimately transfers are made as a matter of general policy. These temporary loans and ultimate transfers necessarily very much complicate the accounts and financial reports.

This is well illustrated in the accounts of the College<sup>1</sup> for 1914-15. The College accumulated \$87,000 of restricted funds which it could not wisely use during the year for the designated purposes; so it has carried this over for use in subsequent years. In the same time it expended \$15,000 of other restricted funds accumulated in previous years and held over for the purposes of this year. It repaid \$5000 of sums borrowed by it from general funds (unrestricted) in preceding years, and took up and used \$1000 of general income accumulated in its favor in preceding years. It borrowed \$800 of general funds and lent \$300 to general funds — all must show, for the sums borrowed and lent must be credited or debited to the other departments or uses concerned. The final general figure for the College is \$62,500 surplus of general income. This is carried, as heretofore, to a combined account for the "University, College, and Library." Since the Library shows a deficit of \$34,500 it depletes by so much the surplus of the College and of the "University" (\$4000). This would naturally leave a balance on the combined account amounting to \$32,000; as a matter of fact, however, this was transferred as follows: \$500 to pay

<sup>1</sup> All College figures include the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. No separation is deemed feasible, for to great degree both salaries and tuition fees are common.

the deficit of Appleton Chapel, \$27,000 to pay the debt of the Randall Hall Association, and \$5000 to pay part of the principal of the mortgage note of the Riverside Associates — debt incurred to hold property in Cambridge available for the growth of the University toward the river.

After this view of the College, it is interesting to note the general condition of some other departments. The Graduate Schools of Applied Science, after receiving \$66,000 from the general funds of Harvard College as compensation for teaching undergraduates, etc., completed the year with a final balance of general income of \$6000 credited to general suspense. The Graduate School of Business Administration, after exhausting slightly more than \$3000 of surpluses accumulated in the past, ended the year with a general deficit of about \$500. The Divinity School exhausted by \$5000 its previously accumulated surpluses. The Law School depleted by about \$3000 its surpluses accumulated in past years. The Medical School was able to pay off about \$20,000 of amounts borrowed in previous years to enable it to meet its running expenses. The Graduate School of Medicine added \$7000 to its credit balance. The Dental School had a deficit of \$7000. All the figures just cited refer to general income, for neither deficits nor balances of restricted income, for reasons to be given later, are deemed to create final deficits or surpluses. The total expenditures of all departments in excess of income assignable to them amounted to \$150,000, and the total balances of general income assignable to departments and not expended by them amounted to \$137,000; so the net deficit of general income was \$13,000, as already indicated in the general discussion of income and expenditure.

Respecting restricted funds, the total deficiencies of all departments and activities having deficiencies of restricted income appears as \$355,000, but since credit balances are \$232,000, the final reduction is \$123,000; but, as a matter of fact, none of this is actual depletion in the ordinary sense, or even anticipation of income, for practically all of it is expenditure this year of sums accumulated in past years for purposes of immediate consumption or construction. The best illustration is the completion of the Freshman dormitories. For this, in 1914-15, was spent \$363,000, though the receipts for the year for that purpose amounted to but \$90,000. Most of the difference was taken out of funds accumulated in the past for this specific purpose, and the rest is a debit suspense balance (\$81,000) carried as an expense of the year but presumably to be made good by special funds to be available later. Another illustration of the same sort is in connection with the Cruft Memorial Building, for which there was spent during the year \$48,000, though the receipts for the fund amounted to but \$300; the balance was paid out of the original fund, given for that pur-

pose, and its accumulations — except for a small balance carried over to the future.

A table is appended showing briefly the general income balances of the various departments and activities of the University for the year 1914-15. The figures will differ in some cases from those already given, for the figures given had regard as much to what may be called the solvency of the department as to its current support. Obviously payments, from the funds of 1914-15, of indebtedness of previous years should not count as current expenses, for they are in reality disposition of surplus of 1914-15. Similarly, funds accumulated in previous years, though expended in 1914-15, should not be counted as current income, for their expenditure is in reality exhaustion of former surplus. The figures following show the result of the operations of 1914-15 unaffected by earlier or later operations; that is, they show how far each department was in 1914-15 able to make the income of the year meet the expenses of the year. Some departments have actually larger surpluses at their disposal than those shown in the table, for they have older accumulations to draw on; others have larger deficits; and some have balances, as a result of accumulations, on the side opposite those for the single year 1914-15. In a few cases, too, income from so-called restricted funds is so little restricted that in effect it is unrestricted; and surpluses of such income, added in the Treasurer's report to Funds and Gifts and therefore nominally unavailable, are in effect free surpluses; since they are few and small, however, they are here disregarded. Indeed, with so many restrictions as occur in funds, it is often impossible to say indisputably for a period, without prohibitive labor, exactly what is the surplus or deficit; for if certain expenses are met from a restricted fund (found on careful interpretation to be capable of such a use), unrestricted funds may remain for meeting other expenses clearly not chargeable against the restricted fund, and there is no deficit; but if the first charge had been met from the unrestricted fund, because the need of interpreting precisely the restriction of the other fund was not then apparent, there would have been a deficit — no balance would remain in the unrestricted fund for the payment of the second charge and the restricted fund would not be available. Within certain limits, therefore, the line of surpluses and deficits is flexible; but the line cannot be stretched beyond these limits to convert a threatened deficit into a surplus, else the future will disclose the misrepresentation.

		<i>Result of operations for the single year 1914-15</i>	
		<i>Deficit</i>	<i>Surplus</i>
University <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$512.45		
College . . . . .			\$66,139.00
Library . . . . .	34,617.32		
Summer School . . . . .			664.22
Graduate Schools of Applied Science . . . . .			7,522.49
Graduate School of Business Administration . . . . .	3,761.06		
Divinity School . . . . .	4,803.07		
Law School . . . . .	2,840.78		
Medical School . . . . .			20,693.37
Graduate School of Medicine . . . . .			6,877.09
Dental School . . . . .	6,846.51		
Botanic Garden . . . . .	2,638.85		
Botanical Museum . . . . .	107.77		
Gray Herbarium . . . . .			3,606.10
Observatory <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	3,076.00		
Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory . . . . .			800.00
Museum of Comparative Zoölogy <sup>3</sup> . . . . .			14,796.88
Peabody Museum <sup>4</sup> . . . . .			842.96
Germanic Museum <sup>5</sup> . . . . .			652.10
Fogg Art Museum <sup>6</sup> . . . . .			1,558.54
Appleton Chapel . . . . .	569.40		
Stillman Infirmary . . . . .			237.16
Totals . . . . .	\$59,773.21	\$124,389.91	
Deficits . . . . .		59,773.21	
Net Surpluses . . . . .			\$64,616.70

The following had neither surpluses nor deficits of general income :

Bussey Institution <sup>4</sup>	Brooks House <sup>6</sup>
Arnold Arboretum <sup>5</sup>	Hemenway Gymnasium <sup>6</sup>
Semitic Museum <sup>5</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> The figure previously cited is ultimately affected by a charge of \$4811.84 against the Harvard University Press.

<sup>2</sup> This well illustrates the fund complications. The Observatory received from the Fund for the Advancement of Astronomical Science (1901) \$1995.35, and from a similar fund (1902) \$870.65, or a total of \$2866; it contributed to the former fund, however, from surpluses specially available, even though after so doing the observatory had a deficit of \$3076.00, \$1737.32. The deficit was due to expenditures in anticipation of an assured gift, and hence was nominal only.

<sup>3</sup> After the assumption of certain charges by other departments.

<sup>4</sup> This was accomplished by meeting a deficiency of \$5000 out of the unrestricted principal of the Gordon McKay endowment.

<sup>5</sup> A surplus of \$4000 was added to Arboretum construction gifts.

<sup>6</sup> This was accomplished by charging the deficits (\$10,600 for the Gymnasium and \$1600 for Brooks House) to departments in Cambridge in proportion to the number of students.

The figures of departmental surpluses and deficits above show a net surplus for all departmental activities of \$64,616.70; but the non-departmental activities showed a net deficit of \$78,013.60, leaving a final yearly deficit of \$13,396.90, as previously shown. These non-departmental deficits consisted of three items, only one of which was of magnitude — the expenditure for Freshman dormitories above the funds immediately available for building them. The actual deficit of these activities was less than the excess expenditure on the new dormitories, for some minor activities had yielded enough to offset in small part that excess.

It is noteworthy in this connection that the University does not attempt to distinguish normally between capital expenditure and running expense. To do so would require an initial valuation, or at least specified inventory, of all property in all departments, and in addition would require the designation of one person in authority in each department who should be not only competent but willing to consider carefully each expenditure and determine whether it is a running expense or an addition to property. The consequence of the present system, which has prevailed in large measure because it is believed that an attempt to require adequate accounting in all departments would result in serious interference with teaching or research, is uncertainty as to how much of any year's deficit or surplus is due to the actual work of the year and how much is due to expenditure necessitated by neglect of property in the past or by capital needs for the future.

The table just given shows clearly that unless the surpluses of numerous departments were due to very gross neglect of property, thus forcing into the future large expenditures to replace property, the net result of last year's work so far as the costs of the year are concerned was a surplus of \$64,000; for the deficit of \$13,000 is due to the absorption of that surplus, and more, by the cost of construction of Freshman dormitories in excess of gifts applied to that cost. If the same thing had been done for the cost of building the tunnel to carry steam to the College Yard, which was \$137,000, the deficit for the year would have been \$150,000. The accounting difference between the two cases lies in the fact that the balance of cost on the Freshman dormitories is in the report treated as an activity of the year, paid for by money borrowed from other funds but to be replaced later from special funds soon to be available (a suspense debit balance), but the cost of the tunnel is treated wholly as a loan to the future, for (though it is carried as a suspense debit balance) it nowhere appears as an expense of the year. As a matter of fact, the figures of the Treasurer's report require two adjustments, amounting to \$30,000, in the matter of Freshman dormitories, which reduce the

balance, above the gifts applied to meet the cost, to \$51,000, and this changes the nominal deficit for the year to a surplus of \$17,000 even when the cost of the dormitories above subscriptions is treated as a current expense. If the construction of the dormitories is not treated as a current expense, this change makes no difference in the surplus, of course. These adjustments are due to items analyzed since the publication of the Treasurer's report and to be adjusted in the next report. As already indicated, the excess cost of the Freshman dormitories will doubtless be taken ultimately from unrestricted funds soon to be available. If it had been treated last year as a loan to the future, as was the cost of the steam tunnel, the year 1914-15 would have shown a surplus of \$64,000 as above indicated.

The discussion of figures to this point has been on the supposition that the test of a department's condition lies in its figures of general or unrestricted income. The significance of this supposition is essential to an understanding of the real status of departments. A balance of income restricted to uses for which the department just now has no occasion is just now no real surplus, however eagerly the department may cling to the fund for future needs; and deficiencies of current restricted income are not real deficiencies if the Treasurer can advance funds in anticipation of such income soon receivable, or if accumulations of such income are available. If, on the other hand, a department has an excess of general income, it may use that to eke out deficiencies of special income, and the fact that it does not need to do so shows actual surplus; and deficits of general income show either current (or accumulated) deficiencies of restricted income made up out of general funds, or else a scale of general expenditure inadequately provided for by general income. For these reasons, the deficits and surpluses here used are those of generally available income only. If the other figures had been used, including balances and deficits of restricted income, the total for all departments would have given surpluses of \$309,000, deficits of \$118,000, or a net surplus of \$191,000; but the non-departmental activities, taking the same set of activities as before, would have reduced this surplus by \$328,000 and produced a deficit of \$137,000 in place of the \$13,000 shown heretofore. This is because the non-departmental activities last year consisted so largely in spending, for capital purposes, money accumulated in restricted funds in preceding years — especially the building funds. This illustrates the misleading character of surpluses and deficits based on both restricted and unrestricted balances.

The most notable additions to the endowment of the University in the last year were \$150,000 of the McKay bequest for the Graduate Schools of Arts and Sciences, the James J. Hill professorship of \$125,000 for the



Business School, and the 25th Anniversary Fund of the Class of 1890. The total of endowment gifts amounted to three-quarters of a million. Four-fifths of this is restricted.

An interesting feature of the list of gifts for immediate use is the number of recurrent items. Gifts to the Arboretum, "to increase the income" and used for operating expenses, amount to \$26,000; gifts to the Business School to guarantee it against a serious deficit amount to \$22,000; scholarship gifts from Harvard Clubs amount to \$11,000; gifts for current expenses of the Huntington Memorial Hospital amount to \$16,000. Not only are many items like these recurrent, year after year, but to large degree the same names of donors recur.

In comparing the year 1914-15 with the preceding, we find an increase of \$652,000 in the account called "Funds and Gifts," which is the account showing the balance of the University's responsibility for amounts entrusted to it. As the gifts for capital amounted to \$786,000, a depletion of old funds amounting to \$134,000 resulted. This was due, however, not to the exhaustion of gifts for capital, but to the fact that gifts for immediate use when not expended in the year of donation are added to Funds and Gifts and subtracted later when used, as already explained. Gifts of earlier years were expended for Freshman dormitories in 1914-15 to the amount of \$200,000. So on other scores a net of \$66,000 was added to Funds and Gifts from sources not capital gifts. It is interesting to observe that \$12,700 of this arose from gain on sales of special investments. Indeed, the balance sheet shows a net final gain, accumulations of a series of years, of \$533,000 on sales of investments, of which \$42,000 is gain of the year under review.

A comparison of deficits and surpluses of departments for the two years shows striking changes. For the single year 1913-14 (omitting items brought from other years or carried to them, as in the other table), only two departments showed a surplus of general income as large as \$1000. These were the Schools of Applied Science and the Divinity School, the former having a surplus of \$16,700, and the latter of \$2400. The notable deficits were as follows: University, \$25,000; College, \$9000; Library, \$38,000; Business School, \$16,000; Law School, \$2000; Medical School, \$35,000; Museum of Zoölogy, \$9000. The first three of these deficits, as the combined University-College-Library Account, were largely taken up, however, by absorbing from an unrestricted fund \$52,000; so that only the remaining balance of \$20,000 from these departments entered as a part of the final deficit for the year. The deficit for the year for all departments was in 1913-14 \$76,000, as found by the same methods as the surplus of 1914-15 of \$64,000 (there were no non-departmental deficits in the earlier year). We have consequently an improvement of \$140,000 in the general relation of income and outgo.

The details of the improvement in the College balance are interesting. The most important item is receipts from students, which shows an increase from \$569,000 to \$672,000, or \$103,000. Analysis shows this to be due mainly to rental of Freshman dormitories, \$77,000 coming from this source; but since the cost of maintaining those dormitories was \$30,000, less than two thirds of the receipts were actual financial gain. The increase from tuition fees was only \$28,000; but the increased scale of fees has not yet gone into effect. The income from funds for instruction increased \$23,000, and the actual payment for salaries increased \$23,000 — so that no effect was produced on the balance of general income. General expenses connected with administration, such as clerical service, stationery, printing, etc., were reduced by \$4000. These changes with a few other minor items converted, as has already been suggested, the College deficit for 1913-14 of \$9000 into a surplus for 1914-15 of \$66,000. Briefly, the improvement of \$75,000 was due to a gain of \$47,000 in the income from dormitories and a gain of \$28,000 in tuition fees. Since, however, the College must largely support the Library, the College surplus is only a step toward the final surplus or deficit of the combined account.

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## REMINISCENCES OF '66.

GEORGE BATCHELOR, '66.

IN 1863, after graduation at the Meadville Theological School, I entered as a Sophomore the class of '66 at Harvard College. Dr. Thomas Hill was then President. He, Benjamin Peirce, and Louis Agassiz were neighbors and warm personal friends, but let me say, in passing, that not one of them was qualified by reason of executive ability to be President of Harvard College. In many ways Dr. Hill was the intellectual peer of his neighbors and friends and was so regarded by them, but the executive gift so prominent in the "make-up" of his successor was lacking. Let one incident illustrate. It happened that I had been brought within the range of personal acquaintance with him and he not infrequently spoke to me in a familiar way about anything that happened to be on his mind. There was no College Dean in those far-off days and the burden of discipline fell upon the President. At three o'clock in the afternoon it was the custom for the President to sit in his room in University Hall to meet any students who had complaints to make, apologies to offer, or sentences to receive. One day, as I was going to a three o'clock recitation, I saw Dr. Hill advancing with a paper in his hand.

We met at the foot of the steps, and stopping, he accosted me with this remark, "Batchelor, I have just worked out a new spiral. It is somewhat like the spiral of Archimedes, but it is not identical with it." We parted, and I reflected, "Poor man, he is going upstairs to deal with delinquent and refractory students with his head full of mathematics when he ought to have all his wits about him." No wonder that he did not always remember what he had said, and that students sometimes accused him of making promises that he did not fulfil.

To illustrate the remark made above about the three great men, Peirce, Agassiz, and Hill, not any of whom, as I said, was qualified to be President of Harvard College, I may cite the famous episode when a brilliant class of young men left the Museum because they could not agree with Agassiz in regard to the way in which the discoveries made by Agassiz and his pupils should be reported to the general public. These young men were all afterward eminent as professors or scientific investigators at Bowdoin College, Brown, Yale, and Harvard, and also in the U.S. Coast Survey. Prof. Edward S. Morse was one of these recalcitrant pupils, who made a brilliant discovery concerning the brachiopod, which up to that time had been classed as a mollusk. He proved that it belonged to the class vermes, a worm, in the same family with lingula. His demonstration was given to the American Association for the Advancement of Science at a meeting in Salem. It was a brilliant performance and thoroughly convincing. At the end of it, all eyes turned to Morse's former teacher, Louis Agassiz. He slowly walked to the platform. The silence was profound; then he said with deliberation, "Gentlemen, for the first time in the history of science we are in a condition to study the brachiopod intelligently." Great applause greeted this magnanimous recognition of the achievement of his former pupil.

During my residence in Cambridge the Thayer Club was organized at the suggestion of Nathaniel Thayer, who fitted up a building standing near the corner of Mass. Avenue — then called Main Street — and Kirkland Street. This was formerly the terminal station of a branch of the Fitchburg Road running from Boston to Cambridge. The club was managed by students and furnished good board at a low rate, preparing the way for the uses afterward made of Memorial Hall.

Some of us undergraduates were unsophisticated enough to think that Commencement Day at Harvard College was worth the attention of undergraduates and other people. At that time, Harvard Hall, not yet cut up into smaller rooms, was usually sufficiently large to accommodate all the graduates of three years' standing who chose to attend the dinner of the Alumni. This dinner was furnished by the College, and at one time the members of our Class were informed that so long as we lived we

should have one dinner a year at the expense of the College and in due season a copy of the Triennial Catalogue. (In respect to this promise our *Alma Mater* has been a faithless mother.) On Commencement Day some of us attended the exercises in the First Parish Church in Harvard Square, and when the procession formed, about twenty of us fell in behind the graduates. All went well until we reached the door, where the famous Jones, the bell-ringer, was taking tickets. The attendance at the dinner was already in excess of the capacity of the hall, and arrangements had been made to divert the tail of the procession, which contained the younger members, to the hall of the Thayer Club where a collation had been prepared. We undergraduates, however, did not follow the end of the procession, but immediately fell in at the steps of Harvard Hall. The supply of tickets having given out, Jones stepped aside, the doors were closed, and two stalwart policemen stood with clasped hands, resisting any further progress on the part of the undergraduates. I was near the doors and the pressure behind me was very great. After a decent interval, evidently intended to allow the holders of tickets time to take their seats, the good-natured policemen suddenly withdrew their opposition. The doors flew open, and I was plunged nearly headlong many feet into the hall, where I came up standing in the presence of the venerable Dr. Andrew Preston Peabody, the man who probably had the love and reverence of more graduates of Harvard College than any other member of the Faculty, before or since his time. He smiled on me benevolently, and with characteristic gesture pointed to a bench near the wall and said, "I think you will find a seat over there." I accepted the hint and found myself seated with the Class of 1836, of which the famous Dr. Bigelow received me with great kindness, saying, "I think you have earned your dinner." The other members of the Class made me feel entirely at home and removed any scruples I might have had about eating a dinner to which I was not entitled. (In passing, I may say that Dr. Bigelow was once on the witness stand under cross-examination by Benjamin F. Butler. He treated Dr. Bigelow with such marked disrespect that the judge interfered, saying, "You should remember, Mr. Butler, that Dr. Bigelow is a learned member of the Faculty of Harvard University"; to which, having Professor Webster in mind, Mr. Butler replied, "Oh, yes! we hung one of them the other day.") The dinner at the Thayer Club was a somewhat jovial and tumultuous affair, but Charles E. Grinnell, '62, who presided, reported at Harvard Hall before we adjourned, with the remark in closing, "But I drove the coach."

I continued to attend the dinners of the Alumni and was rewarded by seeing and hearing many eminent men whose presence and whose speeches are now among my treasured memories. I saw, for instance, the youth-

ful Phillips Brooks appearing for the first time, introduced by Col. T. W. Higginson with praise for his patriotic service in Philadelphia, where he was said to be one of the few ministers who dared to preach a patriotic sermon, thereby, as it was charged, carrying partisan politics into the pulpit. I saw the first appearance of Joseph H. Choate, handsome, eloquent, audacious then as ever since. It has always been with a touch of awe, mingled with admiration that I have remembered Choate's tribute to James Walker in Harvard Hall. It was the last day, as we all knew, that James Walker would appear among the Alumni as in any way an officer of the University. He had been Professor, Overseer, and President, and was now retiring from the office of Overseer. In the President's room at Harvard College there hung, at that time, a photograph, of which a copy hangs in my library, of five ex-presidents of Harvard College: Josiah Quincy, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, James Walker, and C. C. Felton. In some way I learned that Choate was to speak, and, having some knowledge of his attractive qualities as an orator, I waited to hear him. He came late in the afternoon when a considerable number had left, ignorant of the treat in store for us patient waiters. In due time he was called, and began what seemed to be a rambling, if not untimely, account of the five ex-presidents. Beginning with Josiah Quincy, he gave a brief sketch of his character and career, passing then to Edward Everett, whom he described with a rare choice of epithets. About this time his audience began to prick up their ears and anticipate what was coming. We gathered about the youthful orator, handsome as a Greek god, until, passing from Jared Sparks, he stepped before Dr. Walker, and, bowing with an air of the most profound reverence, began, "And you, sir"; and then followed a panegyric of an old man uttered by one of his former pupils, which, I venture to say, was never surpassed.

It seems to me worth while after these many years to put on record the true story of Prof. Evangelinus Apostolides Sophocles and his famous hens. Not long ago I saw in this journal the statement that he kept hens in his room and fed them with Malaga grapes. The true story runs in this way: A part of the ground in the rear of Fay House, now included in Radcliffe College, was inclosed as a poultry yard, and here Prof. Sophocles was allowed to keep his hens. He had twenty or thirty of fine breeds that he cherished. Each one had a name, and they were taught to answer to their names when he fed them, sometimes with rare delicacies. He imported grapes and little sacks containing dates and almonds chopped up and pressed together. With these he regaled his favorite fowls, much to the envy and disapproval of the boys, sons of Dr. Charles E. Vaughan, '52, who lived in the house adjacent and whose poultry yard adjoined that of Fay House. Now and then, but rarely, Sophocles would share with

the boys the feast provided for the hens. His regard for the hens was too strong for his sense of justice, and he pulled down a paling from his yard and also from that of Dr. Vaughan adjoining, so that the hens could run out into Dr. Vaughan's vegetable and flower garden. This act the boys promptly resented. They caught a beautiful white leghorn which had come through the gap in the paling, and sent her back over the fence with one wing painted red and the other green. Sophocles promptly replaced the paling.

The Class of '66 did not enjoy some advantages that have since their day been spread before undergraduates in lavish profusion, but they did have some precious privileges which came through personal contact with such men as Sophocles, Jeffries Wyman, Asa Gray, Louis Agassiz, Francis J. Child, W. W. Goodwin, G. M. Lane, E. W. Gurney, Benj. Peirce, James Russell Lowell, and others, scholars of renown, but also rare examples of modest simplicity and well-rounded manhood. "To know something and to be modest about it" was, according to E. R. Hoar, the aim of a scholar at Harvard College at that time.

Longfellow, Parsons, and Lowell met every Wednesday evening to discuss and criticize in the making Parsons's translation of the *Divina Commedia*. The next morning Lowell brought to the Class, that was trying to read it, a report of anything interesting that happened the night before. Lowell detested formal examinations. He told us that our "final" would be an "oral," and warned us that, with Prof. Parsons and Maj. Maggi on the committee, we might have a hard time. "But, no matter, gentlemen, you are marked already."

Gray and Wyman were feeling their way in the wake of Darwin's *Origin of Species*, three years old when '66 began its course. Wyman set the pace for both of them when he gave a course of lectures on comparative anatomy, including embryology. Everything led up to a confirmation of Darwin's theory. At the close I asked him, "Do you wish us to understand that you accept Darwin's explanation?" "No," he said, "I don't intend anything of the kind; I give you the facts and let you draw your own conclusions." Prof. Francis Bowen was, at this time, the active and earnest opponent of "The Mud Philosophy," which he thought was subversive of morals and religion.

E. W. Gurney made Latin literature interesting. He conducted his exercises with suavity and perspicacity. He contrived, with the approval of the Class, to make each man the judge of his own demerit. After the resignation of Pres. Hill he was mentioned as a possible successor, but the successful candidate was Charles William Eliot, who promptly relieved himself of responsibility for the discipline of the students. The new office of Dean of the Faculty was created and Gurney was appointed.

Let one incident illustrate his method of teaching. We were reading Cicero's *Epistles*. In one passage he described a lawsuit in which it was made clear that witnesses had been suborned overnight. One, whom we will call Nemo, had not looked at his lesson, but in translating got on fairly well until he reached this part of the story; then, with a helpless air, he looked up and said, "I don't think I understand this." With the utmost kindness Gurney said, "It means, Mr. Nemo, that they had learned their lesson before they came in, in the morning." As this was an exact rendering of the meaning the Class set up a shout and Nemo sank into his seat.

The Class election of '66 was a stormy affair. Rivalry between the Hasty Pudding Society and the O. K. ran high. To come between them as a rival for official honors the Pi Eta Society was formed. The election lasted from 7.30 P.M. to 1 A.M. The present writer was moderator with an experience that has stood him in good stead ever since. The ticket finally elected was, Orator, Moorfield Storey; Poet, Amos Kidder Fiske; Odist, Henry Foster Buswell; Chief Marshal, Robert Swain Peabody; Assistant Marshals, James Oscar Parker, Frank Wright; Class-Day Committee, George Derby Welles, William Levi Parker, Justin Edwards Gale; Chaplain, George Batchelor; Class Secretary, William Gilson Farlow; Chorister, George Laurie Osgood; Class Committee, John Davis Williams, Edward Henry Clark.

Farlow soon resigned and Charles Edwin Stratton, elected in his place, has ever since been the friendly and efficient guardian of the interests of '66. Of the 14 Class-Day officers, 11 survive; of the 113 who were graduated fifty years ago, 48 are living and at work. It is hoped that all of them will be alive, in good health and able to partake with good appetite of the Class Dinner which will mark the close of the first half-century of their post-graduate life.

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## THE UNIVERSITY.

### THE END OF THE YEAR.

#### THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR.

ONCE again, fresh air and elbow-room have triumphed over an old tradition. The inadequacy of Sanders Theatre on Commencement Day has long been recognized by all, — Corporation, Faculty, and graduates. The place simply will not contain even a good fraction of those who desire to attend the Commencement exercises and who have a right to be there. The situation, accordingly,

Commence-  
ment exercises  
in the Stadium

has become in many respects unfortunate. To the members of the Senior class, as well as to their parents and other immediate relatives and friends, the ceremony of conferring the degrees ought to be the most impressive event of a college career. For a long time, however, it has been nothing of the sort. The exercises of Class Day, and not those of Commencement Day, have ranked as the great focus of interest during the closing week of each College year. Class Day has quite overshadowed Commencement Day. By the time the Commencement Day proceedings are at hand many of the alumni, instructors, and even some of the Seniors themselves, have gone. Of those who remain only a portion have been crowded into Sanders Theatre on what has too often been an intensely hot June morning. There, after listening somewhat impatiently to the orations, they have seen the hundreds of young men admitted *en bloc* to the "society of scholars" and have been overglad to emerge into the fresh air again. Commencement Day has been, in fact, an anticlimax, a sort of recessional toward the end of a week given over to processions, ball-games, spreads, reunions, and general revelry. The time when it was the red-letter day of the year, not only for the College but for the whole community, has long since gone by. And the chief reason for this decadence is to be found in the cramped arrangements under which the ceremonies have had to be performed.

For the current year, at any rate, the Governing Boards of the University have decided to try a new experiment in the hope that the Commencement exercises may be restored to their old primacy. The exercises of June 22 will be held at the Stadium. They will take place in the morning, before the sun is high enough in the heavens to make the Stadium seats uncomfortable. Those who have been assigned the Commencement orations may have some difficulty in making themselves heard; but if that should lead to shorter orations and fewer of them, it may not be an unmixed evil. The main point is that far greater opportunity will be given to the Seniors in the matter of inviting their relatives and friends. The number of seats available will be the same as that reserved for the Class Day exercises, namely, about 8500, with the possibility of adding another thousand or two if needed. The number of seats in Sanders Theatre is about 1400, with standing room for perhaps a hundred persons more. There is no good reason, therefore, why the Commencement proceedings should not be as largely attended as the Class Day exercises have been during recent years, and they can be made far more impressive.

It goes without saying that much will depend upon the weather. Yet a rainy day is apt to make Commencement a fizzle no matter where it is held. At the worst the exercises will be transferred back to Sanders



Theatre if the day should render outdoor proceedings impossible. In any case, that is a matter upon which all the events of the closing week must always be ready to take their chances.

Will this be the first occasion upon which the Commencement exercises have been held outside the limits of Cambridge? One thinks naturally of the years of Babylonian captivity in which the University was forced to take refuge in Concord; but no public Commencements were held during this period of confusion and distress. Degrees were conferred, according to the records, "by a general diploma." The *Crimson*, in a brief historical article on Commencement exercises, recently published, states that "some time previous to 1725 the solemnities were transferred to the Old South Meeting House, where they continued to be celebrated until 1758." But that does not seem to be in accordance with the facts. All the exercises that have been held seem to have been conducted in the old College Hall, or in the old First Parish Church, which the College helped to build, or in the newer Parish Church, or in Appleton Chapel, or in Sanders Theatre. Sanders Theatre has served from 1876, that is to say, just forty years.

In connection with the transfer of the exercises to the Stadium (which is in Boston) some one has raised the query whether the College charter makes any requirement as to the conferring of degrees at "the University in Cambridge." The answer is that neither the original charter nor any subsequent statute says anything about the right to confer degrees. Rather curiously the University's right to confer degrees rests upon no formal grants in the charter or by statute. On what basis, then, does the right rest? On the fact that in the first one hundred and forty-four years of its existence the College did grant degrees and the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 sanctified this power by providing "that the President and Fellows in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises which they now have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy." That is the basis of our degree-granting power—a privilege exercised in colonial days without formal authority but subsequently embalmed in the organic law of the Commonwealth.

In University gossip during the last few months various questions connected with athletics have had a prominent place. The Report of the Graduate Treasurer of Athletics, issued in March, showed a marked increase in the number of men who take part in some form of outdoor sport. The figure was 1847 for the year ending in June, 1915, as compared with 1472 for the year preceding. This does

Migrations of  
Commence-  
ment in the  
past

Our authority  
to grant  
degrees

Various ath-  
letic problems

not include, moreover, the large number of students who use the University tennis courts from time to time, but who are not candidates for any of the tennis teams. Were these included, the total number would be greatly increased.

The figures are significant. They indicate that the policy of providing attractive opportunities for outdoor exercise, even to those who are not capable of playing on any College or Class team, is meeting with success. Yet much in this direction remains to be done. <sup>(1) Widening interest in outdoor exercise</sup> The totals do not even yet include half of our student population, if one counts the members of graduate and professional schools. These latter, although they are not "material" for University teams, are none the less in equal need of encouragement and opportunity so far as physical exercise is concerned. They need these things, in fact, even more than the average undergraduate, whose tendency to overwork himself mentally is not an appreciable danger in any academic community.

Were it not for this steadily broadening interest on the part of the whole student body, the year-after-year increase in athletic expenditures would give fair ground for serious concern. For the year 1914-15, <sup>(2) The cost of Harvard athletics</sup> the entire expenses of conducting the athletic interests of the University were \$158,311.90. This is more than the entire budget of the Harvard Law School, which last year was \$154,868.68, including salaries, scholarships, care of buildings, and all expenditures on current account. It is far more than the gross income of many colleges in the country. More than half of it went for the training and expenses of the four major University teams, football, baseball, track, and the crews. The football team cost nearly one quarter of the whole, or \$35,668.70. Reckoned in terms of cost per individual player, this means an outlay of about one thousand dollars for every man in a squad of thirty-five during the eight-weeks season, or more than the average undergraduate spends during an entire year at Harvard. All the major teams put together attracted only 558 men at an expense of \$90,000; the minor athletic interests drew nearly twice as many and cost only about half as much. Despite our earnest encouragement of general athletics, therefore, the bulk of the available athletic money is still going to the gladiators. It will be replied, of course, that the major teams earn their income by their gate-receipts and hence ought to have the spending of it, in which claim there is doubtless some validity. The University football team earned more than three times what it spent; it really carried the financing of the other athletic interests on its shoulders.

The entire business management of Harvard athletics, by the way, has been placed upon a highly efficient basis by the Graduate Treasurer. The system of record-keeping, accounting, auditing, and the whole matter of

ticket distribution, has been enormously improved. Today it is beyond criticism.

Several other matters closely connected with athletics have been themes of discussion since the last issue of the *Magazine*. One of them is the (3) *Free hours* question of rearranging the lecture and laboratory hours so *for play* that at least two hours of clear daylight would be available to every student for outdoor exercise on every week-day throughout the College year. As matters now stand, there are some regular classes between 1.30 and 4.30 on every afternoon except Saturday. Many instructors prefer these afternoon hours—some of them because an elective course which meets at 2.30 or 3.30 is likely to be taken by serious students only. Those who regard play as more important than work are not apt to encumber it with their presence. Relatively speaking, the number of courses which meet in afternoon hours is not large; the majority of students (if we except those who have laboratory studies) have their entire afternoons free under the present arrangements. It has been suggested that in the first half-year the classes which now meet from 1.30 to 3.30 should be transferred to the period from 4.30 to 6.30; in the second half-year, as the days grow longer, they could be shifted back again. Or it might be possible to begin the classroom day at 8 instead of at 9 in the morning. The problem, however, as Dean Briggs has said, is one that calls for more ingenuity in its solution than anybody has as yet been able to supply. An elective system, particularly in an institution which combines graduate and non-graduate instruction in the same classes, requires a considerable range of classroom hours. Various studies which appeal to the same groups of students cannot well be slated for the same hours. If so, they cease to be really elective. Concentration of hours means a cramping of elective opportunities. Even at present there is ground for suspecting that not a few students elect hours rather than studies, that their choice of studies is not made with an eye on the whole curriculum, but only upon that part of it which would demand their attention neither too early nor too late in the day. Foreign universities use evening hours to advantage; in this country we have not followed that practice to any considerable extent. Nor would it probably prove popular, at the outset, with either students or instructors.

Another mooted question of recent weeks has been the proper powers of coach and captain, respectively, in the matter of choosing the University crews. The question was brought to the front by a (4) *Is coach or captain supreme?* petition asking the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports to place definitely upon the coach the ultimate responsibility for selecting the men who make up the crews. There has not been the slightest sign of friction between the captain and the coach-

ing staff under Mr. Herrick's direction ; but many undergraduates seem to have regarded the matter as one of principle. The Athletic Committee settled things by making clear that final authority rested neither with captain nor with coach in any branch of College athletics, but with the Committee itself. That was the proper ground to take. The question whether captain or coach should be supreme in any matter is not one to be determined by general rule. The best interests of every College sport require that the two shall work in harmony and not disagree. If they differ on important questions of policy, it is not for one to overrule the other, but for the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports to have the last word. While it was under discussion, the question received far more newspaper prominence than its importance warranted.

This year, for the first time, the Division of Education provided during the month of May a series of conferences or informal lectures upon athletic questions, intended for principals and teachers of secondary schools where athletic problems are constantly presenting difficulties, and also for those Harvard students who later expect to be teachers in schools or to be employed as coaches of school teams. No fees were charged for the conferences and they were well attended. Mr. Joseph Lee, '83, of the Boston School Committee, spoke on "The Place of Athletics in Education," Dean Briggs, '75, on "The Ethics of Athletics," Dr. Sargent on "Athletics and Health," while others dealt with the actual problems of administration and coaching. The conferences were intended to place at the disposal of the schools the University's long experience in these matters.

After the mid-year examinations three prominent student athletes were suspended for failure to do satisfactory work in their studies. As a college we have always maintained to the outside world that Harvard requires the members of all athletic teams to maintain satisfactory records in their classroom work ; but it is doubtful whether this assurance has always been accepted at its face value. The impression seems to prevail everywhere that somehow or other all colleges find ways of keeping their reserves of bone and sinew intact, and that the roster of those dropped each year does not often contain the names of students who figure in the newspaper headlines. This year the action of the Administrative Board gave what the *Crimson* termed "a distinct shock to the undergraduate mind, with its complacent smugness in regard to probation." It is to be hoped that it also gave to the general public some evidence that the College is living up to its preachings in the matter of what it requires from athletes as regards scholarly performance. The loss of these men is a serious blow to at least two of the intercollegiate teams, but to have refrained from a reasonable

(5) Helping  
athletics in the  
schools

(6) Making the  
athlete do his  
work

enforcement of our standards would have been a far more serious blow to the reputation of the University. Not the least significant thing about the whole episode is the fact that this drastic action could be taken without an outburst of protest on the part of the undergraduates and a deluge of complaints from the alumni. In some other colleges, there is reason to suspect, that is what surely would have occurred. Such outbursts have, indeed, come upon the heads of college faculties at times with less reason. In this case the action of the disciplinary authorities was received in excellent spirit and the example for the future will undoubtedly be a good one.

Speaking of the influence of the alumni in such matters, it may be worth while to say a word about the relation of alumni associations to general college policy. This is prompted by the assertions concerning these bodies made by John Jay Chapman, '84, in his article on "The Schoolmaster," in the May issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*. The alumni associations, Mr. Chapman assures us, are a clog in the wheels of American education. Their influence is reactionary, embodying "the consolidated prejudices of half-educated men." Nothing can be done without humoring the alumni and they have to be humored in the wrong direction.

Now, it may be that Mr. Chapman's strictures hold true, in part at least, of some small colleges where the alumni are firmly knit together and where they have been encouraged to express freely their opinions even on the details of college policy. But they are not true of Harvard and never have been. Neither the Harvard Alumni Association nor the Federation of Harvard Clubs has ever undertaken to tell the Governing Boards of the University what they should or should not do, nor have they ever sought to put "pressure" upon them in an indirect way. On the contrary, they have let the immediate University authorities lead the way, and then have come forward in loyal support. Suggestions and opinions from alumni have not been lacking, it is true; but these come, as a rule, when they are asked for. No one who has closely followed the course of events at Harvard during the past decade, the expansion of activities, the altered rules relating to the choice of studies, the great experiment embodied in the Freshman Halls, the new plan of admission to college, the tutorial system — no one can have followed the course of these changes without appreciating the great help, both moral and financial, which the alumni have given to them all. If the Harvard alumni were wedded to conservatism, we could scarcely have had these great changes in a relatively few years. To take a single instance — the establishment of the general examination and the tutorial system

in the Division of History, Government, and Economics. This scheme, one of the most courageous and promising in American education, was first proposed by President Lowell. It was worked out in detail by the Division concerned, and then presented to the Faculty. There it met vigorous opposition, but was finally adopted. To put it into effect, however, required a considerable sum of money and some members of the alumni were asked to provide it. They did so cheerfully, without a word of question as to the novelty or wisdom of the plan. Every department of the University, moreover, will bear testimony to the assistance and encouragement which it receives from its Visiting Committee. The long list of scholarships provided by Harvard Clubs all over the land affords a striking evidence of alumni loyalty, generosity and wisdom. The idea that these associations are a dead-weight upon academic progress will get scant support in this community.

The most conspicuous appointment of the last few months is that of Prof. Roscoe Pound to be Dean of the Harvard Law School. While Dean Pound may be regarded as one of the newer members of the Law School staff, having come to Harvard only six years <sup>Dean Pound of the Law School</sup> ago, he is no tyro either in the teaching of law or in the work of law-school administration. Continually since 1899 he has served as a teacher in other law schools, at the University of Nebraska, at Northwestern University, and at the University of Chicago. For four years he served as dean of the law school in the first-named institution. Dean Pound is not a graduate of Harvard College or of the Harvard Law School, although he attended the latter institution for one year in the late eighties. His appointment to the deanship has been universally commended, for the post is one of great honor and responsibility, demanding an occupant of broad outlook and worldly wisdom. Few jurists are more favorably known throughout this country. Scarcely any American exponent of the law is better known abroad. Dean Pound, as the profession knows, is not merely a lawyer or an expounder of the law, but a legal historian, philosopher, and practitioner all rolled into one. By way of avocation, he is also an entomologist of no mean order.

Three additions to the staff of the Law School have also been made. Arthur Dehon Hill, l '94, has been appointed Professor of Law. Since graduating from the Law School he has been practising in Boston. Prof. Albert M. Kales, '96, Professor of Law at Northwestern University, comes to Harvard next September. Zechariah Chafee, l '13, is appointed Assistant Professor of Law, with duties to begin at the same time. On the other hand, Prof. J. D. Brannan, '69, retires from active teaching after a service of eighteen years in the Harvard Law School, having come from the University of Cincinnati in 1898.

Other appointments and promotions in the University during the last few months are the following: G. H. Chase, '96, has been promoted to the John E. Hudson Professorship of Archaeology; J. S. Humphreys has been promoted to be Associate Professor of Architectural Design; R. B. Dixon, '97, Professor of Anthropology; C. H. McIlwain, g '03, Professor of History and Government; Grinnell Jones, g '05, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; K. G. T. Webster '93, Assistant Professor of English; G. E. Johnson, Assistant Professor of Education; E. G. Brackett, m '86, Assistant Professor of Orthopedic Surgery; F. H. Verhoeff, g '02, Assistant Professor of Ophthalmological Research. Harold J. Laski has been appointed Instructor in History; J. M. Brewer, g '15, Instructor in Education; and Chester A. McLain, '13, Lecturer on Constitutional Law. Prof. Ernesto Quesada, J.D., of Buenos Aires, has been appointed Professor of Latin-American History and Economics for the year 1916-17. F. J. Swayze, '79, W. G. Thompson, '88, and A. R. Campbell, '99, are to serve as Lecturers in the Law School during the coming year. Mr. Henry H. Edes, h '06, has been appointed editor-in-chief of the Quinquennial Catalogue. Dr. Abner Post, m '70, Professor of Syphilis, has resigned from active service in the Medical School and has been appointed professor *emeritus*. Dr. Post's connection with the Medical School instruction has been continuous since 1870. Leave of absence during the whole or part of the next academic year has been granted to the following instructors: Prof. Ephraim Emerton, '71, Prof. Barrett Wendell, '77, Prof. Kuno Francke, h '12, Prof. F. J. Turner, Prof. P. H. Hanus, Prof. W. F. Dearborn, and Prof. H. W. Holmes, '03.

Notable progress in the restoration of the Yard to something like its condition of ten years ago has been made during the present spring. A year ago some experiments were made with the placing of a few large trees. In practically every case these trees took hold promptly and grew well throughout the summer. This year, accordingly, the transplanting has been on a far larger scale. Through the generosity of Arthur H. Lea, '80, it was possible to obtain thirteen large elms, all of them over a foot in diameter at breast height, and these have now been located in the old Yard, chiefly in the northeastern part of it. Great care had to be taken in the selection of the trees, as it was necessary to obtain not only thoroughly sound and uninfested specimens, but those which would be of reasonably good appearance after a severe pruning-back. The work of preparing places for the trees, and improving the surrounding soil, was also considerable. And finally, it is no light or superficial job to move a forty-foot elm over a distance of a dozen or more miles without serious loss of roots, and without injury to its branches.

The skill for all this is at hand — all that is needed is enough money. The Class of 1908 has given what is needed for one more large tree, and twenty-two graduates have contributed \$2200 to carry other work ahead. This will do a good deal. But the Yard is a pretty large lot of ground when you measure it, and a good many trees will still find places waiting for them even if much is done each spring during the next few years.

Not all the University's interest in arboriculture, however, is being given to the Yard. The Library quadrangle has now become an important unit of the College grounds. For this area a complete planting scheme, including provision for the location of other tree-planting schemes shrubbery, has been devised by Prof. H. V. Hubbard, '97, of the Department of Landscape Architecture. Part of this plan has been already carried out. A double row of elms has been placed along Divinity Avenue and about twenty-five more have been planted in the grounds around Memorial Hall. Down at the Freshman Halls a dozen or more fair-sized elms are also being set in place. All this work, which makes up a considerable tree-planting contract, is being done under the supervision of Prof. R. T. Fisher, '98, of the University's School of Forestry.

The establishment of programs of studies leading to the degree of Ph.D. in Business Economics calls attention to two things: first, to the considerable demand for men who can teach such subjects as banking, accounting, railroad economics, and public utilities operation, in the various business schools of the country; and, secondly, to the emphasis which the authorities of these schools place upon the possession of the Ph.D. degree by their teachers. In the eight years of its existence, the Harvard School of Business Administration has turned out about four hundred men, less than a quarter of them graduates, of course, but all of them men who have been for a longer or shorter time enrolled as students. Of the graduates only five have taken up the profession of teaching; the rest are actively at work in the business world. But the demand for trained teachers of business subjects is growing and it ought to be one of the functions of the Harvard School to meet this demand. Being itself on a graduate basis and maintaining a standard of work which is almost unique among institutions of its type, it has a special obligation in that regard. As for the Ph.D. degree, that of itself would matter little. But nearly all the institutions of higher education in this country seem to regard the holding of that degree as one of the passports to a teaching position. Some college presidents virtually insist that they will appoint no one as instructor who has not been tagged with this title. Others will appoint undoctored instructors, but will not promote them. The thing has almost become a fetish. Yet even a fetish,

**The Doctor of  
Business  
Economics**



when it actually exists, must be tolerated if we want to put Harvard men on the teaching staffs of colleges and professional schools. Our facilities enable us to train teachers of business subjects and our standards are high enough to warrant giving this degree if there is a desire for it.

It is estimated that the Library of the University contains 1,183,317 volumes and 705,225 pamphlets — a total of 1,888,542 items. This not **Miscellaneous and personal** only places the Harvard Library at the top of the list of university libraries in the United States, but gives it a lead of about 800,000 volumes over its nearest competitor, the library of Yale University. Several new collections have recently been added to the Widener Library, notably that of the Cambridge Historical Society, and a collection of editions of Horace, the gift of the late William Cross Williamson, '52. — Dean E. F. Gay, of the Graduate School of Business Administration, has been appointed by the United States Commissioner of Education as one of a commission of fifteen to investigate and report on the means for establishing in schools and colleges courses of study which will fit men to enter the foreign service of the country. — A new organ has been given to the Phillips Brooks House Association by William Endicott, '87, and was dedicated at a special service on April 9. — Prof. F. W. Taussig, '79, will give a series of lectures on economics at the University of California during several weeks of the summer. — The new Germanic Museum is approaching completion, and will undoubtedly be ready for use with the opening of the next College year. There has lately been given to the Museum an interesting collection of prints which illustrate the works of Goethe. — The Fogg Art Museum has recently acquired through a gift a collection of forty-six miniatures representing the work of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. The miniatures consist of historiated initials and illuminated borders cut from chorals, psalters, etc. — The following officers of the *Harvard Law Review* have been selected for next year: President, Charles Bunn (Princeton '14); Treasurer, W. C. Brown, Jr., '14; Note Editor, D. E. Dunbar, '13; and Case Editor, G. H. Semler (Yale, '14). — The annual triangular debate this year resulted in a victory for the University over Yale and a defeat at the hands of Princeton. The subject which was debated was, "Resolved, That the United States should adopt a compulsory military service modeled after Switzerland." The record for the eight years of debating stands, Harvard 9, Princeton 7, and Yale 5 victories. Of championships, i.e., two victories in one series of debates, Harvard has won 3, Princeton 2, and Yale 1. — A new course in the Department of English, dealing with English and American Literature since 1890, will be offered next year by Dr. Ernest Bernbaum, '02. It will take up the chief writers,

treating them with reference to modern problems, and especially in connection with the present European war. — A series of seven lectures on Military Medicine were given in April and May at the Medical School on such specific topics as recruiting, field and camp sanitation, medical administration, sanitary tactics and first-aid, and military discipline. — The Summer School of 1916 will begin on July 10 and continue until August 19. Its offering of courses for the coming session is an especially attractive one. Two of the Freshman Halls will be opened for summer students, Gore Hall for the men and Standish Hall for the women students. — The William Belden Noble Lectures were given during March by Prof. Shailer Mathews, of the University of Chicago, on the general subject of "The Spiritual Interpretation of History." There were many other interesting lectures delivered at the University during the early spring months, either in series or in a single talk. Among these were the lectures by Prof. Unokichi Hattori, of the Imperial University of Tokyo, on "Confucianism"; by Professor G. M. Wrong, of the University of Toronto, on "Canadian History and Government"; by Mr. Langdon Warner, '03, on "The Development of Chinese Art"; by Mr. F. B. Williams, '88, on "The City Planning Law of the United States"; by Mr. George Sarton, of Ghent University, on "An Introduction to the History of Science"; by Mr. Timothy Cole on "The Analogy between Engraving and Painting"; and by Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson, of Cambridge University, on "International Reconstruction after the War."

#### CORPORATION RECORDS.

##### *Meeting of January 31, 1916.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

Securities valued at \$2428 additional from the estate of Morrill Wyman, on account of his residuary bequest to establish the Morrill Wyman Medical Research Fund.

\$22.86 additional from the estate of James L. Whitney, in accordance with the 12th clause in his will for the benefit of the Whitney Library in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$4000 for a certain salary.

To Mrs. Samuel Sachs for her gift of \$2500 for the benefit of the Fogg Art Museum.

To the Harvard Medical Alumni Association for the gift of \$2150. — \$2000 thereof to be used for the payment in the Medical School of four alumni assistants for the year 1915-16, — and \$150 to be added to the "Harvard Medical Alumni Association Fund."

To Miss Katherine E. Bullard for her gift of \$500 to be used at the discretion of Professor Southard for research work in the department of Neuropathology.

To Mr. Felix M. Warburg for his gift of \$500, the second payment on account of his offer of \$2500 towards a certain salary.

To Mr. John T. Morse, Jr., for his gift of \$300, the third payment on account of his offer of \$1500, and to Mr. Lawrence E. Sexton for his gift of \$100, the third payment on account of his offer of \$500 towards a certain salary.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$250 for an anonymous purpose.

To Mr. Charles S. Hinchman for his gift of \$250 towards a Maria Mitchell Fellowship at the Observatory.

To the Harvard Club of Syracuse for the gift of \$200 for the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To the Harvard Club of the Connecticut Valley for the gift of \$200 for the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the gift of \$200, the second instalment on account of the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To the Harvard Club of Akron for the gift of \$125 towards the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To the Harvard Club of New Jersey for the gift of \$125, the final instalment on account of the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To Mr. J. Templeman Coolidge for his gift of \$100 towards the "Fund for Lectures" in the Division of Fine Arts.

To Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., for his gift of \$100 for the purchase of books for the library of the Peabody Museum.

To Mr. William Endicott for his gift of \$100, the third payment on account of his offer of \$100 a year for five years for the purchase of books on Transportation.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Mr. William Endicott for his generous offer to present an organ to Phillips Brooks House, and to meet the expenses of changes in the upper room.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., for his generous offer to present to the Peabody Museum a pedestal and a bust of the late Professor Frederic Ward Putnam.

The resignation of Bernard Raymond as Assistant in Physiology was received and accepted to take effect Feb. 1, 1916.

The resignation of Joseph Doddridge Brannan as Bussey Professor of Law was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1916.

*Voted* to appoint Irving William Jacobs, Fellow in Pediatrics for one year from Sept. 1, 1915.

*Voted* to appoint Lewis Dayton Stilwell, Assistant in History for the second half of the academic year 1915-16.

*Voted* to appoint Harold Joseph Laski, Instructor in History and Tutor in the Division of History, Government and Economics for one year from Sept. 1, 1916.

*Voted* to appoint the following Instructors for three years from Sept. 1, 1916:

John Marks Brewer, in Education; Julius Klein, in Latin-American History and Economics.

*Voted* to appoint Joseph Doddridge Brannan, Bussey Professor of Law, *Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1916.

*Voted* to appoint the following Instructors from Sept. 1, 1916:

Roger Adams, in Chemistry; Harold Hitchings Burbank, in Economics; Gabriel Marcus Green, in Mathematics.

*Voted* to appoint the following Assistant Professors for five years from Sept. 1, 1916:

Louis Allard, of French; Henry Vincent Hubbard, of Landscape Architecture; Grinnell Jones, of Chemistry; Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, of English.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of Architectural Design, to serve from Sept. 1, 1916: Whereupon, ballots being given in, it appeared that John Sanford Humphreys was elected.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of a Professor of Latin-American History and Economics, to serve for one year from Sept. 1, 1916: Whereupon, ballots being given in, it appeared that Ernesto Quesada was elected.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Prof. Barrett Wendell for one half of the academic year 1916-17.

#### *Meeting of February 14, 1916.*

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. Joseph Lee for his gift of \$1000, the first and second payments on account of his offer of \$2500, and to Mr. George D. Markham for his gift of \$50, the first payment on account of his offer of \$250 towards a certain salary.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of \$625, the second quarterly payment for the year 1915-16 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arboretum, in accordance with their vote of July 10, 1904.

To Mr. John Craig for his gift of \$250 for

the purchase of books on the history of the English Drama, for the College Library.

To the Harvard Club of Michigan for the gift of \$150, the second instalment on account of the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To the Harvard Club of Minnesota for the gift of \$125, the second instalment on account of the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To the Harvard Club of Lynn for the gift of \$50, the final instalment on account of the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To Mr. Richard A. F. Penrose, Jr., for his gift of \$150, to Mr. George P. Gardner for his gift of \$100 and to Mr. George B. Leighton for his gift of \$30 to be used for a special salary and expenses in the Geological Department.

To Mr. Frederick P. Fish for the gift of \$100, the third payment on account of his offer of \$500 towards a certain salary.

To Mr. James F. Porter for his gift of \$50 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To Mr. Alexander Whiteside for his gift of \$25 towards the South End House Fellowships.

To Mr. Frederic A. Eustis for his gift of \$25 towards the cost of restoring a painting of the School of Ghirlandaio presented to the Fogg Art Museum by Messrs. Louis Cabot, William E. C. Eustis, and Augustus Hemenway.

To Mrs. Alexander S. Porter for her gift of a portrait of Colonel James Savage, of the 2d Massachusetts Regiment, which will be hung in Memorial Hall.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1915:

George Richards Minot, Assistant in Chemistry. *Medical School*: Robert Louis Levy, Assistant in Physiology; Clifford Black Walker, Assistant in Ophthalmology. *Dental School*: Waldo Elias Boardman, Curator of the Dental Museum and Librarian of the Dental School; Stuart Roberts Hayman, Assistant in Operative Dentistry and Fellow in Anatomy; Ernest Lapham Lockwood and William Vernon Ryder, Assistants in Operative Dentistry; Norman Ellard, Charles Warren Patch, Charles William Rawlins, and Habib Yusuf Riham, Assistants in Prosthetic Dentistry.

*Voted* to appoint Shailer Mathews, Lecturer on the William Belden Noble Foundation for the year 1915-16.

*Voted* to appoint Thomas Powderly Martin, Archivist to the Harvard Commission on Western History from Feb. 1, 1916, to July 1, 1917.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for the year 1916-17:

Max Farrand, Lecturer on History; Bertrand Arthur William Russell, Lecturer on Philosophy (2d half); Charles Newton Smiley,

Exchange Lecturer on Classics, from Grinnell College (2d half).

*Voted* to appoint George Ellsworth Johnson, Assistant Professor of Education for two years from Sept. 1, 1916.

*Voted* to establish the John E. Hudson Professorship of Archaeology.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of the John E. Hudson Professor of Archaeology, to serve from Sept. 1, 1916: Whereupon, ballots being given in, it appeared that George Henry Chase was elected.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of a Professor of Anthropology, to serve from Sept. 1, 1916: Whereupon, ballots being given in, it appeared that Roland Burrage Dixon was elected.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of a Professor of History and Government, to serve from Sept. 1, 1916: Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Charles Howard McIlwain was elected.

#### *Meeting of February 28, 1916.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From estate of Fannie Bartlett, \$18,555.86 in payment of her bequest of \$20,000, "the same to be held as the Matthew and Mary E. Bartlett memorial fund, the income thereof to be applied to the maintenance of two annual scholarships of equal amounts, to aid in their education worthy and meritorious students who are in need of financial assistance, one for students in the college proper and one for students in the Harvard Medical School."

From the estate of Samuel Ames, \$2000, being his bequest to "Harvard University . . . to be devoted to the uses of the Law School of said University."

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude for the generous gift of \$10,000, received through Drs. William M. Bullard, Walter Channing and Herbert B. Howard from sundry subscribers to the endowment of a Professorship of Psychiatry in the Harvard Medical School, to be added to the Endowment Fund of the

Professorship of Neuropathology in the Harvard Medical School.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. Frank Graham Thomson for his gift of \$2500 on account of his offer of \$5000 a year for ten years, beginning with the year 1909-10, for instruction in Municipal Government, in addition to that already given.

To Messrs. Frank Graham Thomson and Clarke Thomson for their gifts amounting to \$1875, on account of their offer of \$2500 a year for five years for supporting the Bureau of Municipal Research in connection with the course in Municipal Government.

To Mr. John S. Ames for his gift of \$1000 for immediate use in the Laboratory of Surgical Research.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$350 for the Ricardo Prize Scholarship for the year 1916-17.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$250, the final instalment on account of a certain salary.

To Mr. Randolph C. Grew for his gift of \$200 towards the South End House Fellowships.

To Mrs. George Tyson for her gift of \$100, to Mr. William Stanley Parker for his gift of \$41.66 and to Mr. Ralph Adams Cram for his gift of \$25 towards a certain salary.

To Mr. Rodolphe L. Agassiz for his gift of \$150 to be used for a special salary and expenses in the Geological Department.

To the Harvard Club of Washington for the gift of \$125, the first instalment on account of the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To Mrs. Ralph Emerson Forbes for her gift of \$100 and to Mr. Waldo E. Forbes for his gift of \$25 towards a certain salary.

To Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow for his gift of \$100 towards the traveling expenses of visiting professors to the Department of Geology.

To Mr. John M. Culp for his gift of \$50, being the amount of his honorarium returned to be used for the Lecture Fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Frank M. Brinckerhoff for his gift of a bronze tablet in memory of his brother, Walter Remsen Brinckerhoff, which has been placed in Appleton Chapel.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

*To take effect Sept. 1, 1915*, Robert Lindley Murray Underhill, as Assistant in Philosophy. *To take effect March 1, 1916*, George Herbert McCaffrey, as Assistant in Government. *To take effect Sept. 1, 1916*, John Charles Duncan, as Instructor in Astronomy.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for the second half of the academic year 1915-16:

Alan Matson Rodgers, Proctor; Edwin Martin Chamberlin, Assistant in Education; Ray Ethan Torrey, Assistant in Botany.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1916:

William LeRoy Hart and Edward Kircher, Benjamin Peirce Instructors in Mathematics.

*Voted* to appoint Eugène Louis Raiche, Instructor in French from Sept. 1, 1916.

*Voted* to appoint the following Assistant Professors for five years from Sept. 1, 1916:

Elliott Gray Brackett, of Orthopedic Surgery; Frederick Herman Verhoeff, of Ophthalmological Research.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to Prof. Ephraim Emerton for the second half of the academic year 1916-17.

#### *Meeting of March 13, 1916.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

In settlement of the estate of Francis Amory, \$51,300, in memory of his father, George William Amory, "for the purpose of being invested in real estate, or safe mortgages on real estate, or bonds, or other good securities, and the net income and the dividends arising therefrom to be together so invested and added to the capital, without applying any part thereof to any other purpose whatever, for the period of twenty-one years, from the date of my death, when the same shall forever remain a permanent fund, to be called 'The Amory Astronomical Fund,' if not inconsistent with the rules and regulations of the aforementioned College, the income only of which is to be appropriated by them to the promotion and advancement of astronomical science."

From the estate of Morris Longstreth \$8,346.97 on account of his residuary bequest "the income thereof to be used as they [the President and Fellows] may from time to time determine and think proper, without any restriction as to the purposes for which the same may be appropriated. . . ."

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$1000 for current expenses of the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$300, to Mrs. William H. Forbes for her gift of \$125, to Mr. Arthur Sachs for his gift of \$100 and to Mr. Walter E. Sachs for his gift of \$25 to pay for lectures at the Fogg Art Museum during the year 1915-16.

To Mr. Oakes Ames for his gift of \$450 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of \$100 towards the "Surgical Library Book Fund."

To Mr. Emile F. Williams for his gift of \$100 to be added to the Asa Gray Memorial Fund.

To Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of \$50 and to Mr. Augustus H. Eustis for his gift of \$25 towards the cost of restoring a painting of the School of Ghirlandaio, presented to the Fogg Art Museum by Messrs. Louis Cabot, William E. C. Eustis and Augustus Hemenway.

To Professor John E. Wolff for his gift of \$65.50 for the Department of Mineralogy and Petrography.

To Messrs. Augustus Hemenway, Louis Cabot and William E. C. Eustis for their gift of a painting of the School of Ghirlandaio, presented in 1912 to the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. John Pierpont Morgan for his gift of a catalogue of his collection of drawings, presented to the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mrs. James H. Means for her gift of records of weather made by her great grandfather, Dr. John Jeffries, to the Blue Hill Observatory.

**Voted** to make the following appointments:

*For one year from Sept. 1, 1915*, Ernest Waters Wescott, Assistant in Chemistry; William David Smith, Assistant in Medicine; William Richard Ohler, Edmund Francis Walsh and John Alexander Wentworth, Fellows in Medicine. *From Feb. 1, for the remainder of 1915-16*, Frank Billings, Visiting Lecturer on Medicine. *For the second half of 1915-16*, Ezra Albert Cook, Assistant in Philosophy; Philip Lombard Given and Sidney Leavitt Pressey, Assistants in Psychology. *For the year from Sept. 1, 1916*, Chester Alden McLain, Ezra Ripley Thayer Teaching Fellow (Law School); Francis Joseph Swayze, Lecturer on Legal Ethics (Law School); William Goodrich Thompson, Lecturer on Brief Making and the Preparation of Cases (Law School); Chester Alden McLain, Lecturer on Constitutional Law; Leonard Thompson Troland, Instructor in Psychology.

**Voted** to appoint Frederic Palmer a member of the Faculty of Divinity for one year from Sept. 1, 1916.

**Voted** to appoint the following Preach-

ers to the University for the year from Sept. 1, 1916:

Edward Caldwell Moore, Chairman, *ex officio*: George Alexander Johnston Ross, Paul Revere Frothingham, Elwood Worcester, Albert Parker Fitch, Harry Emerson Fosdick.

**Voted** to appoint Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Assistant Professor of Law for five years from Sept. 1, 1916.

**Voted** to change the title of James Hardy Ropes from Dean of the Department of University Extension to Dean of Special Students and Dean in charge of University Extension.

**Voted** that the President be authorized to hold the Commencement proceedings for the conferring of degrees this year at the Stadium on the morning of Commencement Day.

**Voted** to grant leave of absence, to Assistant Prof. Harvey Nathaniel Davis for the second half of the academic year 1916-17.

**Voted** to grant leave of absence to A. E. Monroe, Assistant in Economics and Tutor in the Division of History, Government and Economics, from March 1, 1916.

An agreement between Harvard University, on behalf of the Division of Education, and the town of Lexington, similar to that executed with the cities of Cambridge, Newton, and Medford, and the towns of Brookline and Arlington at the meeting of Oct. 28, 1912, was presented, and it was **voted** to authorize the President to execute said agreement.

#### *Meeting of March 27, 1916.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of J. Arthur Beebe, \$51,500 on account of his residuary bequest "To Harvard College in trust, to use the income thereof for the general purposes of the University."

From the estate of Sarah A. Matchett, \$50,000, the fourth payment on account of her residuary bequest.

From the estate of Agatha Schurz, \$1000

in accordance with the following paragraph of her will: "*Tenth*: I give and bequeath to the Stillman Infirmary of Harvard College, to be devoted to the Herbert Schurs Free Bed Fund, the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1000)."

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To the Harvard Club of Seattle for the gift of \$150, the first instalment on account of the scholarship for the year 1915-16.

To Professor John E. Wolff for his gift of \$132.16 towards the purchase of a collection for the Mineralogical Museum, and \$9.75 to supplement the appropriation for the Mineralogical Museum for 1915-16.

To two anonymous friends for their gifts of \$125 each for a Research Scholarship in the Law School for the year 1915-16.

To Mr. Walter H. Cottingham for his gift of \$100 to be credited to the Loan Fund of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Charles K. Cummings for his gift of \$100 towards a certain salary.

To Mr. James Loeb for his annual gift of \$100 for the purchase of labor periodicals for the College Library.

To Mr. Evan Randolph for his unrestricted gift of \$100 to be applied by the President.

To the Department of External Affairs of the Federal Government of Australia for their gift of a quantity of lantern slides, presented to the Geological Museum.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to Mr. Samuel Sachs for his generous offer to establish the "Sachs Research Fellowship in Fine Arts," in accordance with his letter of March 13, 1916, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the General Electric Company for their generous offer of an X-ray set for the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital, and the same was gratefully accepted.

The President reported the death of Frederick Lewis Gay, Curator of British and American Historical Tracts in the Library, which occurred on the third instant, in the sixtieth year of his age.

The resignation of Abner Post as Professor of Syphilis was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1916.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1915:

*Graduate School of Medicine*, Thomas Chittenden Hill and Frank Percival Williams, Instructors in Proctology.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1916:

*Assistants*, Thomas Lewis Kennedy, in Classics; Leslie Clarence Dunn, Dwight Elmer Minnich and James Montrose Duncan Olmsted, in Zoology. *Austin Teaching Fellows*, Fred Campbell Meier and Oran Levi Raber, in Botany; Selig Hecht, Alfred Clarence Redfield, and Arthur Calvin Walton, in Zoology. *Instructors*, Neil Cole Arvin, Hyme Loos, and Lester Burton Struthers, in French; Leslie Parker Brown, Sturgis Elleno Leavitt, George Luther Lincoln, Charles Harold Livingston, Eugene Fred Parker and Robert Everett Rockwood, in Romance Languages; Guillermo Rivera, in Spanish; Alfred Chester Hanford, in Municipal Government; James Wallace Hopkins, Ralph Keffer, and Tracy Augustus Pierce, in Mathematics. *Lecturers*, Allan Reuben Campbell, on New York Practice.

*Voted* to appoint Abner Post, Professor of Syphilis, *Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1916.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of a Professor of Law, to serve for one year from Sept. 1, 1916: Whereupon, ballots being given in, it appeared that Albert Martin Kales was elected.

#### *Meeting of April 10, 1916.*

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of J. Arthur Beebe, \$180,000 additional "in trust, to use the income thereof for the general purposes of the University."

From the estate of James J. Myers, securities valued at \$98,273.28, on account of his bequest of \$100,000 to establish the "James J. Myers Fund," the income and such further sum from the principal as will bring the amount up to \$7000 per annum, to be paid to Miss Lydia E. Myers (sister) during her life. "And upon her death, I give the entire balance of the said Trust Fund then remaining in their [the President and Fellows] hands, to the said President and Fellows of Harvard College, . . . and the net annual income derived therefrom to be expended by them thereafter in such manner as the said President and Fellows may think wise and best for the general uses of Harvard College, and the principal thereof

to be thereafter held by them intact as a permanent fund for that purpose."

From the estate of Hugo Reisinger, \$2500, being one half of his bequest to Harvard University, in accordance with the 22d clause of his will, "to be used solely for the purchase of German books for its library."

From the estate of Hugo Reisinger, \$25,000 being one half of his bequest to Harvard University, in accordance with the 24th clause of his will, "for the use of its Germanic Museum."

From the estate of Francis Skinner, Sr., \$152.02 additional on account of his residuary bequest to the Medical School.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To Mr. Edward D. Bettens for the gift of \$5000, to be added to the principal of "The Louise E. Bettens Fund — Established by her Children — the net income to be used for the encouragement of advancement of Painting by Artists who are citizens of the United States of America, including in citizens, women as well as men."

To Mr. Ernest B. Dana for his gift of \$2500 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Professor John E. Wolff for his gift of minerals, apparatus, etc. to the Mineralogical Museum and Laboratory amounting in value to \$1082.41.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$700 to provide two extra Whiting Fellowships for the year 1916-17.

To Messrs. Clarence L. Hay, Charles Peabody, John B. Stetson, Jr., and Alfred M. Toser for their gifts of \$100 each, to Messrs. Thomas Barbour, Alfred V. Kidder and Robert W. Willson for their gifts of \$50 each, to Messrs. Archibald C. Coolidge, Bronson M. Cutting, Lawrence Grinnell, Dudley L. Pickman and Roger Wolcott for their gifts of \$25 each and to Mrs. James H. Means for her gift of \$15 for a special collection for the Peabody Museum.

To Mr. Frederick P. Fish for his gift of \$662.47 for the equipment of the rooms of the Department of History in the Widener Library.

To Mr. John Pierpont Morgan for his gift of \$500 to aid in the publication of the "Harvard Studies in Theology" proposed by the Faculty of the Divinity School.

To the Trustees of the Elizabeth Thompson Science Fund for their gift of \$500 to be added to the fund established by Dr. Minot for the maintenance of the "Harvard Embryological Collection."

To Mr. M. Douglas Flattery for his gift of \$200 to increase the income of the Flattery Research Fund.

To the Rockefeller Institute for Medical

Research for the gift of \$187.50 towards a certain salary.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$115.10 for the expense of two students to Plattsburg.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of \$100 to increase a certain salary.

To Mrs. James H. Beal and to Mr. J. A. Lowell Blake for their gifts of \$25 each and to Mr. Edgar Crocker for his gift of \$20 for research in the Department of Genetics, under the direction of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

To Miss Mary Hemenway for her gift of \$30 and to Mr. Edward W. Forbes for his gift of \$20 towards the cost of restoring a painting of the School of Ghirlandaio, presented to the Fogg Art Museum by Messrs. Louis Cabot, William E. C. Eustis, and Augustus Hemenway.

To Mr. Edward W. Forbes for his gift of \$30 to be added to the income of the William Hayes Fogg Fund.

To Mr. John R. Simpson for his gift of \$50 for the purchase of books for the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To the Directors of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company for their gift of \$42 to pay the wages of a special watchman at the Fogg Art Museum.

To Mr. George D. Markham for his gift of \$25 towards the scholarship awarded to J. M. Brewer in the Division of Education for the year 1915-16.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

*To take effect April 1, 1916*, Sidney Powers, as Research Fellow in Geology.

*To take effect Sept. 1, 1916*, Alfred Clarence Redfield, as Austin Teaching Fellow in Zoology.

*Voted* to make the following appointments for one year from Sept. 1, 1916:

*Assistants*, Robert Wheaton Coues and Thurman Lee Hood, in English; Meyric Reynolds Rogers and Herbert Frank Schuchmann, in Fine Arts; William Thomson, in Semitic Languages; Walter Moreland Stone, in Printing (Business School); Frederick Sayford Bacon, Carl Henry Classen, Lawrence Turner Fairhall, Alexander Donald Macdonald, and Sidney Stevens Negus, in Chemistry; Emmett Kirkendall Carver, to the Director of the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory; Willis Arnold Boughton, to the Director of the Chemical Laboratory. *Austin Teaching Fellows*, Millard Burr Gulick, in Fine Arts; Ralph Hunter Bailey, Orin Renwick Douthett, Herbert Frederick Engelbrecht, James Hallett Hodges, Bruce Robinson Silver, Lee Irvin Smith, Walter Elwood Vail, and Osman James Walker, in Chemistry. *Instructors*, Paull Franklin Baum, Arthur Stanwood Pier and Arthur



Parker Stone, in English; Martin Mower, in Fine Arts; Richard Potts Johnson, in Mathematics; Harry Austryn Wolfson, in Jewish Literature and Philosophy; Alfred Theodore Larson, in Chemistry; Eliot Grinnell Mears, in Public Utilities Operation (Business School); Henry Hallowell Farquhar, in Factory Management (Business School). *Tutors in the Division of History, Government and Economics*, Colin Brummitt Goodykoonts and Caleb Perry Patterson. *Lecturers*, Joseph Lee, on Education; Edward Waldo Forbes, on Fine Arts; FitzRoy Carrington, on the History of Engraving; George Parker Winship, on the History of Printing; and, in the Business School, William Bliss Medlicott, on Fire Insurance; Herbert Beeman Dow, on Life Insurance; John Farwell Moors, on Investments; Edgar Judson Rich, on the Theory and Practice of Rate Making; Arch Wilkinson Shaw, on Business Policy; Frederic Gallup Coburn, on Factory Management; Charles Chester Lane, on Printing and Publishing; John Matthew Gries, on Lumbering.

*Voted* to appoint Eliot Grinnell Mears, Secretary of the Graduate School of Business Administration for one year from Sept. 1, 1916.

*Voted* to appoint Walter Moreland Stone, Superintendent of the Reading Room of the Graduate School of Business Administration for one year from Sept. 1, 1916.

*Voted* to change the title of Simeon Burt Wollbach from Associate Professor of Bacteriology to Associate Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.

#### OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

*Stated Meeting, February 28, 1916.*

Held in University Hall, Cambridge, at 2 P.M.

The following 18 members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Davis, Delano, Felton, Frothingham, Grant, Higginson, Lamont, Mills, Sexton, Shattuck, Slocum, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wendell, Wister.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Jan. 31, Feb. 14, and Feb. 28,

1916, appointing various persons as professors, assistant professors, and instructors; reappointing certain assistant professors for five years from Sept. 1, 1916; and electing Ernesto Quesada, Professor of Latin-American History and Economics, to serve for one year from Sept. 1, 1916; and the Board *voted* to consent to these votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Feb. 28, 1916, conferring the degrees upon 104 persons, recommended therefor by the Faculties of the several Departments of the University respectively, and the Board *voted* to consent to the conferring of said degrees.

Judge Grant presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Law School, to whom was referred the vote of the President and Fellows of Jan. 10, 1916, appointing Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Faculty of Law, to serve from Feb. 14, 1916, that in their opinion the Board should consent to said appointment, and the Board *voted* to accept said Report, and to consent to said vote of the President and Fellows.

The Secretary of the Board, in the absence of all members of the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred at the meeting of the Board of Sept. 27, 1915, the question as to whether or not members of the Faculty of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology are officers of government or instruction within the meaning of the Act of the Legislature of 1865, and therefore by the terms of that Act not entitled to vote for members of the Board of Overseers, presented the unanimous Report of said Committee, that the members of said Faculty are officers of government or instruction, within the meaning of said Act of the Legislature, and therefore not entitled to vote for members of the Board of Overseers, and

the Board *voted* to accept and adopt said Report.

Mr. Frothingham, on behalf of the Executive Committee, communicated the resignation of Mrs. T. J. Bowlker from the Committee to Visit the Bussey Institution, and the appointment of her husband, Mr. T. J. Bowlker, in her stead, and the Board *voted* to approve said appointment.

W. R. Thayer presented the Report of the Committee on French and other Romance Languages and Literatures, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The President of the University, on behalf of himself and Mr. Meyer, the President of the Board, reported that they had selected Friday and Saturday, May 5 and May 6, next, as the time for the two days' session of the Board during the present academic year, and the Board *voted* to approve the selection so made by them.

The Secretary of the Board presented an invitation from the Board of Governors of the Harvard Club of Boston to the Corporation and the Board of Overseers to luncheon at the Harvard Club House at the time of said May meeting, and the same was referred to the President of the Board and the President of the University.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Jan. 31, 1916, requesting the Board of Overseers to appoint a Committee to consider, with a Committee of the President and Fellows, changes in the Commencement Exercises, and after debate thereon the Board *voted* to consent to said vote, and the President of the Board appointed as members of said Committee, on the part of the Overseers, Mr. Frothingham, Mr. W. R. Thayer, Mr. Slocum.

*Stated Meeting, April 10, 1916.*

Held in University Hall, Cambridge, at 2 P.M.

The following 21 members were present: Mr. Meyer, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University, Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Boyden, Eliot, Endicott, Felton, Frothingham, Gordon, Grant, Hallowell, Herrick, Higginson, Marvin, Roosevelt, Sexton, Shattuck, W. R. Thayer, W. S. Thayer, Wendell, Wister.

The votes of the President and Fellows of Jan. 31 and Feb. 14, 1916, establishing the John E. Hudson Professorship of Archaeology, and electing various professors were taken from the table, and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of March 13, 1916, appointing Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Assistant Professor of Law for five years from Sept. 1, 1916; appointing the following Preachers to the University for one year from Sept. 1, 1916, Edward Caldwell Moore, Chairman, *ex officio*; George Alexander Johnston Ross, Paul Revere Frothingham, Elwood Worcester, Albert Parker Fitch, Harry Emerson Fosdick; changing the title of James Hardy Ropes from Dean of the Department of University Extension to Dean of Special Students and Dean in charge of University Extension; amending Statute 7 by striking out the words "the Lawrence Scientific School" after the words "Harvard College" and the word "also" after the words "Dental School," and by inserting after the words "Faculty of Medicine" the words "There is in addition a Dean of Special Students who also has charge of University Extension, appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers," so that it shall read as follows: "7. DEANS. Each Faculty has a

Dean, who is appointed by the Corporation, with the consent of the Overseers, from among the members of the Faculty. Harvard College and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences also have each a Dean, who is appointed by the Corporation, with the consent of the Overseers, from among the members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The Medical School and the Dental School have each a Dean, who is appointed by the Corporation, with the consent of the Overseers, from among the members of the Faculty of Medicine. There is in addition a Dean of Special Students who also has charge of University Extension, appointed by the Corporation, with the consent of the Overseers. Each Dean is the chief executive officer of his Faculty, College or School, is responsible for the proper preparation and conduct of its business, and makes an annual report to the President"; and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of March 27, 1916, appointing two professors; and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of April 10, 1916, changing the title of Simeon Burt Wolbach from Associate Professor of Bacteriology to Associate Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology; and the Board *voted* to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of March 13, 1916; that the President be authorized to hold the Commencement proceedings for the conferring of degrees this year at the Stadium on the morning of Commencement Day, and after debate thereon, the Board *voted* to consent to this vote.

Mr. Frothingham presented the Re-

port of the Committee on Geology, Mineralogy, and Petrography, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

#### RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

BERTHA M. BOODY, R. '99.

Prof. H. S. White was appointed Acting Chairman of the Academic Board, to serve for the second half-year during the absence of Dr. K. G. T. Webster.

Radcliffe College has received from the Heptorean Club of Somerville \$2500 to establish the Heptorean Club Scholarship, which is to be awarded annually to a resident of Somerville on the nomination of the scholarship committee of the Heptorean Club. The College has received also the following gifts: \$100 from Jessie F. Mack and Julian W. Mack, to be added to the loan fund which they established a year ago; \$20 for the Dean's Fund, \$15 from a member of the Council, and \$5 from E. B. Eaton, a former special student, who gave it in memory of Miss Coes; \$10 for French books from Annette Fiske and Marguerite Fiske, in memory of their mother, on her birthday; a painting by Mr. H. H. Gallison from Mrs. Gallison, to be hung in one of the halls of residence; a French clock from Miss Gena Russell Harding; from the Catholic Club a set of the Catholic Encyclopædia, to be inscribed, "in honor of Miss Emma Cary," and books written by Dr. J. J. Walsh, a brother of one of the members of the club; 16 books which had belonged to Prof. Gurney's library, from Mrs. Roger Warner; three bookcases from Miss Susan P. Atkinson, and 1000 books to be inscribed "from the library of William Parsons Atkinson." There is also included in this gift an architectural library "from Charles Follen Atkinson."

The College is again a contributor of \$100 to the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, and thus may be represented at the Laboratory in the summer of 1916 by one research student or by two students taking courses of instruction. The students appointed for 1916 are M. Taylor, of the class of 1918, and G. Bryant, unclassified student.

The College was represented at the inauguration of Pres. Suzzallo of the University of Washington, March 20 and 21, by Anna A. Trefethen, '99; at the inauguration of Pres. Blodgett of Adelphi College, April 7, by Rebecca H. Eastman, '00; and at the inauguration of Pres. White of the College of Wooster, Ohio, May 10 to 12, by Elizabeth S. Arms, '87.

All examinations for admission, both those of the old plan and those of the new plan (under the name of "comprehensive examinations") are to be given in the future by the College Entrance Examination Board. For women candidates these examinations will be held in the Radcliffe College buildings. In September the examinations will be given in new plan subjects only.

At the meeting of the Council on March 6, it was voted that a Freshman who had not satisfied the gymnasium requirements for Freshmen must, in her Sophomore year or in some subsequent year, satisfy the Dean as to such requirements.

The biographical catalogue was issued April 1. The register of students is an attempt to print for the first time a list of every one who ever studied at Radcliffe, up to and including the year 1914-15. The list of bachelors of arts, arranged by classes, contains biographical information. The figures show that the total number of students is 4176. 1522 are holders of the A.B. degree, 929 are graduate students (299 holding the first

degree from Radcliffe College and 630 from other colleges), and 2024 are special students or regular students who have not completed the work for the degree. 34 holders of the A.B. degree, and 12 graduate students who came from other colleges, have died.

The Dean entertained the Freshmen at tea at her house on Feb. 17, 24, and 25. The second annual luncheon of the Radcliffe Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was held in Agassiz House on Saturday, April 15. The luncheon was preceded by brief initiation exercises in the theatre. The president, E. N. Buckingham, '02, was toastmistress at the luncheon. Miss Boody, the first speaker, touched on the problem of making education mean general intelligence, and gave encouraging statistics in regard to the work that is being done in college today. Prof. Grandgent, the president of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, and a charter member of the Radcliffe Chapter, spoke of recent French scenes as he had observed them during a half-year's service as Exchange Professor at the Sorbonne. Prof. Gulick, another charter member, spoke on "The Greeks in America." Pres. Briggs gave his hearers the pleasure of listening to a delightful sketch which he once read to the Harvard Chapter, "Mr. Dooley's account of a Harvard Faculty meeting."

Through the kindness of friends of the College two recitals were given for Radcliffe students under the direction of Mr. Arthur Whiting in John Knowles Paine Hall, on Feb. 16 and March 29.

A Bazaar was held in Agassiz House on the afternoon and evening of April 1, the proceeds of which are to be divided between the Scholarship Committee and the Student Aid Committee of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association. The bazaar itself was in the living-room, and included one table for which Radcliffe

clubs and Radcliffe graduates from all parts of the United States had sent contributions appropriate to the place from which they came. Afternoon tea and supper were served; an entertainment for children was given in Fay House; and in the theatre three vaudeville performances were given, one part of which was a war sketch, *Her Story*, by Katharine Searle, '01. The proceeds according to the report of the treasurer April 23 were \$2,195.79.

A mass meeting was held on Feb. 14, at which Gen. Leonard A. Wood spoke to the students on "Preparedness." The Committee on Military Preparedness of the Civics Club organized three classes in First Aid, each of which met from half past four to six two afternoons a week for five weeks, beginning April 3, and omitting the spring vacation. The instruction was given by Dr. Woodie on Monday and Wednesday, by Dr. Morse on Tuesday and Wednesday, and by Dr. Loder on Tuesday and Thursday. The American Red Cross textbook in First Aid was used. Nearly 70 students expected to take the Red Cross examinations at the end of the course.

The Radcliffe Branch of the National Surgical Dressings Committee was formed in the fall to take charge of relief work for the war sufferers. The Ghirlandaio Room has been used for the work, which has been carried on each day from nine until four o'clock, and the funds have been raised from the students, from outside friends, and from sales. All the things which are made go to the central branch at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital for sterilization and distribution. In all about 3000 articles have been contributed. The close of the year finds much greater enthusiasm than the beginning.

Since the first of February three vocational conferences have been held under

the auspices of the Bureau of Occupations: one on Architecture, conducted by Miss Lois Howe; one on Farming, conducted by Miss Sarah Brooks; and one on Newspaper Work, conducted by Miss Honk of the Christian Science Monitor. During the year the Bureau has placed seven Radcliffe graduates in various departments of Harvard University.

The Radcliffe Guild was addressed by Dr. R. C. Cabot on Feb. 18, by Pres. Briggs on March 10, and by Madame Dupries on April 10. — Mr. John Spargo spoke to the Civics Club on March 27. — The Idler Club gave *The First Lady of the Land* as its annual play on March 3 and 4. — The Cambridge Latin School Club presented *Green Stockings* on April 7 and 8 for the benefit of its scholarship fund. — The Freshman play, given on March 17 and 18, was *A Scrap of Paper*. — *Prudence in Particular*, a play in three acts by Rachel Butler, Sp., for which she was awarded the MacDowell Fellowship, was given by the 47 Workshop, April 3 and 4. — Another play by Miss Butler, *Françoise-Amour*, and *The Rescue* by Rita Smith, a graduate student, were given by the Harvard Dramatic Club April 12, 13, and 14. — Mr. Lawrence Housman gave dramatic readings from his plays at the college April 28, under the auspices of the Idler Club.

A demonstration of gymnastics, dancing, and games was given in the gymnasium on the evening of March 18, for the benefit of the Athletic Association. The interclass competitive meet was held April 1, and was won by the Senior class.

At the annual meeting of the Radcliffe Musical Association, April 25, the following officers for 1916-17 were elected: Mrs. W. R. Spalding, pres.; M. W. Daniels, vice-pres.; M. P. Webster, treas.; Mrs. C. J. Enebuske, sec.; M. Fiske and H. C. Hastings, directors for 3 years. A

new edition of the Radcliffe Song Book was issued the first of April. The book contains songs composed or arranged by Radcliffe women, or written specially for Radcliffe, and includes songs written since the first edition in 1909. Mrs. C. J. Enebuske is the chairman of the committee of the Radcliffe Union which had charge of the preparation of the book.

Two new Radcliffe clubs have recently been formed. The Radcliffe Club of Central Illinois, organized by Radcliffe women in Urbana, Ill., elected the following officers: Mrs. Morgan Brooks, pres., M. V. Cobb., sec. The Radcliffe Club of Central New York, organized in Syracuse, elected Mrs. H. A. Eaton, pres.; M. Trump, vice-pres.; M. B. Cooper, recording sec.; A. Blauvelt, corresponding sec.; R. Pennock, treas.

#### Marriages.

- 1896-99. Inez Haynes Gillmore to Will Irwin, Feb. 2, 1916.  
 1907. Lucetta Upham Bennett to Harry Lewis Peabody, at Wellesley Hills, Feb. 18, 1916.  
 1909. Alice Meserve Chadwick to George A. Hodgdon, at Stoneham, Nov. 22, 1915.  
 1905-09. Florence Helen Ramsay to Frank Pembrock Huckins, at Nashua, N.H., Feb. 2, 1916.  
 1913. Mae Gray Bagley to William H. Dennett, at Lynn, June 2, 1915.  
 A.M. 1913. Gertrude Marie Munroe to Wade Wright, at Wilkinsburg, Pa., Feb. 19, 1916.  
 1914. Ruth Carver Beal to Clinton D. Wilson, July 8, 1915.  
 1914. Anne Page, 2d, to Robert Leopold Wolf, at New York, April 14, 1916.

#### Deaths.

- 1882-86. Alice Shulter, Feb. 26, 1916.  
 1892-93. Emma Marilla Leech, Feb. 14, 1916.

### STUDENT LIFE.

DWIGHT HAROLD INGRAM, '16.

Undergraduate interest in world events, and particularly in the question of national preparedness, has grown in the past three months, both by finding new methods of expression, and by drawing more men to the old ones. The infantry regiment of over 1100 men, commanded by Captain Constant Cordier, U.S.A., has mastered the routine drill required for regular army service, and has turned to larger problems of tactics. Lectures by officers in all branches of the service have been supplemented by voluntary practice at a rifle range. On Sunday afternoons after the April recess more than half of the regiment has met for a march into the country, during which points of strategy have been explained by the officers. As early as the first of April, when the last count was made, 202 members of the regiment had made formal application to attend the summer military camp at Plattsburg, and it must be added that the Harvard total includes only those who have enrolled through the regimental headquarters directly.

Also significant has been the entry of students into two new forms of voluntary preparedness. A committee headed by R. F. Herrick, Jr., '16, is enlisting recruits for the training cruise which the Navy Department will conduct this summer for a period of four weeks commencing on Aug. 15. More striking, though hardly as important practically, has been the formation of a military flying corps by 52 members of the University under the temporary captaincy of H. H. Metcalf, '17, of Westborough. This project was launched through the activity of Mr. Frasier Curtis, '98, recently with the *Escadrille Americaine, Deuxième Groupe d'Aviation*. The organization

has permanent rooms on Massachusetts Avenue, but the need of a large fund of money will probably handicap it in getting under way promptly.

In addition to the single issue of preparedness, the students have shown unusual interest in current affairs. On May 2 the *Crimson* conducted a presidential election. Theodore Roosevelt, '80, won, with Pres. Wilson a strong second. A total vote of 1788 was registered, of which 1119 were Republican, 596 Democrat, and 21 Socialist — 52 ballots being unsigned and therefore not counted. Although the votes at the two polls, the *Crimson* Building and Memorial Hall, were not counted separately officially, it can be closely estimated that Wilson and Hughes got most of their strength at Memorial, where there was a large Graduate School influence, and Roosevelt easily carried the day at the *Crimson* Building, where mostly the College voted. The vote for the several candidates:

Theodore Roosevelt,	660
Woodrow Wilson,	591
Charles E. Hughes,	348
Elihu Root,	68
Allan L. Benson,	21
Samuel W. McCall,	14
John W. Weeks,	10
Henry Ford,	8
William E. Borah,	4
William Jennings Bryan,	3
Albert B. Cummins,	2
John Warren Fairbanks,	2
Lawrence Y. Sherman,	1
William Howard Taft,	1
Louis D. Brandeis,	1
Philander C. Knox,	1
Oscar W. Underwood,	1

A small part of the Roosevelt vote may be accounted for by a canvass carried on by the Republican Club. This body, with a membership of 400, is planning to take an active part in the coming political campaign, and has chosen the following officers for next year: Pres., G. B. Blaine, '17, of Taunton; vice-pres., C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, of Boston; sec.,

W. B. Beale, '18, of Washington, D.C.; treas., B. Williams, '18, of Cambridge. The remaining public activity of students was sending to Senator Walsh a petition with 713 signatures favoring the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court.

In proportion to the total sectional enrolment, the number of students holding important undergraduate offices and honors is almost the same for all parts of the country, according to statistics compiled by the *Crimson*. For the purpose of comparison, the undergraduate activities were divided into two classes. Class A contains the captains and managers of the major sports, the presidents and business managers of the *Crimson* and *Lampoon*, the three marshals of the Senior class, the secretaries and treasurers of the Senior Class, the vice-presidents of the Union, and the marshals of Phi Beta Kappa. Class B contains the class officers for Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior years; the officers of the *Crimson*, *Lampoon*, *Monthly*, and *Advocate*: members of the debating team, members of Phi Beta Kappa, the captains and managers of minor sports, and all "H" men. The men of the classes of 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916 were considered, or all those who were in College when this year's Senior class entered.

The territorial divisions of the country were represented as follows:

#### Class A

New England States,	45
Middle Atlantic States,	19
Middle Western States,	6
Southern States,	1
Southwestern States,	4
Pacific States,	2

#### Class B

New England States,	170
Middle Atlantic States,	63
Middle Western States,	34
Southern States,	8
Southwestern States,	7
Pacific States,	3
Rocky Mountain States,	1

Using this year's enrolment as a basis, the following percentages were computed: New England had in both Class A and Class B 215 offices out of 1570 men in college, or 13 per cent.; the Middle Atlantic States had 82 offices out of 547 men in college, or 14 per cent.; the Central States had 40 offices out of 218 men in college, or 18 per cent.; the Southern States had 9 offices out of 28 men in college, or 32 per cent.; the Southwestern States had 11 offices out of 51 men in college, or 21 per cent.; the Rocky Mountain States had 3 offices out of 23 men in college, or 13 per cent.; and the Pacific States had 5 offices out of 38 men in college, or 13 per cent. Thus the percentage of New England was as low as any.

Some interesting figures about the representation of cities were also gathered. The following table shows the number of offices, of students in college, and the percentage of the more important cities:

	No. of offices	No. of students	Per- cent- age
New York,	81	140	22
Boston,	25	228	11
Chicago,	14	48	29
Cambridge,	31	161	13
St. Louis,	6	17	36
Baltimore,	4	8	50
Philadelphia,	3	19	15

The *Crimson's* move from the basement of the Union to its own building on Plympton Street was celebrated by a house-warming in conjunction with the 43d anniversary dinner in the Sanctum on May 4 with about 120 guests present. The speakers were Pres. Lowell; Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, '92, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Mr. J. H. Sears, '89, president of D. Appleton & Co., New York; Mr. A. A. Ballantine, '04, of Boston; and E. H. Foreman, '16. D. H. Ingram, '16, president of the *Crimson*, acted as toastmaster.

The 1917 board of the *Illustrated*

*Magazine* has made radical changes in the organization of that paper that are already tending to put it on a higher plane than it has been in the past. The magazine has incorporated, and has moved its offices to new and central quarters on Massachusetts Avenue. The publication is now issued twice a month instead of once. The new officers are: Pres., R. C. Kelley, '17, of Dorchester; business manager, T. H. White, '17, of Cleveland, O.; sec., J. A. Goldthwait, '17, of Boston; photographic chairman, J. H. Norweb, '18, of Elyria, O.; L. Higgins, '18, of Boston, has been added to the business staff.

The *Advocate* has elected to its literary board G. B. Blaine, '17, of Taunton, and J. T. Rogers, '18, of Washington, D.C.

Through the joint efforts of the Associated Harvard Clubs and the University Musical Clubs, an intercollegiate conference was held at the Harvard Club of New York on May 11 in the hope of eliminating conflicts in the Christmas itineraries of musical and dramatic organizations. Following a luncheon given by Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, '92, the managers of the Yale Musical Clubs, Yale Dramatic Association, Princeton Triangle Club, Cornell Musical Clubs, and Harvard Musical Clubs, outlined their plans for the season of 1916-17, and most of the serious conflicts were settled by mutual agreement. Nothing, however, was done toward a permanent solution of this problem. The existing bad conditions were universally admitted. In 1914-15, for instance, Chicago had 7 college entertainments during the holidays. St. Louis had four on four successive nights. And altogether, Harvard and Yale conflicted in four different cities. This has resulted in a heavy drain on both the purses and the hospitality of the alumni, who normally



would support each other's concerts, and while the informal work of March 11 is a good beginning and is a fairly acceptable makeshift arrangement for this year, further decisive action must come from the graduates if the evil is to be permanently eradicated.

The University Musical Clubs, besides giving their regular number of concerts near Boston, took a two-day trip into the metropolitan district at the start of the April recess. On Friday, April 14, they performed at the annual business meeting of the Harvard Club of New York City, and on the following evening they gave a concert in the Montclair Club of Montclair, N.J. The Musical Clubs this year inaugurated the plan of an annual concert at popular prices in the concert hall of the Music Building, designed primarily for undergraduates. This is in recognition of the past complaint that as all of the regular concerts are given outside of Cambridge, the students have not as good a chance as the alumni to hear and support the Musical Clubs. Harvard took part in the third annual Intercollegiate Glee Club Contest in Carnegie Hall, New York, on March 4, but lost to Princeton and Penn. State, the other contestants being Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Dartmouth. The officers of the Glee Club for next year will be: Leader, R. M. Cook, '17, of Worcester; sec., J. H. Townsend, '17, of Newton.

The Pierian Sodality orchestra brought its season to a climax with its 108th annual concert in Sanders Theatre on May 2. At the annual business meeting of the Sodality, the following leaders were chosen: Pres., W. J. Brown, '17, of Plymouth; vice-pres., A. S. Coolidge, '15, of Pittsfield; sec., W. S. Libbey, '18, of Lewiston, Me.

The season of the Freshman Musical Clubs has included three concerts in the

vicinity of Boston, and will close with a performance as one of the main features of the Freshman Jubilee. The officers of the Clubs are: F. M. Warburg, of New York, manager; G. C. Barclay, of New York, assistant manager; H. H. Pell, Jr., of Westbury, N.Y., leader of Mandolin and Banjo Clubs; E. C. Whittemore, of Cambridge, sec.

On account of the tercentenary anniversary of Shakespeare's death this year, the D.U. Club chose the *Second Part of Henry IV* as its nineteenth revival. Six performances were given in Boston, two in New York, and one each in Northampton, Worcester, and Providence, R.I. The cast was as follows:

Prince John of Lancaster,	J. M. Graham '11.
Lord Bardolph,	R. T. Fry '17
Earl of Northumberland,	
	V. W. Knauth '18
Travers,	W. Richmond, Jr., '18
Morton,	S. Soule
Falstaff,	C. B. Wetherell '06
Chief Justice,	W. I. Tibbets '17
Servant,	C. L. Ward '17
Archbishop of York,	D. H. Ingram '16
Lord Hastings,	T. K. Fisher '17
Lord Mowbray,	K. B. Murdock '16
Mistress Quickly,	L. Higgins '18
Fang,	A. K. Dunn '17
Snare,	R. D. Campbell '17
Bardolph,	R. T. Twitchell '16
Gower,	A. E. MacDougall '18
Prince Henry,	S. Hume '13
Poins,	L. B. Leonard '18
Drawers,	
	T. H. Eckfeldt '17, J. W. Pennock '17
Doll Tearaheet,	W. F. Enright '16
Pistol,	W. J. R. Taylor '17
Peto,	A. E. MacDougall '18
King Henry the Fourth,	F. A. Wilnot '10
Shallow,	A. A. Cook '18
Silence,	A. W. Clark '18
Recruits,	
	C. W. Adams, Jr. '18, A. K. Dunn '17, L. Higgins '18, D. Loring '16, J. W. Pennock '18
Earl of Westmoreland,	R. T. Fry '17
Sir John Coleville,	R. D. Campbell '17
Blunt,	T. K. Fisher '17
Prince Thomas of Clarence,	
	W. Richmond, Jr. '18
Prince Humphrey of Gloucester,	
	L. B. Leonard '18
Earl of Warwick,	V. W. Knauth '18
Harcourt,	R. M. Cook '17
Davy,	S. Soule

Lordes and attendants, officers, guards, and servants,

C. W. Adams, Jr. '18, R. S. Cook '17, F. Higgins, F. W. Knauth '18, W. W. Kent '16, J. A. Machado, Jr. '17, H. L. Nash '16, W. A. Norris '18.

*The White Elephant*, presented in Cambridge and New York by the Hasty Pudding Club this spring, was written by G. Courtney, '16, of Brookline, L. P. Mansfield, '16, of Portland, Me., and R. M. Jopling, '16, of Marquette, Mich. The cast was:

Tom, a newspaper correspondent,

D. A. McCook '16

Phaya Takh Sin, King of Siam,

G. MacC. Stewart '16

Zola, his favorite wife,

R. T. Whistler '16

Rev. Dr. Spivvins, an American missionary,

L. P. Mansfield '16

Mrs. Spivvins, his wedded wife,

F. H. Cabot '17

Jane Spivvins, his daughter,

C. H. Hodges '17

Pansy, his "soul-mate,"

E. A. Douglas '17

Three circus men, —

G. Courtney '16

Furst,

G. B. Blaine '17

Kurst,

P. B. Kurts '16

Wurst,

H. G. Reynolds '17

Herald,

C. A. Coolidge, Jr. '17

Officer to the King,

One Yen Sen, entertainer to the King,

O. G. Kirkpatrick '17

The annual musical show of the Pi Eta Society was *The Lady Decides*, written by W. L. Monro, Jr., '16, and J. W. D. Seymour, '16, and presented in Cambridge, Boston, Quincy, Salem and Andover. The cast:

Jack Coyne, millionaire, J. S. Pfaffmann '17

Hiram Coggins,

J. W. D. Seymour '17

Hindoo Swami,

W. L. Monro, Jr. '16

Dottie Coggins,

J. B. Burnham '17

Prof. Percy I. Sawyer,

E. M. Ellsworth '17

Miss B. Manly,

W. F. Williams '18

Anstruther, a butler,

F. E. Raymond '18

Hollis Park, a manager,

Mrs. Hiram Coggins,

A. H. Hayden '18

Picklin Chapford, movie magnate,

J. Cooper, '18

M. Bompont, proprietor of the Playtime Inn,

A. N. Colton '16

A waiter,

F. P. Coolidge '16

The spring production of the Dramatic Club inaugurated the new policy

of an undergraduate producing staff, taking the place of a professional producer. J. W. D. Seymour, '17, of New York, president of the Club, and N. B. Clark, '16, of Newton, directed the production. The four plays given included only one by a Harvard undergraduate, — *Trespass*, by J. W. D. Seymour, '17. The others were: *The Rescue*, by Rita C. Smith, a Radcliffe graduate student; *America Passes By*, by K. L. Andrews, 1G.; and *François-Amour*, by Rachel B. Butler, a Radcliffe special student. The casts were:

#### *The Rescue.*

Elvira Warden,

Hester W. Browne '16

Kate,

Ethel Griffin '17

Anna,

Mary A. Ellis '17

#### *America Passes By.*

Kate,

Priscilla May, Radcliffe Sp.

Anne,

Elisabeth S. Allen '17

Bill,

W. H. Roope '16

George,

J. Hammond '19

#### *Trespass.*

Mike,

W. M. Silverman '18

Pete,

G. R. Walker '18

#### *François-Amour.*

Sweet and Twenty,

Constance C. Flood '16

A Crotchety Lady,

Sophia Morris '18

François,

R. T. Bushnell '19

Amour,

A. C. Watson '19

A Bridegroom,

W. C. Boyden, Jr. '16

A Crotchety Gentleman,

T. J. Putnam '15

The Cercle Français for the first time has undertaken a spring production in addition to its regular fall dramatic work. A single performance at the Copley Theatre, Boston, was given of Labeche's *Edgar et sa Bonne*, and Lavedan's *Servir*. The casts were composed of members of the Harvard and Radcliffe Circles:

#### *Servir.*

Colonel Eulin,

Hardinge Scholle '18

Lieutenant Eulin,

R. D. Longyear '18

General Girard,

F. C. DeWolf uC.

Madame Eulin,

Doris Halman '16

Pauline,

Marjorie Williams '17

Le Ministre de la Guerre,

G. P. Slade '16

*Edgar et sa Bonne.*

Edgar,	J. G. Beebe-Center '19
M. Vesauardin,	L. M. Quirin '19
Henriette,	Ethel Keep '16
Madame Beauloche,	Margaret Carver '18
Florestine,	Mary Reed '19
Le Notaine,	A. Cooper '17

The Cercle Français elected its officers for 1916-17 as follows: Honorary pres., Prof. C. H. Grandgent, '83; pres., H. Scholle, '18, of New York; vice-pres., A. K. McComb, '18, of Boston; sec., R. D. Longyear, '18, of Brookline; treas., A. L. Carroll, '18, of New York; counselors: Prof. E. L. Raiche, A. W. Rockwood, 2L., of West Medford, and A. G. Aldis, '17, of Lake Forest, Ill.

Two productions were given by the 47 Workshop during the spring. The first, staged on March 10, was *The Return of the Prodigal*, by E. L. Beach, '13, of Cambridge. The second, on April 3, was the double presentation of *The Other Voice*, by S. K. Fairbanks, '17, of Cambridge, and *Prudence in Particular*, by Rachel Barton Butler, a special student at Radcliffe.

Some very slight unpleasant feelings were caused on both sides when the members of the Senior class prevented the Freshmen from having their class picture taken because the latter failed to contribute adequately to the fund for the Senior picnic. According to custom, the Seniors had their own picture, the Freshmen lined up on the steps of Widener for theirs and tossed money into a blanket which the 1916 officers held. The total contributions were \$149.70, which, although later increased to \$225, fell below the record of 1918. It seems likely that next year the class of 1920 will go back to the old custom of breaking the record annually, or with a little more independence than 1919, will give up the proceeding altogether.

That this failure of 1919 is not due to

lack of class spirit is adequately shown by the fact that the class finance committee collected dues to the extent of \$1447.83, more than \$100 better than the previous record. The Freshmen held their annual dinner in the Union on Mar. 31, the speakers being Pres. Lowell, Dean Yeomans, R. C. Evarts, '13, H. C. Flower, Jr., '19, class president, R. H. Bond, '19; R. H. Kissel, Jr., '19, hockey captain; C. F. Fuller, '19, class treasurer, and M. A. Shattuck, '19, leader of the Freshman Glee Club. The Freshmen are planning for a Jubilee in June similar to the entertainment originated by 1918. A feature of the Jubilee will be the singing of the class song, composed by F. W. Hatch, '19, of Medford, and R. C. Rand, '19, of Rye, N.Y. The Jubilee is in the charge of a committee headed by D. A. Freeman, Jr., '19, of Medfield.

The head ushers for Class Day, chosen from the Junior class, are as follows: N. E. Burbidge, of Spokane, Wash., head; assistant head ushers: W. T. Barker, of Cambridge; T. Clark, of Spokane, Wash.; C. A. Coolidge, Jr., of Boston; H. B. Courteen, of Milwaukee, Wis.; J. C. Harris, of Brookline; R. D. Hunneman, of Brookline; W. H. Meeker, of New York; O. G. Kirkpatrick, of San Antonio, Texas; J. E. P. Morgan, of New York; and W. Willcox, Jr., of Norfolk, Va.

The Corporation has voted to approve the plan for a swimming pool in the Union. No definite action has been taken as to the raising of the funds for this project, which will cost about \$30,000, but part will probably come from the transfer of the Gymnasium Fund. This sum of \$10,000 was entrusted to the Corporation with the original purpose of the construction of a new gymnasium, having been raised by the classes from 1913 to 1917, inclusive.

If the consent of all the donors can be secured to use it for the new pool, the balance can probably be raised by subscription. The final arrangement plans to place the pool in the part of the building now occupied by the H.A.A. The pool will be entirely separate in construction from the remainder of the Union, and will have a full amount of sunlight overhead. The Union elections for next year resulted as follows: Pres., Major H. L. Higginson, '55; vice-pres., H. G. Reynolds, '17, of Readville; sec., D. M. Little, Jr., '18, of Salem; governing board, G. B. Blaine, '17, of Taunton, K. Bromley, '16, of East Corinth, Vt., C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, of Boston, E. A. Douglas, '17, of Buffalo, N.Y., R. Harte, '17, of Philadelphia, Pa., M. J. Logan, '15, of South Boston; library committee, Profs. G. H. Chase, W. A. Neilson, and C. T. Copeland, F. H. Cabot, Jr., '17, of New York, P. M. Cabot, '18, of Brookline, A. Putnam, '18, of Philadelphia, Pa., and W. Willcox, Jr., '17, of Norfolk, Va.

The University debaters finished second in the triangular contest on the subject of a system of compulsory military service for the United States similar to that of Switzerland. The affirmative team defeated Yale at New Haven, while Princeton beat our negative team in Sanders Theatre and the Yale affirmative team at Princeton. The members of the two Harvard teams in the order that they spoke were: Affirmative — A. G. Paine, '17, of Spokane, Wash., B. E. Carter, '16, of Boston, and E. R. Roberts, '16, of Cape Girardeau, Mo.; negative — C. A. Trafford, Jr., '16, of Worcester, H. Epstein, '16, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and J. H. Spitz, '17, of Brookline.

The Speakers' Club officers for 1916-17 are as follows: Pres., R. T. Fry, '17, of Claremont, N.H.; vice-pres., E. A. Whitney, '17, of Augusta, Me.; sec., A. G. Paine, '17, of Spokane, Wash.; asst.

sec., T. Nelson, '18, of Hubbard Woods, Ill.; treas., D. J. Hutchinson, '17, of Chicago, Ill.; asst. treas., F. O. Magie, '18, of Winnetka, Ill.

Five Seniors were elected to the Phi Beta Kappa after the mid-year examinations: E. A. LeRoy, Jr., '16, of New York; D. P. Perry, '16, of Danvers; A. K. Small, '16, of Schenectady, N.Y.; J. L. Walsh, '16, of Catonsville, Md., and H. F. Weston, '16, of Haverford, Pa.

A Poetry Society has been organized with a program of meetings and addresses by prominent visiting literary men. The officers are: Pres., W. A. Norris, '18, of Milwaukee, Wis.; vice-pres., R. S. Hillier, '17, of East Orange, N.J.; sec., R. Littell, '18, of New York; treas., D. G. Poore, '17, of Cedar Rapids, Pa.

The new officers of the Phillips Brooks House Association, installed at the annual dinner in the Union on April 6, are: Pres., C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, of Boston; vice-pres., F. H. Cabot, Jr., '17, of New York; sec., W. P. Whitehouse, '2d, '17, of Portland, Me.; treas., P. M. Cabot, '18, of Brookline; librarian, D. M. Parson, '17, of Cambridge. The 1916-17 officers of the Christian Association are: Pres., W. W. Webster, '17, of Syracuse, N.Y.; vice-pres., H. S. Gray, '18, of Detroit, Mich.; sec., R. P. Bridgman, '18, of Roxbury; treas., W. P. Hewitt, '18, of Portsmouth, N.H.

V. B. Kellett, '18, of Hopedale, won the Lee Wade II prize for public speaking. — E. A. Whitney, '17, of Augusta, Me., managing editor of the *Crimson*, was elected vice-president of the Eastern College Newspaper Association. — The Wireless Club had a hand in the Washington's Birthday message from Col. Michelson, U.S.A., across the Continent. The Club's relay was from Davenport, Ia., to Gov. McCall at Lexington. — The S. K. Club held the house-

warming of its new building on Mount Auburn Street on April 1.

#### Graduate Schools.

The officers of the third year class in the Law School are: Marshal, J. E. Bennett, of Youngstown, O.; sec., S. B. Montgomery, of Edmonton, Alta. — The 1916-17 officers of the *Law Review* are as follows: Pres., C. Bunn, of St. Paul, Minn.; treas., W. C. Brown, Jr., of Hartford, Conn.; note editor, D. E. Dunbar, of Springfield; case editor, G. H. Semler, of New York. — The Legal Aid Bureau is now in charge of the following: Pres., B. D. Edwards, of Washington, D.C.; director, G. B. Barrett, of Augusta, Ga. — Seven clubs have been retained for the finals of the Ames competition in the Law School, the three leaders, George Gray, Kent, and Thayer, being tied with one defeat each in the six preliminaries arguments. — The club of the Graduate School of Business Administration has elected the following officers: Pres., G. L. Harding, of Indianapolis, Ind.; vice-pres., W. B. Ricketts, of Slippery Rock, Penn.; sec., S. L. Bruce, of San Francisco, Cal.; treas., R. W. Storey, of Essex. — The annual competition of the Topiarian Club in the Graduate School of Landscape Architecture was won by R. D. Cornell, of Long Beach, Cal. — S. Nesselroth, 1G., of Roxbury, won the annual prize of the Boston Society of Architects competed for in the Architectural School.

#### ATHLETICS.

DWIGHT HAROLD INGRAM, '16.

#### Baseball.

With only one defeat in the first eleven games, the University baseball team went very creditably through its early season. Although the southern trip during the April recess was marred

at the outset by poor batting, this ill was remedied before the end of the trip. R. Harte, '17, catcher, made a total of 8 hits in the 5 games, and Mahan made 4 in 3 games. Coach Mitchell shifted the batting order constantly at the beginning of the year, but even the experience of a dozen contests failed to develop an order entirely satisfactory. The strongest department of the team during April was the pitching staff, the main-stays of which are E. W. Mahan, '16, W. Whitney, '16 (both veterans of 1914 and 1915), and W. G. Garritt, '17. The team played an errorless, spectacular game in its first contest, shutting out the Boston American League, 1 to 0, Mahan and Garritt allowing the major leaguers only 5 hits. Most of the remaining early games in Boston were against ragged squads from small New England colleges, and were dull in spite of the creditable work of the University. The record of the first games was:

April 10. H., 1; Boston Red Sox, 0.  
 13. H., 7; Maine, 1.  
 15. H., 2; Army, 1.  
 17. H., 2; U. of Virginia, 2.  
 19. H., 4; Navy, 3.  
 20. Cath. Univ., 11; H., 8.  
 21. H., 12; Johns Hopkins, 3.  
 25. H., 11; Bates, 3.  
 27. H., 4; Colby, 2.  
 29. H., 10; Vermont, 1.  
 May 2. H., 6; Georgetown, 1.  
 6. H., 4; U. of P., 0.  
 10. H., 6; Brown, 0.

The Freshman and University second teams also started their seasons successfully. Fifty-five candidates tried out on the 1919 squad. After a month of routine work, the Freshmen began their schedule by defeating St. Mark's, 9 to 3, due largely to the poor fielding of the losers. The University seconds downed Morris Heights School, 6 to 4, on April 25, and Groton, 1 to 0, on April 29, only to lose to the Lowell Textile School, 11 to 3, on May 2. R. M. Loring, '18, was effective in the box for the seconds.

The Harvard Club of Boston on Feb. 24 gave a dinner to the members of the University baseball team of 1915, which won both the Yale and Princeton series. The Hon. Louis A. Frothingham, '93, presided, and the following spoke: H. R. Hardwick, '15, captain last year; Percy D. Haughton, '99, coach in 1915; H. L. Nash, '16, captain this year; and Fred Mitchell, the present coach.

### Track.

The most brilliant achievement of the early season for the University track squad was the victory of the relay team in the games at the University of Pennsylvania on April 29. Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Princeton, the other starters in the event, were all ranked as of exceptional caliber, but Harvard forged ahead by the consistent work of every member of the quartet. On the final relay, Meredith of Penn. made the distance in  $48\frac{1}{2}$  sec., but was unable to beat the heady running and terrific sprint at the finish of W. Willcox, Jr., '17. The order of the University runners was: T. R. Pennypacker, '16, A. Biddle, '16, W. J. Bingham, '16, W. Willcox, Jr., '17.

More significant than any single victory has been the thorough organization of the track squad instituted by Capt. W. J. Bingham, '16. Each track and field event has now been put under the charge of a separate captain, who is responsible for the regular practice and development of the men in his department. By thus delegating part of the coach's and captain's business of supervision during the training period, new candidates may be more carefully instructed by the older athletes, and some good material may be developed.

The closing races of the indoor season for the University relay team were rather unsuccessful. Harvard was second to

Penn. in both the 3-lap and the medley races at the intercollegiate championship at Madison Square Garden, New York, on March 4. The University won the relay race at the games of the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia, on March 11, but lost to Penn. at the Connecticut State Armory in Hartford on Feb. 21, and was also credited with a defeat by the Boston A.A. on Feb. 26 where Willcox, Jr., '17, in the third relay worked a spike loose in his shoe, and after being thrown twice on the turns, withdrew. Capt. Bingham won a national A.A.U. title at the 22d Regiment Armory, New York, on March 18, by leading such fast runners as Higgins of Holy Cross and Caldwell of the B.A.A. in the 600-yard event, his time being 1 min.,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  sec.

Indoor training in the field events during the winter was stimulated by weekly competitions in the Baseball Cage. Ten cups were offered for the best average performances in these contests, some of the trophies being given for "scratch" men and others being awarded on a handicap basis. The February work of the track men included the annual winter carnival on the board track at Soldier's Field. After beating 1919 in the preliminary race, the Seniors won the class title by a victory of 5 yards over the Juniors. The Smith Halls team had little trouble in leading both Gore and Standish for the interdormitory championship.

A week before the first dual meet for the University was scheduled, the 1919 team defeated Andover by the score of  $61\frac{1}{2}$  to  $34\frac{1}{2}$ . H. C. Flower, Jr., who captained the Freshman football team, won first place in the 100- and 220-yard dashes and the broad-jump. The Freshmen outclassed Andover, securing 8 of the 12 first places, and making a clean sweep in the 440-yard run and the broad-jump. The captain of the Freshman team is

J. D. Hutchinson, of Ashmont. He also captained the 1919 cross-country team last fall, and won the mile run against Andover in the time of 4 min., 41½ sec. on a rain-soaked track.

### Crew.

As a result of the general dissatisfaction of the undergraduates with the present organization of the University crew, a widespread agitation was started by spontaneous student action about the first of April. After investigation of the history of the sport and the present conditions, the *Crimson* brought out the fact that this year as in the past the captain of the crew exercises authority over the coach, a task for which he is obviously unfitted. Further editorials and communications by such men as W. J. Bingham, first marshal of the Senior class, E. W. Mahan, captain of the football team, and H. L. F. Kreger, coxswain of the University crew and a member of the Junior eight of Phi Beta Kappa, emphasized the point that crew stands alone in Harvard athletics by placing the direct responsibility on the captain instead of on the coach, and that the sport is suffering in its undergraduate support on this account. The question was settled for this year by a vote of the Athletic Committee, affirming that neither the coach nor the captain, but the graduate advisory committee is the ultimate director of policy; from the coincidence that Mr. R. F. Herrick, '90, is both coach and chairman of this committee, the success or failure of the 1916 crew is definitely taken out of the hands of Capt. Morgan and placed on Mr. Herrick. The Athletic Committee evaded the larger question of who will be responsible whenever Mr. Herrick ceases to be coach. A decision on this matter, though postponed for the present, must be made eventually, because thorough

undergraduate support for the University crew will never be realized until that sport is reorganized according to the same efficient system founded by Mr. Haughton in football, and used without exception in the other major sports.

The University oarsmen lost their first race of the year. Rowing against Princeton on Lake Carnegie on April 20, during the spring recess, Harvard was nosed out by a margin of 6 inches. Princeton got the jump at the start and was a length ahead at the half-mile post. Still half a length behind 300 yards from the finish, Harvard started a spurt, and was gaining rapidly and steadily when the finish line was reached. Princeton's time for the 2 miles was 9 min., 13 sec. The second crew had better fortune, defeating the Princeton scrubs by two lengths in the time of 9 min., 36 sec. The orders of the two Harvard crews were:

*First.* — Str., C. C. Lund, '16; 7, J. Takott, Jr., '16; 6, Capt. D. P. Morgan, Jr., '16; 5, T. E. Stebbins, '17; 4, M. Taylor, '18; 3, H. B. Cabot, '17; 2, K. B. G. Parson, '16, bow, A. Potter, Jr., '16; cox., H. L. F. Kreger, '16.

*Second.* — Str., J. C. White, 2d, '17; 7, H. A. Quimby, '18; 6, H. S. Middendorf, '16; 5, J. W. Middendorf, '16; 4, M. Wiggins, '18; 3, R. F. Herrick, Jr., '16; 2, F. W. Bunk, '16; bow, C. Higginson, '17; cox., A. A. Cameron, '17.

A total of 190 candidates, a record number, came out for crew at the start of the year. Eighty of these were Freshmen, and over 100 were on the University squad. In spite of excellent material, the crew could not develop early because of seriously hampering weather. The Charles River was not free from ice until after the first of April, but by special arrangement, the first two University boats commenced outdoor practice on March 23 in the harbor at Lynn. This is the latest date for getting outdoors in the history of University rowing.

K. B. G. Parson, '16, of Haven, Me.,

and M. Wiggin, '18, of Brookline, have been elected captains of the second and third University crews, respectively. Parson rowed in the first boat last year and in the Princeton race this year, but was dropped to number 4 on the second. Wiggin is stroke of the third crew.

### Football.

Percy D. Haughton, '99, will continue as head coach of the University football team next fall, with Leo Leary, '05, acting as field coach. This decision, announced by the Athletic Committee, is a great source of satisfaction to the whole University, for it was somewhat feared that Haughton's new duties as president of the Boston National League baseball team would compel him to give up coaching. The general policy of the 1916 team will be in the hands of Haughton, while the daily practice will be in the charge of Leary, who has been assistant coach under the Haughton régime, and will make an able supervisor on the field. Football at Harvard has now been under the direction of Coach Haughton for 8 years, and the success in that period must be largely attributed to him. In this time Yale has been defeated five times and tied twice; Princeton has been defeated four times, and has been once victorious.

Following the mid-year examinations, Captain-elect J. A. Gilman, Jr., '17, W. J. Boles, '18, and T. H. Enwright, '18, were dropped from College because of deficiencies in their studies. Enwright may be readmitted next fall, but Gilman and Boles, who have both been dropped before, have little chance of reinstatement. The three men would have been almost the nucleus of veteran material for the 1916 team, and Boles was furthermore considered the best pitcher in College. According to the *Crimson's* editorial comment, not only

are these individuals to blame, but a large share of the fault is with their friends who have failed to form a public opinion that requires men to take probation as a vital matter. "If probation were looked upon as a disgrace, and if a little healthy missionary work were done by classmates — in other words, if undergraduates realized some responsibility for their fellows — the sinking probationer would more often make an effective effort to reform his ways. It may sound extreme to say so, but the fact is that probation in Harvard College is no more of a punishment to a student than an indictment now is to a business man." H. H. Dadmun, '17, of Arlington, was elected captain of the team to replace Gilman. Dadmun played one year at Tufts before coming to Harvard, and last fall was a first-string guard. He weighs 200 pounds, is 6 feet tall, and is 21 years old.

The usual spring practice was held immediately after the April recess. Only 25 men reported on the opening day, but this number was doubled on the day following, and by the fourth day a scrimmage was held. C. E. Brickley, '15, and T. J. Campbell, '12, were among the veterans who assisted in coaching.

The following schedule has been arranged for the Freshman team next fall:

- Oct. 14. Andover at Cambridge.
- Nov. 4. Exeter at Cambridge.
- Nov. 11. University School of Cleveland at Cambridge.
- Nov. 18. Yale 1920 at New Haven.

The second team schedule will be:

- Oct. 6. Dean Academy at Franklin.
- Oct. 13. Groton School at Groton.
- Nov. 10. Andover at Andover.
- Nov. 17. Brown seconds at Cambridge.

### Hockey.

The double defeat of Yale in successive games gave the University hockey team a clear claim to the intercollegiate title. The score of the first game, in Boston,



was 2 to 0, and that of the second, in New Haven, was 4 to 2. The best work on both teams was done by the defense. York of Yale and J. I. Wylde, '17, the rival goals, were the most brilliant players. In the second game it was practically York alone who prevented Yale from being badly overwhelmed, while during the entire American intercollegiate series, only two goals (those by Yale) got past Wylde. On Feb. 19, the University unexpectedly defeated the St. Nicholas team of New York, 4 to 2, completely outplaying the amateur champions and keeping "Hobey" Baker covered.

The following 8 men were awarded the hockey "H" for the first time for participation in the Yale series: C. S. Clark, '16, of Philadelphia, Pa.; T. H. Eckfeldt, Jr., '17, of Cambridge; W. F. Enright, '16, of St. Joseph, Mo., manager; W. O. Morgan, '18, of Highland Park, Ill.; G. A. Percy, '18, of Arlington; T. H. Rice, '17, of Brookline; Murray Taylor, '18, of New York; T. C. Thacher, Jr., '18, of Boston. Capt. J. E. P. Morgan, '17, of New York, who has played coverpoint for two years, was reelected captain of the team for next year. E. A. MacDougall, '18, of Flushing, L.I., N.Y., and E. V. French, '18, of Newton Highlands, were appointed respectively assistant manager of the University team and manager of the second team for next year.

The Freshman hockey team completed a successful season by beating the Yale yearlings at New Haven on Feb. 19, 6 to 1. The game was rough, and Yale was consistently outplayed except at the start of the second period. That it was team-work rather than individual speed and brilliancy that won for Harvard is indicated by the fact that 6 different players scored 1919's goals. The following won their numerals for playing in the Yale game: R. R. Bishop,

2d, of Newton Centre; C. A. Clark, Jr., of Milton; W. A. Flagg, of New York; R. E. Gross, of West Newton; Capt. R. S. Kissel, of Morristown, N.J.; J. L. Merrill, of Manchester; M. Phinney, of West Medford; W. Platt, of New York; H. K. White, Jr., of Milton. The manager and assistant manager of the team were L. K. Garrison, '19, of New York and G. A. Brownell, '19, of New York.

After two victories at the start of the season, the second team split even on its final games, winning from Boston College by a one-sided score, 6 to 0, on Feb. 16, and losing to St. Paul's School, 5 to 0, on Feb. 19. Of the nine men following who were awarded the "H2nd," only one will be lost by graduation: Capt. W. C. Appleton, '17, of Cohasset; D. Duncan, '18, of Port Washington, L.I., N.Y.; C. E. B. Folsom, '18, of Pittsfield; G. H. Kissel, '17, of Morristown, N.J.; L. B. Liggett, '18, of Chestnut Hill; D. W. Patterson, '16, of Boston; R. J. H. Powel, '18, of Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y.; W. W. Rice, '18, of Newton Centre; T. B. Scott, Jr., '18, of New York; C. E. Ames, '17, of Dedham, manager.

### Minor Sports.

A new and successful use was found for the Union this spring in an attempt to popularize three minor sports in the University. An arena was built in the Living Room, which was crowded with spectators for the finals of the boxing, wrestling and fencing championships. O. G. Kirkpatrick, '17, of San Antonio, Texas, won the heavy-weight title by clever boxing in his match against J. L. Bigelow, '16. The best match in the wrestling tournament was in the 175-pound class, where S. Burnham, '19, of Gloucester, won over L. R. Barker, 1L. The fencing title was won by T. J. Putnam, ocC.

Headed by Capt. R. N. Williams, '2d, '16, the University tennis team won six of its first seven matches. In these contests, Harvard won 39 of the 48 individual matches, losing once in doubles and 8 times in singles. The only intercollegiate match resulted in a clean sweep over Amherst on the Jarvis Field courts. The scores:

April 15. H., 4; Agawam Hunt Club, Providence, 2.

17. H., 7; Philadelphia Cricket Club, 0.

18. H., 5; Chevy Chase Club, Wash., 2.

19. H., 6; Norfolk Country Club, 1.

20. H., 7; Richmond Country Club, 0.

22. West Side Tennis Club, 4; H., 3.

29. H., 7; Amherst, 0.

By vote of both the Athletic Committee and the Student Council, no insignia were awarded to the University swimming team this year. The team started the season with excellent prospects. The first reverse was inability to get a satisfactory coach. Then two of the most promising candidates went on probation, and others, including the captain, were kept out on account of health. The result was that many meets were cancelled, and the team was overwhelmed by Princeton, 41 to 12, and by Amherst, 39 to 14. On top of its unavoidable misfortunes, the team suffered seriously from the poor spirit of some of its members. Whether or not it was true that continued defeat demoralized the squad, it was certain that several men failed to keep training and made no effort to practice, and indeed little effort to attend the meets. This unique and disgraceful situation in a Harvard team is being made the basis of a general investigation by the Student Council to prevent laxness in the administration of minor sports. Hunt Wentworth, '17, of Chicago, the best point winner this year, has been elected captain of the team for 1916-17, and should be able to reorganize swimming on a sound basis. The winner of the competition for second

assistant manager is W. W. Spencer, '18, of Cambridge. The following Freshmen were recommended for numerals at the close of the 1919 season: W. C. Hubbard, of Chicago; Capt. R. E. Jackson of Wakefield; M. H. Leonard, of Boston; B. McNear, of San Francisco, Cal.; K. Merrick, of Brookline; J. H. Quirin, of Manchester, N.H., manager; C. U. Shreve, of Detroit, Mich.; A. I. Smith, of New York; F. S. Swayze, of Stamford, Conn.; S. H. Wirt, of Brookline.

The fencing team finished fifth in the intercollegiate championships, winning 18 bouts and losing 27. Capt. W. H. Russell, '18, and G. H. Code, '18, finished fourth and fifth respectively in the individual bouts. Harvard lost the dual match with Yale by a margin of one point, 5 to 4, the feature being the achievement of Capt. Russell, who defeated each member of the Yale team. G. H. Code, '18, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed manager of the team for next year.

After winning two of the three dual meets at the close of the winter season, the University wrestlers finished fourth in the intercollegiates, Capt. A. J. Weatherhead, Jr., '16, and R. C. Cooke, '18, being the only Harvard men to reach the finals. F. B. Todd, '18, of Boston, has been elected president of the newly formed New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Association. The captain of the University team next year will be R. C. Cooke, '18, of Newton. Following are the scores of the dual meets:

Feb. 12. Princeton, 17; H., 4.

19. H., 19; M.I.T., 14.

26. H., 19; Springfield T.S., 12.

The 1919 wrestling team won from the M.I.T. freshmen on Feb. 23, in a close match that was not determined until Capt. Burnham threw his opponent in the final heavyweight bout. S. Burnham, '19, of Gloucester, is captain, and

R. W. Kilham, '19, of Cambridge, manager, of the 1919 team.

The University gymnastic team won a triangular meet against Dartmouth and M.I.T. in the Hemenway Gymnasium on March 3, the scores being 30, 24, and 0. On March 15 the team tied Amherst, 27 to 27, and on March 18 lost to Brown, 32 to 22. Capt. W. Campbell, '16, of Mt. Hamilton, Cal., was the main strength of the team throughout the season.

In order to relieve certain dissatisfaction with the existing system of numerals awarded the winning teams in interclass games, the Student Council has decided to drop entirely the old scheme of using the class colors, and to conform to the established colors used for major sports, the numerals being inserted in an oval. — The University rifle team defeated

Yale, 990 to 977; both Capt. W. S. Stearns, '17, and H. R. Guild, '17, missed only one shot out of 200. The team also tied Princeton at a mark of 987 out of a possible 1000. — R. N. Williams, 2d, '18, won in straight sets the finals for the Longwood covered courts trophy against I. C. Wright. — Captained by R. C. Rand, '19, of Rye, N.Y., the Freshman tennis team defeated Browne and Nichols School, 7 to 0. — L. H. Bevier, '17, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and A. M. Geer, '18, of Nutley, N.J., have been appointed manager and assistant of the boxing team. — A Freshman golf team has been organized, and in the first match downed Watertown High School, 5 to 1. The officers are: W. A. Flagg, '19, of New York, captain; W. H. Potter, Jr., '19, of Waltham, manager.

## THE GRADUATES.

### HARVARD CLUBS.

The following are officers for the current year of various Clubs not yet reported in the *Magazine*.

#### ARIZONA.

Pres., Allen H. Williams, '91; sec.-treas., J. R. Jenkins, '91.

#### ARKANSAS.

Pres., J. R. Hamlen, '04; vice-pres., Dwight L. Savage, L.S. '12-'13; sec.-treas., Alfred G. Kahn, '07.

#### BOSTON.

Pres.-emeritus, Maj. H. L. Higginson, '55; pres., Odin Roberts, '86; vice-pres., R. F. Herrick, '90; treas., F. S. Mead, '87; sec., P. W. Thomson, '02.

#### BUFFALO, N.Y.

Pres., Charles M. Harrington, '85; vice-pres., John B. Olmstead, '76; treas.,

Dexter P. Rumsey, '15; sec., Horton Heath, '11.

#### CHICAGO, ILL.

Pres., Morton D. Hull, '89; vice-pres., Arthur Dryenforth, '96; 2nd vice-pres., Samuel Adams, '92; 3rd vice-pres., Theodore Sheldon, '05; sec.-treas., Sanger B. Steel, '11.

#### CINCINNATI, O.

Pres., Stanley W. Merrell, '99; vice-pres., Murray Seagoonood, '00; treas., John J. Rowe, '07; sec., Lucien Wulsin, '10.

#### CLEVELAND, O.

Pres., Richard Inglis, '03; vice-pres., Richard Dexter, '01; treas., John H. Macleod, Jr., '14; sec. Newell C. Bolton, '12.

#### COLUMBIA, MO.

Pres., Eldon R. James, S.J.D., '12; vice-pres., Fred M. Tisdell, Ph.D., '00; sec.-treas., James A. Gibson, '02.

## CONNECTICUT.

Pres., Clement C. Hyde, '92; vice-presidents, E. Sidney Berry, '91, George C. St. John, '01, and Gregory S. Bryan, '90; sec.-treas., Nathaniel H. Batchelder, '01.

## CONNECTICUT VALLEY.

Pres., Sidney Stevens, '00; vice-presidents, F. M. Jones, '96, and G. M. Leonard, '03; sec.-treas., Donald M. Baker, '10.

## DALLAS, TEX.

Pres., A. T. Lloyd, '03; vice-pres., G. V. Peak, Jr., A.M. '08; sec.-treas., L. F. Carlton, '04.

## DELAWARE.

Pres., Victor B. Wooley, L.S. '89-90; 1st vice-pres., Leroy Harvey, '94; 2nd vice-pres., Charles Copeland, '89; treas., Alexis I. duPont, '92; sec., Charles B. Palmer, '97.

## EASTERN ILLINOIS.

Pres., Henry B. Ward, Ph.D., '92; vice-pres., Kendric C. Babcock, Ph.D., '96; sec.-treas., H. N. Hillebrand, '09.

## KEENE, N.H.

Pres., John C. Faulkner, '86; vice-presidents, Henry S. Mackintosh, '60, William H. Elliot, '72; sec., Richard M. Faulkner, '09.

## LONG ISLAND.

Pres., John H. Lathrop, '05; vice-presidents, Frank Lyman, '74 and Travis H. Whitney, '00; sec.-treas., George Kenyon, '04.

## MAINE.

Pres., Thomas L. Talbot, '76; vice-presidents, Charles D. Booth, '90 and Howard Corning, '90; treas., Alfred E. Nickerson, '94; sec., James C. Hamlen, Jr., '09.

## MARYLAND.

Pres., William C. Coleman, '05; vice-presidents, Morris Whitridge, '89, and Woodruff W. Marston, '02; treas., Henry T. Duer, '13; sec., Robert W. Williams, '12.

## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Pres., C. R. Falk, '93; vice-pres., C. H. Palmer ['89]; sec.-treas., P. E. Dutcher, '08.

## NEBRASKA.

Pres., F. A. Brogan, L.S. '84-85; vice-pres., P. S. Elgutter, '87; treas., H. W. Yates, '01; sec., Alan McDonald, '12.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Pres., Walter W. Simmons, '86; vice-pres., Robert J. Graves, '00; sec., Hobart Pillsbury, '09.

## NEW JERSEY.

Pres., John Reynolds, '07; vice-pres., Francis L. Crawford, '70; sec.-treas., Arthur R. Wendell, '96; chorister, Charles G. Shaffer, '03.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Pres., J. J. Wolf, '04; vice-presidents, L. E. M. Freeman, A.M. '06, and E. A. Greenland, Ph.D. '04; sec.-treas., H. M. Dargan, Ph.D., '12.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Pres., F. M. Hector, '10; vice-pres., L. F. Crawford, '99; sec.-treas., W. R. Stearns, '93.

## OKLAHOMA.

Pres. Haskell B. Talley, L.S. '99-00; vice-pres., Harlow A. Leekley, '96; sec.-treas., Rollin E. Gish, '07.

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Pres., Herbert L. Clark, '87; vice-pres., Francis Rawle, '69; treas., Sidney

Clark, '14; sec., Guillaem Aertsen, '05; chorister, Morris Earle, '83.

## PORTO RICO.

Pres., E. A. Bailey, '91; vice-pres., Edmund Stevens, '98; treas., Maurice H. Richardson, '09; sec., Francis E. Neagle, '05. This Club was organized on Mar. 4, 1916. It has 17 members.

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

Pres., E. M. Grossman, '96; vice-presidents, C. H. Turner, Jr., '97, Ernest W. Stix, '00, George T. Moore, '95; treas., Garfield J. Taussig, '02; sec., Eugene S. Klein, '99; chorister, Ralph McKittrick, '99.

## SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Pres., William Thomas, '73; 1st vice-pres., A. J. Dibblee, '93; 2nd vice-pres., Horace D. Pillsbury, '95; treas., J. S. Severance ['65]; sec., A. E. Stow, '12.

## SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

Pres. George F. Weld, '89; vice-pres., E. L. Thayer, '85; sec.-treas., Winsor Soule, '06.

## SEATTLE, WASH.

Pres., Alexander Dickinson, '94; vice-pres., Frederick H. White, '08; sec.-treas., Ralph H. Bollard, '05.

## SOMERVILLE.

Pres., W. W. Kennard, '97; vice-pres., S. C. Earle, '94; sec.-treas., Laurence L. Winship, '11.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Pres. Robert D. Farquhar, '93; treas., Frederick W. Johnson, '92; sec., W. S. Witmer, '12.

## SPOKANE, WASH.

Pres., R. M. Fullerton, '90; vice-pres., G. W. Libby, m '72-4; sec.-treas., H. B. Peirce, '98.

## TAUNTON.

Pres. F. A. Hubbard, '73; vice-pres., F. S. Hall, '82; sec.-treas., A. R. Crandell, '92.

## UTAH.

Pres., F. W. Reynolds, '00; vice-pres., George A. Eaton, '92; sec.-treas., Isaac B. Evans, '08. This Club was organized on Feb. 26, 1916, 48 men being present at the dinner.

## WATERTOWN.

Pres., Charles A. Hobbs, '80; treas., Warren M. Wright, '04; sec., Alden V. Keene, '15.

## WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pres., W. H. R. Hilliard, '85; vice-pres., H. D. Parkin, '04; treas., A. P. L. Turner, '05; sec., E. K. Davis, '03.

## WORCESTER.

Pres., G. Hovey Gage, '86; vice-presidents, Dr. Warren R. Gilman, '84, and Ernest H. Wood, '98; sec.-treas., Robert K. Shaw, '94.

## YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Pres., Frank Hitchcock, '85; vice-pres., Richard Jones, Jr., '90; treas., William F. Maag, Jr., '05; sec., Henry A. Butler, '07. The Club was organized on Feb. 4, 1916, and has a membership of 43.

ASSOCIATION OF HARVARD COLLEGE  
CLASS SECRETARIES.

The annual meeting and dinner were held at the Harvard Club of Boston on April 27. About forty secretaries were present. The guests were W. R. Castle, Jr., Editor of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*; Roger Pierce, General Secretary of the Alumni Association; and Wells Blanchard, Secretary of the Class of 1916. The dinner was altogether informal and enjoyable.

A. J. Garceau, '91, Sec.

## HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON.

## J. ARTHUR BEEBE.

The following memorial of J. Arthur Beebe ('69), has been sent to all members of the Club:

At the close of the Annual Meeting of the Harvard Club of Boston, held on March 15, 1916, the President, Odin Roberts, '86, stated that the legacy to the Club, under the will of J. Arthur Beebe, of \$150,000, on which the Club had paid the legacy tax of \$7500 to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, had been received by the Treasurer. He then asked William S. Hall, '69, of the Board of Governors, to present a memorial of the donor.

Mr. Hall said: "In my opinion one of the motives, and very probably the principal motive, which led Mr. Beebe to make this large and generous gift to the Harvard Club of Boston, was the idea, which I know he had, that this Club was doing a beneficent work for Harvard in providing for the younger graduates, for the first seven years after leaving college, at a moderate expense, the facilities of a first-class city club where the best traditions of Harvard life and conduct would always be maintained.

"On behalf of the Board of Governors, upon whom for the time being the duty devolves to see to it that these traditions of Harvard life and conduct are maintained within these walls, I desire to express their hope that we shall, all of us, always remember and never forget that, in these respects, each individual member has the honor of the whole Club in his keeping.

"This memorial was prepared for his College Class at its meeting last Commencement Day. It has been thought fitting by the Board of Governors that it be presented to this meeting, and, with

your approval, spread upon the records of the Club."

James Arthur Beebe was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 12, 1846, the son of James M. and Esther E. Beebe, and died in Boston, November 27, 1914. He prepared for College at the private school of Epes S. Dixwell in Boston. In 1865 he entered Harvard College and remained with the Class during the Freshman year. At the beginning of the Sophomore year he was obliged to leave on account of ill health, and did not return.

On April 22, 1866, he was married to Emily, daughter of William and Emily (Warren) Appleton.

There were born to them: Arthur Appleton, born January 30, 1872; Harvard A.B. 1894, M.D. 1896; died March 11, 1900. Emily Esther, born January 6, 1878; died July 21, 1913. Charles Philip, born January 1, 1884.

His wife died March 25, 1911.

Very few in private life had a wider circle of acquaintance. Not many realized that his manner, blithe and debonair, was a veil over tragedies in life that few are called upon to bear. Under the staggering blows which Fate dealt him he kept his feet, and carried himself with manly courage to the end, but with a breaking heart.

A lover of music from his College days, he was throughout his life devoted to music.

His great love of flowers found expression in his beautiful gardens at Falmouth.

Obligated by ill-health to leave College in the early part of the course, he never lost the studious habit of mind. In later years he was especially well read in the best French literature.

The church and religious observance always made peculiar appeal to him.

As the years drew on, his early friends grew dearer, and he clung to the narrowing circle surviving with an almost pathetic tenderness. It seemed as if the light of love for his classmates and his College grew brighter as the light of his life grew less. To the one he has left loving and tender memories of youth and manhood; to the other, his only surviving child being already richly provided for, he has left the residue of his estate, the income to be used without restriction for the general purposes of the University.

And now it is well with him. He has gone from out our bourne of Time and Place, to meet his Pilot face to face.

Henry G. Pickering, '69, said: "I wish to call attention to other gifts in the will of Mr. Beebe, indicating his great interest in the College and in the cause of music at Harvard: a gift of \$10,000 'to Percy Lee Atherton, to be spent by him at his discretion for musical progress at Harvard,' and a like amount

to his classmate, Warren Andrew Locke, 'in token of my affection and appreciation of his devotion to musical interests at Harvard.'

Mr. Pickering then offered the following motion, which was adopted by a rising vote:

"That the Club do now record their grateful acknowledgment of the generous gift of the late James Arthur Beebe, and direct that the memorial which has just been read be spread upon the records of the Club, and that the vote on the motion when taken be taken by a rising vote."

#### NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

\*<sup>a</sup>\* The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

\*<sup>a</sup>\* It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

\*<sup>a</sup>\* Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

1850.

DR. H. R. STORER, *Sec.*,  
Newport, R. I.

John Higginson Cabot, of Brookline, died Feb. 5, 1916, aged 85. He was the son of Frederick and Marianne (Cabot) Cabot, and was born at Dracut, while his father was connected with the Lowell Manufacturing Co. in Lowell. Mr. Cabot was for a while engaged in the iron business, but early retired, as lameness from childhood unfitted him for an active life, and his tastes and attainments were very

decidedly toward literature. He was a devoted lover of Shakespeare, and occasionally read some of the plays in public, and frequently did so privately for the pleasure of his friends. He excelled notably as an actor in private theatricals, and took part in many of the receptions of the Brookline Comedy Club. He was a bachelor, and the last of his immediate family. He is survived by a number of nephews and nieces and their children, representing three generations. Frederick P. Cabot, judge of the Boston Juvenile Court, and F. Ernest Cabot are his nephews. Like others of his family, he had a distaste for retrospect. He lived in the present, keenly alive to the world's great movements. Toward the close of his life, failing health confined him for a year to his chamber, but he was surrounded by loving relatives, close association with whom proved very happy for all. — Nathaniel Jarvis Wyeth, of Richmond Hill, New Dorp, Staten Island, N.Y., soon followed Cabot, and was the sixth of the Class to succumb within less than two years. He died March 22, aged 85, was one of the oldest lawyers of New York City. He was born in Baltimore, Sept. 8, 1830, and was the son of Charles and Elizabeth Norris Wyeth. His great-uncle, of the same name, of Cambridge, was the first to organize an effort to colonize Oregon, and between 1831-36 led two expeditions across the continent for this purpose. Mr. Wyeth as a child was sent to a boarding-school at Mount Hope, and subsequently to the Classical High School at Lawrenceville, N.J. Upon graduating with his Class at Cambridge, he entered the Law School. He opened an office at 49 Wall St., New York City, and subsequently removed to Staten Island. He repre-

sented Richmond County in the State Legislature for 1867, at which time he made the initial movement for rapid transit between the island and New York City. He served upon important committees, and was at one time nominated for Congress. He was married at Cambridge, Oct. 4, 1854, to Annie Caroline, daughter of William Frost, of New Orleans. She died on Dec. 20, 1914. Their children were Annie Florence, who did not reach maturity; Helen E., Lucille, Laura A., and Charles, a prominent civil engineer in New York. Mr. Wyeth finally became entirely blind, but retained all his fondness for professional and literary work. His interest in his Class continued intense until the end. It had been said of him that he was a good man to have for a friend, for fidelity to friends was a prominent part of his religion. It was also said that no man ever carried within his bosom a kinder or gentler heart, no man ever sought to live nearer the Golden Rule. Such an one surely deserves remembrance. — Three of the Class now remain; Coolidge, Warner, and the Secretary.

## 1854.

Douglas Walworth, a much esteemed member of the Class, who was compelled by ill health to leave College at the end of the Freshman year, died at Natchez, Miss., June 25, 1914. He was a son of John P. and Sarah Wren Walworth, and was born at Natchez, June 14, 1833. When he came to College, he found a home, which he ever afterwards cherished, with the family of Moses Williams at Jamaica Plain. After he left Cambridge, he entered the Sophomore Class at Nassau Hall, Princeton, but ill health again prevented him from completing a college course. He returned to Natchez,

and studied law there with W. J. Martin, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1855. In 1856, he married Rebecca Conner, by whom he had five children; a son, who died of yellow fever some years before his father's death, and four daughters. He was a major in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. His wife dying, he married again, in 1873, Jeannette Hadernan, authoress of *Southern Silhouettes* and of other works of fiction, who with his four daughters survives him. After the war he was for a time in New York. Later he returned to Natchez, and for some years edited a newspaper there. He suffered reverses and "many sorrows, but he never lost his sweet nature or his love for his old friends." He wrote that he cherished for the Class "the warmest friendship and liveliest recollections." "Beloved, honored, and respected by his fellow citizens, serving faithfully and well in every capacity, his utmost endeavors were for the good of the people." — Joseph R. Webster, Acting Secretary of the Class, died in Lexington on May 9.

## 1855.

EDWIN H. ABBOT, *Sec.*,  
14 Beacon St., Boston.

The Class is invited to luncheon with the Secretary on Class Day, at his home, 1 Follen St., Cambridge, at one o'clock. On Commencement Day, we shall be the guests at Phillips Brooks House of the Class of 1866.

## 1856.

JEREMIAH SMITH, *Sec.*,  
4 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

Richard Aldrich McCurdy, non-graduate, died in Morristown, N.J., March 6, 1916. He was a son of Robert N. McCurdy, and was born in New York City, Jan. 29, 1835. He was a member of the Class during the Freshman and



Sophomore years. In the second term Sophomore he had a long and severe illness. Upon his recovery he did not return to College; but soon after entered the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1856. He practised law in New York, being at one time a partner with Lucius Robinson, and assisting in editing a new edition of Kent's *Commentaries*. In 1860 he was elected counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. In 1865 he was chosen vice-president of that company. In 1885 he became president, and held that position until his resignation in 1906. He married, in Cambridge, in 1856, Sarah E. Little, daughter of Charles Coffin and Sarah Ann (Hilliard) Little, and sister of his Harvard classmate George E. Little.

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, *Sec.*,  
5 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

Charles Chauncey died in Narberth, a suburb of Philadelphia, April 3, 1916. He was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1838, the son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Sewall (Salisbury) Chauncey. He was a lineal descendant of the second President of Harvard College, Charles Chauncey. (The spelling is that of the Quinquennial Catalogue.) He was fitted for College in Boston, at the school of Thomas G. Bradford, '22, and later, after a period of sickness, by John Noble, '50. After graduation he returned to Philadelphia, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant and adjutant, 2d Pa. Cavalry, Nov. 8, 1861, and became captain in the following April. He served through Pope's campaign in West Virginia, at the second battle of Bull Run, was an A.D.C. on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Stahl, and later on

the staff of Brig.-Gen. Kilpatrick, in the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the battle of Gettysburg. In the following year his health failed, and he was sent home on sick leave in August. In September, 1864, he resigned on account of disability, and took up the practice of law in Philadelphia, and continued it during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S. His wife, Agnes Conway, daughter of Moncure Robinson Conway, survives him. — Edward Stanley Waters died in Salem, April 7, 1916. He was born in that city, April 7, 1837, his parents being William Dean and Abigail (Devereux) Waters, and he was fitted for College there. He took the degree of A.M. in 1864. After graduation, he established a school in Salem, and some years later had another school in Chicago, where he was burned out in the great fire of October, 1871. Some years later he went to Minneapolis, where he became the librarian of the Law Library, and remained in that position until 1909, when he returned to Salem. He was much interested in the Essex Institute of that city, contributed to its historical collections, and edited its publication of the diary of the Rev. Dr. William Bentley.

1861.

A. H. HARDY, *Sec.*,  
Tremont Bldg., Boston.

Kent Stone — Father Fidelis, C.P., — left Valparaiso in February and is now stationed at Santa Clara, Cuba. He writes under date of April 15 that he is in excellent health and has plenty to do. — The Class will hold its annual dinner on Wednesday, June 21, the day before Commencement, at the Union Club in Boston.

1862.

CHARLES P. WARE, *Sec.*,  
52 Allerton St., Brookline.

Francis W. Goss has moved from Roxbury, to 1014 Yardley Ave., Sacramento, Cal. — C. E. Grinnell, who died in February, left two sons, not four, as was stated in the March number of this *Magazine*. — James Henry Stearns died at Freeport, Ill., March 9, 1916. He was born at Hancock, N.H., Jan. 9, 1841, the son of Orrin O. and Nancy Crawford Stearns. From 1865 to 1881 he was in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Co., in Chicago and Freeport. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, was for five years corporation counsel of Freeport, and in 1894 was chosen judge of the County Court. He occupied various positions of trust till about three years ago, when, on account of ill-health, he gave up entirely the practice of his profession. "Judge Stearns was a man of marked ability and determination of character. . . . He was a man of high probity, and held the implicit trust of his clients. As County Judge he was a sympathetic and patient listener, and assisted in their troubles to the best of his ability those entrusted with the management of estates." Stearns married in 1869, Ruth M. Chapin, of Dubuque, Iowa; she died in June, 1913.

1863.

C. H. DENNY, *Sec.*,  
23 Central St., Boston.

Charles Emerson, son of William and Susan (Haven) Emerson, was born in Staten Island, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1841. He died Apr. 1, 1916, at Southold, N.Y. Emerson spent one year at Columbia College, and then studied with a private tutor, James J. Lowell, '68, for six weeks before entering the Class of 1863. He

left the Class at the beginning of the May recess, 1862, and joined the Seventh Regiment, N.Y. State Militia at Baltimore, as a private, and had three months' service on garrison duty. He was appointed second lieutenant in the 174th N.Y. Volunteer Infantry, Oct. 22, 1862, and, after the consolidation of this regiment with the 162nd N.Y. Volunteers, he was respectively first lieutenant July 2, 1864, and captain Feb. 10, 1865, and saw service in Louisiana and in Virginia. He resigned May 21, 1865. From 1865 to 1867 he was a stock broker in New York City, a member of the firm of Smyth & Emerson. He was treasurer during this time of the Harvard Club in New York. On Aug. 1, 1867, he became treasurer of the Albany and Boston Mining Co., with offices in Boston, removed to New York, March 6, 1868. After only a few months devoted to business, however, he sailed for Europe. He received his degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1867. He was married Sept. 18, 1871, at the American Consulate, Berne, Switzerland, to Theresia Steiner, of Veszprém, Hungary. He bought a small property with vineyard in St. Aubin, Canton Neuchâtel, Switzerland. At a later period he lived in Paris. Returning to this country with his wife, some time before 1883, he lived in Concord for many years. His wife died in 1910. They had no children. In the autumn of 1911 he moved to his last abiding place, Southold, Suffolk Co., N.Y., near the eastern end of Long Island.

1867.

J. R. CARRET, *Sec.*,  
79 Milk St., Boston.

Edward Leander Wood was born in Gardner, Oct. 6, 1845. After graduation from Harvard in 1867 he entered the employ of the Rollstone Nat. Bank of

Fitchburg, and remained there until 1871, when he removed to Lewiston, Me., to become assistant treasurer of the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works. He lived in Lewiston until 1885, when he removed to New York, having become on that date treasurer of the Renfrew Mfg. Co., and treasurer of the American Zylonite Co. He remained in New York three years when he resigned those two offices and removed to Boston. He was elected treasurer of the Franklin Co. of Lewiston, Me., and treasurer of the Lincoln Mills, and for the last years of his life was connected with corporations forming part of the business interests of Lewiston, being during that period president and treasurer of the Knitted Fabrics Co., treasurer of the Franklin Co., treasurer of the Union Water Power Co. He was a director of all of said companies and treasurer of the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works and of the Continental Mills, all of these corporations having business offices in Boston. In 1871 he was married to Elzo E. Carpenter, of Milford. Two children were born to them, a daughter, Elizabeth Moriarty, in 1877, and a son, Edward Leander, in 1882. For the last years of his life he was a resident of Brookline, and died at his home in that town March 20, 1916.

1869.

T. P. BEAL, Sec.,  
2d Nat. Bank, Boston.

Walter Cook died in New York on March 25, 1916. He was an architect of distinction, honored for his work and for his personality by his fellow architects and friends. A friend writes of him: "His willing service to the public in all matters, national and civic, bearing relation to art, cannot be forgotten; especially the service rendered to his own city in connection with the formulation of the law con-

stituting the Art Commission of the city, with his activity as a member of that Commission, and as the professional adviser of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and of the existing Court House Board."

1870.

T. B. TICKNOR, Sec.,

3 Ransom Road, Newton Centre.

Theophilus Parsons, son of Thomas and Martha (Watson) Parsons, was born in Brookline, July 1, 1849, and died suddenly Jan. 4, 1916. He was the great-grandson of Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, for whom he was named. He was prepared for College at the Brookline High School. After graduation, in October, 1870, he entered the Lyman Mills, Holyoke, to study the manufacture of cotton cloth, and on Oct. 9, 1873, was appointed superintendent; passed the summer of 1873 in Europe; Jan. 1, 1880, was appointed agent of the Pocasset Manufacturing Company, Fall River; Sept. 1, 1880, appointed agent of the Lyman Mills; Oct. 1, 1884, appointed treasurer of the same mills. He led a very active and influential business life as is evidenced by the many important offices held by him. He was vice-president and director of the Union Bank, Boston, director of the Boston Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company, trustee of the Sailors Snug Harbor, Boston, president of the Arkwright Club, trustee of the Massachusetts Humane Society, president of the Dwight Manufacturing Company, director of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, president and trustee of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, trustee of the Church Home for Orphan and Destitute Children, director and member of

the finance committee of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, director of the New England Trust Company, trustee of the Provident Institution for Savings, Boston, warden and vestryman of St. Paul's Church, Brookline, and warden and vestryman of St. Philip's Church, Mattapoisett; he was also a member of the following clubs: Somerset, of Boston, Myopia, Eastern Yacht, University of New York, and the New York Yacht. He was married in 1894, to Mary Mason Oliver; Mrs. Parsons died in 1895; he had one daughter, Susan Lawrence Parsons.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, *Sec.*,  
126 State St., Boston.

The Class will dine at the Union Club June 21, the evening before Commencement, and on Commencement day will meet as usual at Thayer 3.

1873.

ARTHUR L. WARE, *Sec.*,  
Framingham Centre.

C. E. Kelley has resigned his office as Principal of the Milton, N.H., High School and has accepted a position in the Astronomical Department at Harvard. — E. C. Ingalls has retired from the ministry and is living in Cambridge. — Congratulations are due W. B. H. Dowse, who observed his fifteenth birthday on Feb. 29. — Edward Penniman Bliss died at Lexington, March 22, 1916. He was the son of Henry P. and Delia M. (Warren) Bliss, and was born in Cambridge Dec. 4, 1850. After graduation he went into business in Boston, at the same time studying for an A.M. degree in Early English, which he took in 1874. He was active in the town affairs of Lexington, where he served

as Selectman, Chairman of the School Committee, and Overseer of the Poor. In recent years he traveled widely in Europe. He had no children, but his wife survives him.

1874.

C. S. PENHALLOW, *Sec.*,  
803 Sears Bldg., Boston.

The firm of Halsted & Hodges has been changed to A. G. Hodges & Co., consisting of A. G. Hodges, '74, and R. W. Locke, '93. — Dr. Wm. C. Mason has resigned as president of the Harvard Club of Bangor, Me. He was elected president on the formation of the Club, March 21, 1891, and re-elected each successive year. His resignation took place March 21, 1916, — just 25 years later. — George Ashburner, a temporary member, died March 1, in London, Eng. He was with the Class only a part of Freshman year, leaving College to take a position in Calcutta. The climate there did not agree with him; and he located in England where he continued to reside up to the time of his death.

1875.

JUDGE W. A. REED, *Sec.*,  
Brockton.

Prof. Gorham Baker has resigned his professorship in the Medical Department of Columbia University.

1876.

E. H. HARDING, *Sec.*,  
6 Beacon St., Boston.

The 25th anniversary of the inauguration of Pres. C. F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, was celebrated by the Alumni Association of Adelbert College, at Cleveland, O., on Feb. 4. — R. H. Gardiner is described in a recent article in the

New York *Sunday Times*, as "Gardiner of Gardiner, wielder of the largest religious correspondence that one man has ever conducted in America. . . . He is the centre of an epistolary Pentecost. From his home on the Kennebec, in Maine, the messages in behalf of the unity of all Christendom have been going forth for more than five years. . . . The North American Preparatory Conference, meeting at Garden City, L.I., a few weeks ago, adopted for the first time definite plans for healing the rifts in Christendom. . . . The meeting at Garden City included fifteen denominations, and was the outcome of the action of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 1910, which appointed the first commission to begin the colossal task of bringing together again the widely separated flocks of Christianity into one fold. . . . The secretary of the commission then appointed was Mr. Gardiner, and from that day until this he has been unceasing in his labors." — Oscar Roland Jackson died at Wilmington, Del., on April 10, 1916. He was the son of Dr. Charles Thomas and Susan Jackson; born at Boston, May 20, 1855; prepared for College at the Boston Latin School. For two years after graduation he was assistant in chemistry, at Harvard. He was then appointed to the Kirkland Fellowship, and went to Europe to study. He remained abroad until the summer of 1881, chiefly in Munich, where he studied under Prof. Adolph von Bayer. On his return, he entered the employ of the du Ponts, as chemist at the Repauno Chemical Works, near Chester, Pa. Later, he was made superintendent of that plant, and afterwards was transferred to the headquarters of the company, in Wilmington, where he held an important and responsible

position. He was married, Oct. 9, 1883, to Katharine Ellis, who, with three children, survives him.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, *Sec.*,

1088 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

A dinner for the Class was tendered by the members of the Class resident in New York City to their classmates, on the evening of Feb. 24 last. About 30 members were present and Clifford Richardson presided. A most delightful evening was spent and speeches were made by Harris, Martin, Seamans, B. W. Wells, Crosby, and others. — Byrne has been elected a regent of the University of the State of New York. — Frank Brainerd was born in Portland, Conn., Oct. 23, 1854, and died in the same town, March 6, 1916. The original ancestor in this country of the Brainerd family was Daniel Brainerd, who came from England about 1649 and settled in Haddam, Conn., in 1662. The family resided there until 1812, when the grandfather of our classmate, Erastus Brainerd, went to Portland, Conn., and secured control of a brownstone quarry. His three sons continued the business, and in 1877 our classmate entered it, it being then conducted under the name of the Brainerd Quarry Co. In 1891, he became treasurer, and in 1896 all the brownstone quarries in the vicinity were consolidated under the name of the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Co. Frank became vice-president and in 1902 was chosen president, which position he occupied at the time of his death. He was a member of the Harvard Club of New York, Church Club of Connecticut, Harvard Club of Connecticut, University Club of Hartford and Sons of the Revolution. He was vestryman and treasurer of Trinity Parish, Portland, for more than 25 years, vice-president

of the 1st Nat. Bank of Portland and trustee of the Freestone Savings Bank of the same place. Oct. 8, 1879, he was married to Ida Gillum of Hartford. Mrs. Brainerd survives him, with two sons, George G. Brainerd, of New York, and Frank J. Brainerd, of Portland. He was with us for only a portion of the four years in College, but had always retained a very strong and warm interest in the Class. He was given his A.B. in 1907.

1878.

HENRY WHEELER, *Sec.*,

511 Sears Bldg., Boston.

Dr. William H. Potter has been appointed consulting oral surgeon on the staff of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston. — Frederick Lewis Gay died at his home in Brookline, on March 3, 1916. He was the son of Dr. George H. Gay of the Class of 1842, and was born in Boston Oct. 28, 1856. He was fitted for College at the Boston Latin School, and entered in 1874, but left in February, 1878, without taking a degree. He devoted some time to the study of medicine after leaving College, and then was engaged for a time in business in Chicago. He gave up active business many years ago, and devoted himself to historical investigation. Early voyages to America and the early history of the American colonies and the relations of the colonies to Great Britain were the subjects to which he gave special attention, and he wrote many articles on antiquarian subjects for periodicals. He received his degree of A.B. from the University in 1903, and was made a member of the Mass. Historical Society in 1915. He had served as president of the Prince Society, was registrar of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, director of the Bunker Hill

Monument Association, a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the Club of Odd Volumes, the Dedham, Brookline, and Marblehead Historical Societies, was a trustee of the Brookline Public Library, and a member of the Somerset, Tavern, Eastern Yacht and other clubs. He was very fond of yachting and spent many of his summers in cruising on the New England coast. He had great social qualities and was much beloved by his friends and classmates. At the time of his death he was curator of British and American Historical Tracts in the College Library. He was married at Boston in 1889 to Josephine Spencer, daughter of A. W. Spencer, who survives him.

1879.

REV. EDWARD HALE, *Sec.*,

5 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

The annual dinner will be at the University Club, 270 Beacon St., Boston, Wednesday evening, June 21. Holworthy 18 will be open as usual on Commencement Day, June 22, for the use of the Class. — W. DeW. Hyde delivered the Lyman Beecher lectures at the divinity school of Yale University this year. — F. J. Swayze has been appointed lecturer on legal ethics in the Harvard Law School. — Jireh Swift is president of the Five Cents Savings Bank of New Bedford. — Charles Sprague Lincoln died at his home at Stillwater, Minn., Dec. 26, 1915. He was born at Jamaica Plain, Aug. 23, 1857, the son of Ezra and Phebe Maria (Blake) Lincoln. He prepared for College at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875. In the junior year he left College and entered the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the New York Bar, and for a time practised

law in the city of New York. Later he removed, first to Wisconsin, and then, in 1900, to St. Paul, Minn., where he was a valued employee of the West Publishing Company, publishers of law books, in their editorial department. He had recently bought a farm at Stillwater and was much interested in its management. He was married at Stillwater, Dec. 14, 1892, to Mary S. Robertson, who survives him. — Charles Elliott St. John died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 25, 1916. He was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., Dec. 19, 1856, the son of Thomas Elliott and Henrietta Matilda (Knox) St. John. He prepared for College at the Worcester High School, and was admitted in July, 1875. On account of ill health he went to Colorado after graduation, working for a time as a day laborer in a sawmill near Boulder, and later at Jamestown with pick and shovel in a gold mine. In the fall of 1880 he entered the Harvard Divinity School and graduated in 1883 with the degrees of S.T.B. and A.M. After a summer spent in missionary work at North Woodstock, N.H., he was ordained and installed at Northampton, Nov. 1, 1883, as minister of the 2d Congregational (Unitarian) Society. In the fall of 1891 he resigned his Northampton ministry to be installed, Oct. 6, 1891, as minister of the 1st Unitarian Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., which had been organized only two years before. Here he spent nearly ten years, increasingly successful in his service to his parish and the community, writing much for newspapers and periodicals, and speaking frequently at denominational conferences and similar gatherings. In May, 1900, he was elected secretary of the American Unitarian Association and resigned his Pittsburgh ministry. He

took up the varied work of the new position with characteristic energy and devotion, and, in addition to his duties at denominational headquarters, preached and lectured constantly, traveling much both in New England and throughout the country. He had been for some time a trustee of the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School. He preached the sermon before the National Conference of Unitarian and other Liberal Christian churches at Saratoga, N.Y., in 1901, was a university preacher at Cornell, and a director of the Ministers' Institute. In 1905 he found that the pace had told seriously on his health, and he spent the summer in Europe, nominally resting, but taking part in the meetings of the International Council of Religious Liberals at Geneva, and visiting officially the Unitarian churches in Hungary. Later he was made an honorary member of the chief consistory of these churches. He returned to work in the fall, but in November, 1906, again was obliged to rest. Finally, in September, 1907, he resigned as secretary of the American Unitarian Association and then preached for a time as stated supply at the 1st Unitarian Church of Philadelphia. His health improved so much that he thought it safe to become the settled minister of the church, and was installed in November, 1907. In 1910 he again went to Europe to attend the meetings of the International Council of Religious Liberals, held this time at Berlin. On the way he preached at Liverpool, Altringham, Manchester, and London, and spoke at Amsterdam, and later, at the celebration in Hungary of the 400th anniversary of the birth of Francis David, he presented the greetings of the Unitarians of America and made

other addresses. His health continued to be uncertain, and during the last years was evidently failing, but his rare courage and strength of will kept him in the harness to the last, and he preached in his Philadelphia church only a few days before he died. He was married at Dover, June 26, 1888, to Martha Elizabeth Everett, daughter of George Draper and Martha (Plummer) Everett. She survives him with two of their four children, Everett, '10, and Harold, '14. In 1915 he received the degree of D.D. from Meadville Theological School.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec.,  
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Arthur H. Lea is stated to be the financial sponsor for the experiment which is being tried of planting in the Yard thirteen elm trees measuring from 12 to 17 inches in diameter. — William Wallace Gooch was born in Melrose on Sept. 8, 1857, the son of Daniel Wheelwright and Hannah (Pope) Gooch. He prepared for College in Melrose and at Washington, where his father served several terms as Representative in Congress. After graduation he studied law for a time at the Harvard Law School and in his father's law office in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and became a member of the law firm of Gooch & Burditt and later formed a firm with his father under the name of D. W. & W. W. Gooch, with offices in Boston. In 1893 he removed to New York City and became a member of the firm of Wellman, Gooch & Smyth, which connection continued until his death. He was attorney for a number of corporations and was president of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company and of the Blangas Company

of America. On the morning of Feb. 18, he had started for his office when he suffered a hemorrhage of the brain and never recovered consciousness. His widow, who was Miss Carolyn Herrick, of Boston, and their son Daniel Herrick Gooch, survive him. — Dr. William Stanford Stevens died at his home in Boston on April 29, after several weeks' illness of a painful heart trouble. He was born in Boston on June 13, 1859, the son of Dr. Calvin and Sophia Tappan (Crocker) Stevens. He prepared for College at the Boston Latin School and after graduation entered the Harvard Medical School, receiving his degree of M.D. in 1883 and of A.M. in 1884. After 1887 he gave up the active practice of medicine and devoted most of his time to public service. He was active as an officer of the Mercantile Library Association, Marine Biological Laboratory, and Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association. He was a member of the City Council of Boston in 1888 and 1889 and was a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1891. He was corresponding secretary of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1893 and 1894. After his marriage in 1895 he removed to St. Albans, Vt., which he made his home until a few years ago when he returned to Boston permanently. In St. Albans he was a member of the City Government and was especially active in reorganizing and building up the St. Albans Hospital. He owned a large farm near that city, on a part of which he was engaged of late years in carrying out a scheme of scientific reforestation. Dr. Stevens had been an extensive traveler and spent many of his winters with his family in Europe and in Egypt. He was a member of the Union, Harvard, University, City,



and Twentieth Century Clubs of Boston and the Oakley Country Club of Watertown. His widow, who was Miss Emily Huntington Lewis, of St. Albans, and two sons, Stanford Huntington, an undergraduate at Harvard, and Philip Greeley, a student at Groton, survive him:

1881.

REV. J. W. SUTER, *Sec.*,  
Hotel Puritan, Boston.

Joseph McKean Gibbons, who died at Boston, Feb. 17, 1916, was born at New York Feb. 25, 1858, the son of William Taylor and Elizabeth Shepard (Gibbens) Gibbons. He entered College in 1877 from the Boston Latin School. In the July following his graduation he entered the employ of the N.E. Mut. Life Ins. Co., and continued with this company until the time of his death. He was for a time assistant superintendent of agencies, in which capacity he traveled extensively about the United States. In 1899 he took charge of the department of supplies and literature. He studied law at the Boston University Law School for three years, being graduated in 1884, when he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar. He became, in 1881, the Boston representative of the *Spirit of the Times*, and continued to write for that journal for twenty years, contributing also to several papers, especially to *Boston Ideas*, becoming in 1891 president of the Idea Press. He was a member of the University Club and the Press Club of Boston, and of the Boston University Law School Ass'n, Mercantile Library Ass'n and the English High School Ass'n, of which he was president at the time of the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the school. Gibbons never married, but lived with his sister in Rox-

bury. — Louis Brackett Carr, who died at Arlington Feb. 11, 1916, was born at No. Attleboro, May 31, 1860, the son of Martin Wales and Lucy Emily (Brackett) Carr. He entered College in 1877 from the Somerville High School. After graduation he entered the New York office of M. W. Carr & Co., manufacturers of fancy metal work and jewelry at West Somerville. He became a member of the firm in 1902, until which time he had resided at Passaic, N.J. Shortly afterward he moved to Arlington, becoming connected with the headquarters of the firm. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the company. He was married at Passaic, June 7, 1886, to Lizzie Kempton, daughter of Kingsbury Smith and Barbara Crowes (Howe) Nickerson. His wife and one son, Wentworth Caleb, born in 1889, survive him. In Passaic he was a member of the Board of Examiners of Schools for four years and of the Board of Education for nine years, being for the last two years of that period president of the board. In Arlington he had been for several years trustee of the Unitarian Church, for three years chairman of the board. He was a director of the Menotomy Trust Company and the Five Cent Savings Bank of Arlington, and of the Somerville National Bank and Somerville Trust Company.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*,  
89 State St., Boston.

Hon. Robert Luce, former lieutenant-governor, has changed his residence to Waltham. — Frederick Thayer Hunt died at his home in Weymouth, March 8, 1916, after a brief illness. Though born in Scituate in 1859, Weymouth had been his home for practically all his life. He

fitted for College at Adams Academy in Quincy, and after graduation in 1882 studied law in Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, though he never practised. His father, a well-known citizen of Weymouth, was a large manufacturer of fireworks, and in this business our classmate became associated and continued to the end of his life. He made several pleasure trips to Europe, chiefly to England, to visit his brother Aubrey, an artist living there. It was this brother who painted the portrait of Hunt that was reproduced in the Class Report of 1907. Hunt was himself a man of artistic temperament, a lover of fine books and prints, of which he was an excellent judge, and of which he had gathered in his library a large and admirable collection. He had a kindly disposition, and to those who knew him well had a charm that endeared him as a friend; but a certain shyness prevented many of his classmates from knowing him well. In 1907 he was married to Miss Bessie Bicknell French, of Weymouth, who survives him.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*,  
2 Joy St., Boston.

Fifty-five members of the Class assembled at the Harvard Club of New York, on Feb. 12, to enjoy the "Quinquennial Dinner," which the friendly '83 men of that city intend to repeat every five years, as long as a host and guest can meet together. H. M. Lloyd, R. B. Moffat, and W. H. Page had charged themselves with all the preliminaries and arrangements for one of the most delightful reunions in our Class history. Dr. Howard Lilienthal acted as chorister and waved his baton over Codman, S. Coolidge, Earle, Machado, Soren, Sullivan, and other willing songsters. C. P. Perin

was toastmaster, and the brief talks were listened to with serious attention, for the Great War was in the minds of all and many of the speakers touched upon the prevailing theme. Horace Binney advocated military discipline and obedience for our American youth, with illustrations drawn from his observation of conscription in France. J. D. Pennock elucidated the chemical preparedness, of which one belligerent at least has made such good use. Dr. S. H. Knight responded for "Detroit Investments," and furnished the inevitable and amusing automobile anecdotes. G. D. Burrage spoke fittingly for the Class, and W. D. Sullivan discussed optimistically our rowing prospects. Prof. J. R. Brackett recited some felicitous verses, with "The Eternal Feminine" as his theme, and G. B. Morison related with enthusiasm the stirring and uplifting experiences of his service at the Plattsburg Training Camp. W. H. Page, who has one son with the American Ambulance Corps in France, and one who graduates this year from West Point, spoke with authority on "Preparedness." When the assembly adjourned, it was to meet in the same place, Feb. 12, 1921, of which appointment all men of '83 are desired to take note. — C. J. Hubbard is a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and chairman of the Committee on Transportation dealing with the regulation of southeastern railway rates, interests of shippers and freight congestion. — Joseph Lee has been appointed Instructor in Education at Harvard. — E. W. Sawyer writes from British Columbia: "In June, 1914, I resigned my position as Principal of Okanagan College, West Summerland, B.C., owing to failing sight, but at the request of the Board of Management,

I continued to act as Field Secretary. The war, however, caused such derangement of business conditions as to render it impossible to work out our plans, and I accordingly withdrew from the field early in September. Since then I have been trying to wrest a living from a ten-acre fruit farm that my sister and I have an interest in." In 1909 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was granted him by Acadia University of Nova Scotia, where he had taught for twenty years. In June, 1915, he was elected President of the Baptist Convention of British Columbia for 1915-16. — E. P. Warren has been made an Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College at Oxford University. — A. G. Weeks's son, Kenneth Weeks, who had enlisted in the first regiment of the Foreign Legion, was killed in battle at Givenchy, France, on June 17, 1915. A young man of rare promise, he had studied for two years at the Mass. Institute of Technology, had taken a special course at Oxford, and at the time he offered his services to France, was working at the Beaux Arts, pursuing both architecture and belles-lettres. — Hon. C. S. Hamlin has been appointed claim agent for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, the Central New England Railway, and the New England Steamship Co. in the State of Massachusetts, and will have charge of investigations and adjustments of all claims based on personal injury or property damage. — R. S. Codman illustrates in his own family, as does W. H. Page, the virtues of preparedness. His eldest son is with the American Ambulance Corps in France, his second son is serving in the Machine-gun Corps of the 8th Regiment, M.V.M., and he himself is a member of the Business and Pro-

fessional Men's Training Battalion of Boston. — G. W. Beals resigned, on April 25, his position as secretary of the Boston Athletic Association, after twenty-three years of devoted and fruitful service. He was one of the charter members of the Association, and has sat on the Board of Governors for twenty years.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,  
70 State St., Boston.

T. R. Phummer has been in Paris since last December. He has a position in the American Embassy and is engaged with matters immediately relating to the European War. — L. V. LeMoyne sailed for Europe in March with the intention of engaging in relief work in Belgium. — P. G. Brown has presented to the High School in Montpelier, Vt., a copy in miniature, by Daniel C. French, of the statue of John Harvard. — F. A. Whitney has recently taken a position as chemist with the New England Mfg. Co., South Wilmington. His address is 136 Moreland St., Roxbury. — W. F. Booth, temporary member, has changed his address from the New York Custom House to Appraisers Stores, New York. — The address of Walter S. Barnes is 3 Summit Road, Natick.

1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,  
16 State St., Boston.

G. D. Cushing was an unsuccessful candidate in the Mass. primaries as candidate at large pledged to Roosevelt, for delegate to the Republican National Convention. — Dr. L. Litchfield was on several of the committees for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in May. — D. Kelliher, officially represented Harvard at the inauguration of Pres.

Suzzallo, of the University of Washington, in March. — H. M. Williams has been elected a director of the Veteran Association of the Boston Cadets. — Congressman S. E. Winslow is the Mass. committeeman on the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee for 1916. — F. Reis, Jr., is president of the Pacific States Savings and Land Company. — **Abner Zaza Bowen**, son of Abner and Frances Ann (Cutter) Bowen, was born at Loami, Ill., July 26, 1859. He prepared himself for College. In College he was prominent in wrestling, and rowed on the class crew; in his Senior year he prepared a lantern slide lecture on Harvard. Later he was admitted to the bar in New York and organized the New York Evening Law School, now connected with New York University. Shortly afterwards he abandoned the law for business and was engaged in different enterprises in different parts of the country. He died in San José, Cal., April 19, 1916, after a rather brief illness. — **Charles Frederic Carrier** died at Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 30, 1916, after a lingering illness of many months. He was the son of Rev. Augustus Hart Carrier, a Presbyterian minister, and Susan Ann Bandelle. He was born in North East, Pa., Dec. 27, 1862, and prepared for College at the Indianapolis Classical School. In College he took high rank as a scholar and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. After graduation he spent some time in Leipsic and Berlin universities studying law. He followed this with one year at the Harvard Law School, and went to Santa Barbara, Cal., in 1888. This city became his home for the rest of his life. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar and entered into partnership with Judge Garrett T. Richards, un-

der the firm name of Richards & Carrier. He continued to practise until the spring of 1915, when his illness compelled him to leave home. He was a successful lawyer, public-spirited citizen, and much interested in the work of the Presbyterian Church. As such he had held positions as school trustee, trustee of the free public library, vice-president of Associated Charities, president of the Municipal League, trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and other offices. In 1896 he married Miss Emily H. Baker, who survives him with one daughter.

1886.

THOS. TILESTON BALDWIN, Sec.,  
77 Franklin St., Boston.

By a postal ballot the Class has elected T. T. Baldwin Class Secretary, and Howard Taylor a member of the Class Committee. Baldwin has resigned the Chairmanship of the Class Committee but remains a member of the committee. The Class Committee has elected F. C. Hood chairman. — The annual subscription Class luncheon was held at the Harvard Club Feb. 26. G. G. Bradford presided. The following 35 men were present: E. H. Babbitt, T. T. Baldwin, G. G. Bradford, A. D. Clafin, W. R. Dewey, F. E. Dickerman, S. H. Fessenden, P. R. Frothingham, A. A. Gleason, Courtenay Guild, G. B. Harris, M. G. Houghton, F. C. Hood, E. H. Hosmer, P. S. Howe, G. F. Jewett, F. A. Kendall, J. M. Merriam, F. J. Moors, E. H. Nichols, W. F. Osgood, G. R. Parsons, C. A. Pratt, M. W. Richardson, Odin Roberts, W. H. Slocum, C. B. Stevens, C. M. Thompson, W. B. Waterman, G. M. Weed, F. C. Weld, R. D. Weston, H. G. Wilbur, I. L. Winter, and G. W. Woodbury. Merriam, Nichols and others spoke with deep appreciation of the character and of the professional work

of our late Class Secretary, J. H. Huddleston. Osgood spoke on present affairs at Harvard. Among the other speakers were Hood and Baldwin, who said a few words about the Thirtieth Reunion in June, Houghton, and Weld. — The plans for the Thirtieth Reunion are being worked out. There is every indication that the attendance will be as large as was the attendance at our Twenty-fifth. — Members of the Class who have not already filled out and mailed to the Class Secretary the blanks for the Class Report are earnestly requested to do so at once. — J. J. Brennan is a member of the Mass. State Board of Optometry. — A. K. Day is president of the staff of the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital, Concord, N.H. — F. R. Frost is president of the Charleston, S.C., Democratic Association. — T. H. Gage is a member of the Committee on Judicial Appointments of the Mass. Bar Association. — A. P. Gardner was an unsuccessful candidate, favoring Theodore Roosevelt, in the presidential primaries in Massachusetts for election as delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. — G. E. Howes is president of the Harvard Club of Berkshire County. — C. T. Libby has started a movement to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the permanent settlement of Portland, Me., in June, 1716, by Samuel Moodey (H.C. 1689) and a number of cashiered soldiers. — A. H. Lloyd is Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Michigan. — In March the announcement was made in the *Journal of Medical Research* that the bacillus which is the probable cause of scarlet fever had been discovered by F. B. Mallory, after years of persistent effort. The life of the bacillus is from 24 to 48 hours, making the period of contagion much shorter than has been supposed. Mallory is patholo-

gist of the Boston City Hospital and associate professor of Pathology in the Harvard Medical School. — George Santayana, who is at present living in Oxford, Eng., has in press a volume entitled *Egotism in German Philosophy*. — Odin Roberts has been elected president of the Harvard Club of Boston. — A. H. Vogel is president of the Milwaukee Citizens' Bureau of Municipal Efficiency, and a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. — Crosby Church Whitman died March 29, 1916, in Paris, France, where he was in charge of two small hospitals for officers and men. Whitman was born at Bernicia, Cal., March 23, 1863, the son of Bernard Crosby and Mary Elizabeth Church Whitman. In College he was president and chorister of the Pudding, member of the Glee Club, the Zeta Psi, the Institute of 1770, the Art Club, and the St. Pauls' Society. His classmates remember him as a man of most lovable nature. From 1886 to 1895 he studied medicine in France and Germany, taking the degree of M.D. at the University of Paris in 1894, and the same degree two years later at Columbian University, Washington, D.C., In 1895-97 he was Dr. Osler's assistant at Johns Hopkins. In 1901 he was appointed medical director in charge of the Paris office of the Equitable Life Ins. Co., and he also engaged in private practice. In 1908 he was appointed physician to the New American Hospital of Paris at Neuilly.

1887.

GEO. P. FURBER, Sec.,  
344 South Station, Boston.

D. M. Frederiksen's address is now 613 Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. — A. S. Hardy's address is 120 Broadway, Room 1626, New York City. — Dr. J. B. Hileman's address is 1901 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. —

Silas Arnold Houghton died suddenly from pneumonia, Feb. 6, at his home in Brookline. Houghton was born Sept. 11, 1864, at Keeseville, N.Y., the son of Henry Arvin and Sarah Dana (Page) Houghton. The family later moved to Charlestown, and Houghton prepared for College at the Boston Latin School. In College he was a member of the Institute of 1770 and of the Hasty Pudding; and was on the staff of the *Daily Crimson*. Like the clean, healthy boy he was, he enjoyed athletic sports. He played a good deal of tennis, a game for which he retained his fondness in after life; and he was a member of the *Crimson* nine which, in 1885 and 1886, won the cups offered by the H. U. B. B. A. for the amateur championship of the College. Houghton graduated from College *cum laude* and with honorable mention in natural history. After a four-year course in the Harvard Medical School he graduated in June, 1891, with the degrees of A.M. and M.D. From July to November, 1891, he served as House Physician at the Boston Lying-in Hospital. In February, 1892, he began his practice in Brookline, where he lived the rest of his life. On June 9, 1897, he was married to Margaret S. Beckwith of Plattsburg, N.Y. Two children were born, Henry Arnold in 1899, and Margaret in 1902. Mrs. Houghton and both children survive him. At the time of his death Houghton was a councilor of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association and a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Obstetrical Society, "The Doctors," — a club composed almost entirely of '87 medical men living in and about Boston, — and the St. Botolph, Harvard, Longwood Cricket, and Brookline Country

Clubs. He was also a member of the '87 Class Committee. In a letter to the Class Secretary Houghton not long ago spoke of his life as "the uneventful life of a doctor in general practice . . . there have been no events worthy of recording." And so in his gentle modesty he truly thought. He seems to have been quite unconscious of the constantly increasing affection and respect with which he was regarded by all who came in contact with him. But his patients will always remember him as a skilful physician, quietly and lovingly giving the best that lay within him, forgetful of self in the cheerful response to calls that came by day and by night — a self-sacrifice that was undoubtedly the cause of his death. Not only was he a beloved physician, but a wise family counselor whose advice was often sought in matters quite remote from medicine. Truly the community in which he lived has lost one whose place will be hard to fill. Aside from his profession and "The Doctors," the medical club of which he was so fond, his greatest interest was in his College and his Class. Hardly any one else in the Class was so well informed as to the story of every other member since graduation, — a knowledge based on his affectionate interest in his classmates. This interest was so reciprocated that there was probably no one in the Class more beloved than he. Harvard and all things relating to Harvard claimed his eager interest and he followed keenly all the developments that the years brought the University. He was especially interested in the origin and growth of the Harvard Club of Boston, which he hoped might be a factor of no small importance in broadening the sympathies of the alumni with the *Alma*

*Matr. (F. S. M.)* — Francis Cleaveland Huntington, the only son of the Rev. Dr. Wm. R. and Theresa Reynolds Huntington, was born at Worcester, April 3, 1865, where his father was rector of All Saints' Church. He therefore, at the time of his unexpected and widely lamented death in New York City, on March 15 last, had not quite completed his 51st year. Preparing for College at the Worcester High School, Huntington entered Harvard with the Class of 1887, took his degree, *magna cum laude*, with that Class, and entering the Law School, graduated with an A.M. in '91, having spent one year as lecturer on political economy in the College. At about the time Huntington went to Cambridge, his father was called to Grace Church, New York City, so that the whole of the son's active life, with all its varied usefulness, was spent in that city. In October, 1891, he entered the office of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, a most happy start in his profession, and one whose influences and personal relations remained with him through life. Admitted to the bar in 1892, he formed in the following year a partnership with T. N. Rhineland, '87. In 1905, Origen Seymour joined the firm, which, under the name of Huntington, Rhineland & Seymour, continued to the present time. It may truly be said that during those 23 years of active professional life, Huntington filled a constantly larger place in the great field which the New York Bar affords, and has left a gap in the many-sided activities of that profession which his friends reflect upon with both sorrow and deep satisfaction. There has seldom been a man who took a keener and more practical interest in a great variety of things, or who has had a wider usefulness out-

side his chosen profession. As a young man he devoted much time to military matters, and was one of the earlier members of Troop A of the New York National Guard. As corporal in that troop he served through the Spanish War, saw active service in Porto Rico, and later on was finally mustered out as lieutenant. In all movements for better government or any form of civic improvement he took an ardent part. For many years a member of the executive committee of the Citizens' Union, he was in the 1911 Campaign Chairman of the Citizens' Committee of 100. As vice-president of the New York State Commission of Prisons — a post which he held nearly up to the time of his death — he performed noteworthy service. He was also trustee of the New York Trade School and one of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association. To church affairs he was devoted heart and soul. On his father's death, in 1909, he became a vestryman of Grace Church, and four years later its treasurer. He was also treasurer of the Christian Unity Foundation, and was one of those most active and influential in the institution of the Church Pension Fund, which, under the leadership of Bishop Lawrence, has reached the sum of \$2,500,000. He married, on June 15, 1904, Susan Louisa Butler, who, with three young sons, survives him. His life, though it was not to extend past middle age, was many-sided, well rounded, and complete. To do his whole duty in every direction or relation was with him so unvarying a rule that it long ago became second nature — or rather, perhaps, it was the basis of his nature. No man ever more truly "wore the white flower of a blameless life," or left a more fragrant memory. (R. R.)

1888.

G. L. PULSIFER, Sec.,  
412 Barrister's Hall, Boston.

F. B. Williams, a member of the Advisory Committee on City Planning, New York City, has delivered a series of lectures at the University of Michigan on City Planning Law, and is to deliver a similar series in Cambridge under the Architectural Department. — C. S. Hervey has been appointed by Gov. Whitman a member of the Public Service Commission of New York State. — On Feb. 26, 1916, the New York members of the Class gave a dinner at the Harvard Club, New York City, to the other members of the Class. Seventy-one men were present. Rand presided and called upon Miles to ask grace and upon Adams, Pulsifer, Wardner, Platt, Swarts, and Barnes to speak briefly. Most of them followed instructions. As a guest on this occasion the Secretary can express the thanks of his fellow guests for the efforts of the New York men, which produced most excellent results. Perhaps the highest praise is the statement that this dinner was as good as the two which had preceded it in New York. For those who were so unfortunate as to be absent it may be worth while to state that the average attendance for the three dinners at New York has been seventy-four, a much larger average than any other class has attained during the last nine years for dinners at the same place. — W. B. deBillier's address is Tejon Ranchos, Bakersfield, Cal. — William Ropes's address is 106 Greenwood Ave., East Orange, N.J. — H. M. Plummer's address is South Dartmouth. — Nathan Oppenheim died on April 5, 1916, in New York, at the Hotel Belmont. Oppenheim studied medicine at Columbia,

graduating from there in 1891. He served in some of the hospitals in New York and then went into private practice in that city. He was attending physician of the Children's Department of the New York Red Cross Hospital and the New York City Children's Hospital. He had made a specialty of the diseases of children and had published several medical books, including *Children in Health and Mental Growth and Control*. He spent the summers at his farm at Ferrisburg, Vt., in which he was intensely interested. Mrs. Oppenheim survives him.

1889.

HON. CHARLES WARREN, Sec.,  
Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C.

New addresses: (home) D. H. Clark, 4955 Berlin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; A. C. Garrett, Logan, Phila., Pa.; A. Goadby, Huntington, N.Y.; C. F. M. Guild, Boston Tavern, Boston; P. M. Lydig, 14 Washington Square, N., New York City; G. E. Wright, 1227 38th Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.; (business) S. R. Dunham, 488 Beacon St., Boston; E. S. Griffing, 141 Broadway, New York City; F. E. Litchfield, 954 Old South Building, Boston. — A. G. Barrett was elected last October a member of the Board of Education of Louisville, to fill a vacancy expiring January, 1917. He delivered last July before the Kentucky State Bar Ass'n, an address on the Federal Trade Commission, published in *Central Law Journal*, vol. 81. — A. Burr is one of the incorporators of Coffin & Burr, Inc., dealers in investment bonds, in Boston; he is one of the New England Finance Committee, to raise money for the Military Training Camp Ass'n. — R. C. Cabot is a member of the Committee of the



Citizens' League for America and the Allies. — C. B. Davenport has been elected a member of the National Committee for Neutral Hygiene and of the Board of Managers. — G. L. Deblois has been elected a trustee of the Provident Institution for Savings, in Boston. — F. W. Faxon has published the 7th annual volume of his *Dramatic Index*, originated by him in 1909. — V. Harding is president of the Western Association of the Alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy. — J. R. Hayes is about to have published his *Collected Poems*. — M. D. Hull has been elected president of the Harvard Club of Chicago; he is a member of the Illinois State Senate, and has been elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention; his son, Denison B., is in Harvard, '19. — J. G. King and P. D. Trafford have been taken into the law firm of Miller, King, Lane & Trafford, Nathan A. Smyth and William G. Parr. — G. W. Lee is interested in one form of preparedness, viz: "Sponsors for Knowledge," whereby a registration of specialists in all topics is under way at the headquarters of the American Library Ass'n, in Chicago. — F. E. Litchfield has resumed the practice of the law, with offices at 954 Old South Building, in Boston. — P. Marquand is a structural engineer with the Edgemoor Iron Co., Edgemoor, Del. — C. Millhiser is president of the Richmond Cedar Works, the Bedford Pulp & Paper Co., of the Wilts Veneer Co., of Richmond, Va.; also president of the Rosemary Mfg. Co., of Roanoke Rapids, N.C.; also vice-president of the Roanoke Mills Co.; director in the Albemarle Paper Mfg. Co., of Richmond, Va.; director in the West Disinfecting Co., of New York. — J. P. Nields's term as U.S. Attorney for

Delaware expired in February, 1916. He had served since October, 1902. U.S. District Judge Bradford stated officially in court on his retirement: "During all the time you have held your office you have lost only one case, and that a comparatively unimportant one. Your success has been notable and I may say unprecedented in this district and probably elsewhere. You have always had high ideals in connection with the administration of justice, and have never prostituted your office. I have no recollection of any case prosecuted by you in this court in which, according to my judgment, you were not fully persuaded of the guilt of the defendant; and I have repeatedly known you to ask leave of the court to enter a *nolle prosequi* where you did not feel sure that the Government could produce a measure of proof which, in your judgment as an honorable man and a good citizen, would justify the conviction of the defendant. I have always regarded you as possessing the sense of justice to a very marked degree; and I think that it is owing to your love of justice, so thoroughly imbued are you with the principle that right should prevail, that you have come to honor, respect, and love your office as pertaining so intimately to the administration of justice. . . . In closing, I wish to say I have heard the statement made, though I cannot vouch for its accuracy, that you are the only man in the United States of America of your political persuasion who now holds the office of U.S. Attorney. The fact that you remain in office is the highest tribute to your character and efficiency." — C. H. Palmer has been elected vice-president of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee. — W. H. Pear has been elected a director of the Bos-

ton Legal Aid Society, and a member of the Executive Board of the Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross. — J. H. Ropes has published *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Epistle of St. James*. (Scribners, 1916.) — W. H. Siebert is managing editor of the *Ohio History Teachers' Journal*; also corresponding member of the Royal Society of Canada; he has published in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, for March, 1916, "The Loyalists in West Florida and the Natchez District." — G. Strong publishes in connection with his office building in Chicago a unique magazine entitled *The Republic Item*, and has also organized a Republic Merchants' Association to carry on this and other activities. — R. D. C. Ward has published "Some Aspects of Immigration to the United States," in the *Eugenics Review*, vol. VII, Jan., 1916 (London); "Climatic subdivisions of the United States," in *Bull. Amer. Geog. Soc.*, vol. 47, Sept., 1915; "The Weather Factor in the Great War," in *Journ. Geogr.*, vol. 14, Nov., 1915; "Meteorology and Climatology," in *American Year Book*, 1915. — C. A. Waite has been elected president of the University Club of Decatur, Ill. — Randolph Cassius Surbridge died at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, March 19, 1916. He was born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1869, son of Samuel and Antoinette Irene (Shedd) Surbridge, his father being a prominent lawyer and one time mayor of Canton, Ohio. Surbridge was educated in the schools of Fryeburg, Me., and Washington, D.C. In College he was a member of Delta Upsilon, Finance Club, Southern Club, and prominently interested in the Harvard Union (the then debating society.) He received the degree of

LL.B. from the Harvard Law School in 1892 and entered the law office of Hon. John D. Long in Boston. He became active in Republican politics, being a vigorous public speaker, serving as a member of the Cambridge Common Council and of the Republican State Committee in 1897 and 1898. In 1900, he gave a fund to be at the disposal of the Harvard University Debating Club for the purchase of gold medals, to be known as the "John D. Long Medals," for the winners of the Yale and Princeton joint debates. In 1904, he left Massachusetts, and later practised law in Des Moines, Iowa. Surbridge married at Cambridge, Sept. 21, 1898, Miss Lillian Wetmore Shedd, who survives him.

1890.

JOSEPH W. LUND, Sec.,  
84 State St., Boston.

F. P. Cabot has been appointed Judge of the Juvenile Court in Boston. — Lowell Fletcher Huntington died in Cincinnati on April 17, 1916. On leaving College he was associated with the Addyston Pipe and Foundry Co., and later went to New York as a representative of Proctor & Gamble. For the last ten years he has been actively engaged in the real estate business, as a member of the firm of Cleanay, Nourse & Huntington, in Cincinnati. — William Bancroft Carpenter died at Jamaica Plain on March 21, 1916. He was born at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., on Feb. 10, 1869. He went for three years to Amherst College, taking only his Senior year in Harvard. Since graduation he has been a teacher of mathematics, for the last sixteen years at the head of the department in the Mechanic Arts High School, Boston.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*,  
12 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

Howard Gardiner Cushing died in New York City on April 26, 1916. He was born in Boston Feb. 2, 1869, the son of Robert Maynard and Olivia Dulany Cushing. He prepared at Groton School and entered College with the Freshman Class. After graduating he went to Paris and studied painting for five years, returning to America and taking up his profession in Boston and finally in New York City. He was universally considered one of the six best American artists. He left a wife, Ethel Cochrane, and three children. His latest address was 121 E. 70th St., New York City.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, *Sec.*,  
Andover.

The Class will meet as usual on Commencement Day at noon in Hollis 24. — P. L. Horne, who was for ten years the president of the Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, Hawaii, is now owner and principal of the Norfolk Country Day School, Hillside Road, Wellesley Farms. The school has three departments: primary, intermediate, and college preparatory. — It is reported that N. L. Francis has enlisted in the 97th Overseas Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force; he is a sergeant. — T. G. Bremer was the delegate for the Class at the Forum of the Harvard Alumni Association held in Cambridge April 10.

1893.

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*,  
721 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

Benedict continues as director of the Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, off Longwood Ave., Boston; residence, 195 Pilgrim Road,

Fenway. — Coerne has left the School of Music at Madison, Wis., to occupy the Chair of Music at the new Connecticut College for women at New London, Conn. — Jaggar, who for the past four years has been on leave of absence from the Mass. Institute of Technology as director of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, has been in Washington to arrange for a permanent government foundation for this work, which has proved of great practical value. — Merrill is vice-president of the State Normal School at Superior, Wis., where he has been teaching since 1900. — Nash has been assigned as magistrate of the "Woman's Court," just instituted by the N.Y. Police Department. — Stevens, after many years with William Whitman & Co., of Boston, has gone to New York. He writes: "My brother, C. H. Stevens, '82, and I engaged for about six months in business in Boston on our own account, and then merged our infant industry in the larger one of J. Spencer Turner & Co., of 86 Worth St., New York City, where we have started a cotton yarn department; and if the future progresses proportionately all will be well." Residence, Tanglewyde Avenue, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y. — Winship gave an afternoon tea to the members of the Class and their wives at his "sanctum" in the new Widener Library on Sunday, Feb. 27. The occasion was the first in which the ladies of '93 were able to participate, and brought out a large gathering. All who wished were taken over the building. Mrs. Winship "presided" at the tea-table, assisted by various other classmates-by-marriage. Much interest and enthusiasm marked the whole affair, which is believed to have been unique. — For purposes of rec-

ord (although delayed) the Secretary wishes to set down the '93 men who attended the Plattsburg Training Camps, August 10 to October 6, 1915: F. S. Blake, G. B. Blake, Chew, Cummings (corporal), Fearing (machine-gun section), Hale, Hathaway (corporal), E. Scott (corporal), Thwaites, Wilder (corporal), Winslow. Thwaites and Wilder were chosen members of the permanent committee of the "First Training Regiment," composed of the 1800 men who were present at these camps. — Walter Sawyer Adams died of consumption at Salem, Dec. 23, 1915. He was born at Worcester, Apr. 15, 1871, the son of John Francis and Ellen Jane (Wilson) Adams. He fitted at Adams Academy and was with the Class for its entire four years, but received the A.B. in 1895, "as of 1893." He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York City in 1896, and was successively at the Charity Hospital, house physician of the New York City Hospital, house gynecologist of the Roosevelt Hospital, and senior obstetrician of the Sloane Maternity Hospital. About 1900 he became a medical examiner for the N.Y. Life Ins. Co. at their main offices, and retained this position, with a general outside practice, until recently. About a year ago his health failed so much that he retired to his mother's home at Salem, where the end came. Those who were privileged to be his friends regretted that he did not take an interest in Class affairs, for to much professional ability he united a very winning personality. He was unmarried.

1894.

PROF. E. K. RAND, Sec.,

107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

The Class will hold its Commence-

ment reunion, as usual, in Stoughton 23. There will also be a gathering of the Class on the Monday preceding Commencement, as announced in the Secretary's circular. — H. C. Greene writes: "I have been given leave of absence by the Boston Art Commission and by the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind, and sail for England April 8, to report to the French Wounded Emergency Fund in London, and to go thence into their distributing service in France for six months. That means driving a motor hither and yon among the scattered hospitals, delivering supplies. *"Vive la France!"* — M. LeN. King writes: "I have been in the Canadian army for six months, and am off today (Feb. 28) for overseas. When I found that, if I took a commission, I should be left, on account of age, with the 'Home Guard,' I enlisted as a private. I have now reached the rank of sergeant for the squad — No. 9 Field Ambulance. My address in England is 52 Warley Road, North Shore, Blackpool." — J. D. Logan has enlisted as a private in the 85th Battalion, Nova Scotia Highlanders. — W. M. Hastings has been reelected to the School Committee of Methuen. — H. A. Cutler is president of the Cutler-Dickie Co., 34 School St., Boston. — F. E. Frothingham is one of the incorporators of Coffin & Burr, dealers in investment bonds, 60 State St., Boston, and 61 Broadway, New York City. — G. N. Henning was the delegate of the Modern Language Association to the Pan-American Congress held in Washington last December and is president of the Washington Harvard Club for this year. — E. B. Hill's symphonic poem, *The Parting of Lancelot and Guinevere*, which was performed for the first time

by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra at St. Louis on Dec. 31, 1915, was given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston, March 24 and 25. — W. S. Wadsworth has published "The Coroner and the Physician" in the *New York Medical Journal* for Feb. 26, 1916. — J. R. Oliver is on the staff of the new Psychiatric Clinic, under Dr. Adolf Meyer, at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

## 1895.

Frederick H. Nash, 30 State St., Boston, has been elected Secretary of the Class, a position which has been vacant for more than a year.

## 1896.

J. J. HAYES, *Sec.*,  
30 State St., Boston.

An informal dinner of the Class for men in New York City and vicinity was held on Feb. 25 at the Riding Club, at 7.30 P.M. There were 62 men present and the occasion was a great success. Plans for our Twentieth Reunion have matured and the circular describing them in detail should be in the hands of the Class before the publication of this magazine. The Reunion paper *The Ninety-Sizer* has appeared in two numbers and the third and final one will be issued on or before June 1st. From the numerous changes in address as shown on the Class Reports it would seem that our various members have not notified the Secretary when these changes were made.

## 1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., *Sec.*,  
60 State St., Boston.

R. B. Dixon has been appointed Professor of Anthropology, and H. V. Hubbard, Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture, at Harvard.

— H. J. Wilder is in the Office of Extension Work North and West, States Relation Service, U.S. Dep't of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. — E. E. Southard, director of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, was a speaker at the Convention of Louisiana State Societies for Mental Hygiene, at New Orleans, April 3. — P. MacKaye is the author of the Shakespearean Masque for the Centenary Celebration in New York City. — J. M. Little, associated for nine years with Dr. Grenfell in his medical mission, is now surgeon of St. Anthony's Hospital in Labrador. — W. W. Kennard and C. P. Drury are among the active leaders in the legislative work of the present session of the Massachusetts Legislature. — C. H. Turner, Jr., is vice-president of the Harvard Club of St. Louis. — E. Stevens is the sole representative of the Class in the Harvard Club of Porto Rico. — F. V. Edgell, associated with the firm of Hill, Haven & Wm. W. Crosby, is now located at 40 Central St., Boston. — H. D. Buell announces the opening of his law office at 15 William St., New York City. — H. von Briesen is a partner in the new law firm of Briesen & Schrenk, 25 Broadway, New York City. — W. L. Garrison, Jr., is one of the incorporators of Coffin & Burr, Inc., investment bankers, 60 State St., Boston. — R. Upton is one of the committee appointed by the Navy Dept. to organize the so-called Cruise for Civilians in the First Naval District. This undertaking has been described as "The Floating Plattsburg." — In the lists published by the *Bulletin* of Harvard men in the Great War the following names appear: D. Cheever, chief surgeon, Second Harvard Medical Unit; W. B. Johnston, in charge of small hospital in France;

R. Whoriskey, assistant, American Consulate, Hanover, Germany; C. S. Wilson, First Secretary, American Embassy, Petrograd, fitted up the embassy, at his own expense, as a hospital for wounded Russian soldiers. The *Bulletin* also adverts to the loss of Elbert Hubbard on the *Lusitania*. — Chester Chapin Rumrill, son of James Augustus and Anna Cabot (Chapin) Rumrill, succumbed to an attack of meningitis in his apartments in the Hotel Kimball, Springfield, on March 7, 1916. He prepared for College at a private school in Springfield, spent four years with the Class, receiving his A.B. degree in '97. After graduation Rumrill traveled in Europe, returning in January, 1898, to take a position in the freight department of the Boston & Albany R.R. Co. In November, 1901, he entered the office of Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, leaving there in 1907 to take charge of his father's affairs. Since his father's decease in 1909 his business interests were identified primarily with Springfield, and at the time of his death he was acting president of the Chapin National Bank. His mother and two sisters, Rebecca, wife of Prof. Lewis H. Dow, of Dartmouth College, and Anna, wife of Edward C. Hammond, of New London, Conn., survive him.

1898.

BARTLETT H. HAYES, *Sec.*,

Andover.

Herbert I. Foster, a partner in the firm of Paine Webber & Co., bankers and brokers, has opened a New York City office for his firm at 25 Broad St. — J. Freeman Marston has been elected assistant treasurer of the Commonwealth Trust Co., Boston. — James L. Knox is N.E. manager of the Dic-

tograph Interconversing System, General Acoustic Co., with offices at 59 Temple Place, Boston. — Dr. H. O. Feiss has been assistant to Dr. Bouchet, head of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine, Paris, since the outbreak of the war. Prior to that time he had been engaged in medical research work for three years at Edinburgh University and one year at the Pasteur Institute, Paris. — L. P. Marvin is chairman and Milton S. Jager, S. L. Fuller, J. W. Prentiss, and William H. Wheelock are members of the Harvard Club of New York Committee on Appointments. — Philip S. Dalton is one of the incorporators of Coffin & Burr, Inc., dealers in investment bonds, 60 State St., Boston. — G. F. Hurt is treasurer and in the New York City office of the Pratt Engineering & Machine Co., Room 1204, 60 Wall St., New York City. — Fraizier Curtis has returned to this country from France and has been made flight commander of the Harvard Flying Corps. — W. E. Doman has been made clerk of the Mass. Senate Committee on Rules. — R. W. P. Brown has agreed to act as an advisory football coach for another year. — B. H. Hayes is a member of the governing committee of the Boston Stock Exchange. — Jordan Dumaresq, son of Herbert and Julia M. (Jordan) Dumaresq, was born in Boston Nov. 15, 1876, and died at Territet, Switzerland, Dec. 11, 1915. Dumaresq prepared for Harvard at St. Mark's School, Southboro, and entered College with the Class in the fall of 1894. After leaving College he entered the employ of E. Rollins Morse & Co., bankers, in Boston, in the fall of 1898, and remained there for about a year. He then traveled abroad for about a year and in July, 1901,

married Amy Gunther Sweet. He remained in this country for about a year, but from 1902 up to the time of his death he has lived abroad, for the most part at Dinard, France. On March 4, 1911, he married Olive Fitz-Gibbon. About three years ago his right leg became infected and he had to undergo an amputation and, as a result of this, his health steadily declined. Soon after the outbreak of the war he turned his villa at Dinard into a hospital and went to Switzerland in the hopes of regaining his health, but there he passed away.

## 1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,

7 Water St., Room 912, Boston.

Rev. Maxwell Savage is minister of the Unitarian Church in Lynn, having left Louisville, Ky., where he has been over 6 years.— Benjamin T. Creden, the only remaining "lost" degree holder of the Class has been located. On Jan. 20, 1915, he enlisted at Galt, Ontario, and is a lance corporal in the 1st Overseas Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force. He was officially reported as admitted to No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, Etaples, on Feb. 12, 1916, suffering from a gun-shot wound in the shoulder and was transferred to No. 6 Convalescent Depot, Etaples, on Feb. 24.— Edward H. Virgin is connected with the Montague Press at Montague, which is his present address.— Addison G. Fay has left Chicago and removed East. His permanent address will be Orford, Grafton County, N.H. He has had a 57-foot ketch built at Geo. Lawley & Son's yard, Neponset, and will spend most of his summer on her.— William G. Morse's home address is now 408 Moreland Ave., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.— Pliny Jewell is one of the incorporators of Coffin & Burr, Inc., dealers in invest-

ment bonds, 60 State St., Boston.— P. D. Haughton is vice-president of William Read & Sons, Inc., a well-known sporting goods store. He will also have charge of the University Football Team next fall, in addition to his duties with the Boston National Baseball Club.— Joseph Lovejoy is a partner in F. H. Coleman & Co., members of Boston Stock Exchange; address, 50 Congress St., Boston.— Paul Burrage has moved his office to 20 Central St., Boston.— John H. Sherburne has been elected colonel of the 1st Regiment, Field Artillery, M.V.M. He also represents Brookline in the State House of Representatives.— D. Howard Fletcher is a teacher at Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn.— E. V. Gage's address is 230 Kellogg Ave., Palo Alto, Cal.— Lee Ullmann is vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the Ullmann Trust Co., Springfield, Mo.— E. B. Barstow is a member of the firm of Warren & Barstow, proprietors of a cigar stand in the Ames Building, Boston.— The names of the following '99 men appear in the list of Harvard men who have been or are connected with the European War, as compiled by the *Harvard Bulletin*: Dr. Roades Fayerweather, Dr. James C. Fyshe, Dr. John C. Phillips, Robert A. Jackson, Henry James, Jr., J. Tucker Murray, Arthur Ruhl. In addition there is Creden above referred to.

## 1900.

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, Sec.,

Berkeley St., Boston.

The annual New York dinner of the Class was held at the Harvard Club on Feb. 25. Some 55 men were there. W. P. Eaton presided and among the men who had something to say were T. H. Whitney, William Morrow, R. C. Bolling, Ralph Pulitzer, R. W. Kauffman, Arthur Drinkwater, and Walter Hampden.

R. S. Foss, '03, entertained the gathering by clever imitations of lectures by Prof. Wendell and Prof. A. C. Coolidge. Toward the end of the evening A. F. Gotthold acted as interpreter of a moving-picture sketch, showing the experiences of the toastmaster in traveling to New York and spending \$1.36, the proceeds of the sale of pigs raised by him at his country estate. The speeches were so well worth listening to that hardly a man left the dinner before it broke up, a few minutes before 12 o'clock. The standard of the talking was of a very high order, for Pulitzer told us about his experiences on a voyage in an aeroplane over the front trenches in France (see his book, *Over the Front in an Aeroplane*) and Bolling informed us of the doings of the New York National Guard aeroplane corps, which he commands. — F. H. Danker, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Worcester, has written a number of articles and delivered numerous addresses on the need of national preparedness. He is a member of the Worcester Military Training School for Officers. — W. L. Holt has been re-appointed health officer of South Orange Township, N.J. His address is 12 Girard Place, Maplewood, N.J. — R. H. Johnson is a member of the University Council of the University of Pittsburgh. He has in the press of John Wiley's Sons, N.Y., *Principles of Oil and Gas Production*, by Johnson and Huntley. — H. L. Leiter is urologist to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse, N.Y., and genito-urinary surgeon to the Syracuse Dispensary. His business address is Physicians' Building. — R. A. Sanborn has published *Horizons*, a volume of verse. (Four Seas Company, Boston.) His business address is 265 Henry St., New York City. — N. R. Willard's business address is 129 Front St., New York City. At present he is in Cuba. —

H. A. Guiler is Assistant U.S. Attorney, New York City. His home address there is Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and 77th St. — F. R. Greene is at Saranac Lake, N.Y., regaining his health. His address there is 38 Franklin Ave. — M. Seasongood is vice-president of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati, O. — R. H. Ellis is consulting obstetrician and gynecologist, Multnomah County Hospital, and assistant professor of obstetrics and assistant in gynecology in the Medical Department of the University of Oregon, Portland, Oregon. — G. C. Kimball is treasurer of the Associated Harvard Clubs and is chairman of the executive committee of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania in charge of the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which is to be held at Pittsburgh on May 19 and 20. The following 1900 men are members of committees of the Western Pennsylvania Club in connection with this meeting: W. G. Mortland, Finance Committee; J. E. MacCloskey, Jr., vice-chairman of Hotel Committee; R. T. Watson, vice-chairman of Saturday Committee; C. J. Wright and R. T. Watson, Reception Committee. — Capt. G. F. Furlong's foreign address is 24th Battalion, Victoria Rifles, 5th Brigade, 2d Division Canadians, British Expeditionary Force, Army Post Office, London, Eng. He is at the front. He writes from Flanders as follows: "Many times have I thought of writing to you and have often wondered whether my cable ever arrived, which I sent the Class during the time of the Quindecennial. How did it all come off? How many turned up? I am sorry to have missed it, but then here I was with my battalion learning to 'do my bit.' Have had my baptism of fire and have had my experience of being exposed to both rifle bullets and shells and I don't think I'd choose



either of them as a daily ration. My work keeps me two miles from the front line trenches and I visit them about every other turn in the line. My duties are numerous and comprise those of Assistant Adjutant Paymaster and regimental or field censor, and one meets with a great deal of humor on this latter job. The way the British Army is 'playing the game' would recall the days of football and other sports. The trouble with 'the game' is that there is no umpire and there's too much dirt and off-side play by our opponents. However, we continue to play clean, but after the submarine incidents and several white flag affairs our men are not so inclined to show mercy and no one would blame them. My best to all members of the Class, and I'd like to hear some news of them. Is the *Crimpoon* still going strong?" — F. F. Burr has, at Wayne, Me., the Sunrise Farm Summer Camp for Boys, at which boys are taught the various activities of farming and gardening, in addition to the usual instruction in outdoor sports and natural history. — I. S. Kahn is medical director of Von Ormy Cottage Sanitarium, San Antonio, Tex. — A. S. Hawks is with Busch-Sulzer Brothers Diesel Engine Company, St. Louis, Mo. — W. Arensberg has published *Idols*, a volume of poems, many of which deal with the present war. (Houghton Mifflin Co.) — E. W. Stix is one of the vice-presidents of the Harvard Club of St. Louis, Mo. — E. C. Carter has received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class from King George of England in recognition of special work done for the Indian people. For some years he has been engaged in organizing the Y.M.C.A. in India. — R. Folks is Commissioner of Public Works of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. His business address is Municipal Building, New

York City. — W. L. Holt won from a field of 30 or 40 the spelling match held at the winter outing of the Harvard Club of New Jersey. — H. W. Ballantine has published *Problems in the Law of Contracts*. (Lawyers Coöperative Pub. Co., Rochester, 1915.) *Blackstone, Revised and Abridged*, vol. 15 in *Modern American Law*. — A. A. Benesch is a member of the firm of Herrick, Hopkins, Stockwell & Benesch, 912 Society for Savings Bldg., Cleveland, O. — R. J. Davis is literary editor of the *Evening Post*, New York City. — On Jan. 1, 1916, H. T. Dougherty was appointed librarian of the Newton Free Library. — D. Drake is Professor of Philosophy at Vassar College. His addresses are: business, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; home, College Ave., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He has a volume, *Problems of Religion*, now in the press of Houghton Mifflin Co. — G. G. Hubbard went to Belgium in the fall of 1914 in the ambulance service. He is now 2d lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps of Great Britain. He has seen hard service in the British army, but is now on vacation in England. — E. F. Loughlin is a member of the Free Public Library Committee, Concord. — C. N. Prouty, Jr., is treasurer of I. Prouty & Co., Inc., shoe manufacturers, of Spencer. — M. Seasingood has in the Jan., 1916, *Harvard Law Review* an article entitled "Drastic Pledge Agreements." — F. H. Stedman has resigned as rector of St. Johns Church, Milwaukee, Wis., and is now at St. Marks, Waterville, Me. His address is Waterville, Me. — F. B. Talbot is an instructor of pediatrics at the Harvard Medical School. He has published, with Dr. John Lovett Morse, *Diseases of Nutrition and Infant Feeding* (Carnegie Inst., Washington, no. 201); and *Gaseous Metabolism of Infants* (Carnegie Inst., Washington, no. 233); *Physiology*

of the *New-Born Infant*, both in conjunction with F. G. Benedict. — J. L. Saltonstall is a member of the naval reserve committee of the Navy League of the United States, which is organizing voluntary naval reserve camps, and is at the head of the movement in Massachusetts for establishing a camp for naval training somewhere on the New England coast this summer, similar to the Plattsburg camp for military training. — S. B. Southworth will again be one of the head masters of the Marienfeld Summer Camp for Boys during July and August at Chesham, N.H. — P. J. Sachs is assistant director of the Fogg Art Museum at Cambridge. In the March number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* he had an article on the Fogg Art Museum. — A. M. Tozzer has been appointed a member of the faculty of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge. — H. Linenthal has been appointed assistant in medicine at the Harvard Medical School for one year from Sept. 1, 1915. — H. S. Bowers has established two prizes in the Department of Fine Arts at Harvard, one for the best painting and the other for the best drawing by any undergraduate in any fine arts course. — R. W. Kauffman will shortly publish a book of short stories entitled *The Silver Spoon*. — F. W. Reynolds, of the faculty of the University of Utah, is president of the Harvard Club of Utah. — After leaving Harvard J. T. Williams received the degree of A.B. from Kansas University and M.D. from Marquette University Medical School. He has taught science at the Virginia Baptist Seminary, Lynchburg, Va., and at Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Ga. Since 1911 he has been practising medicine, first at Sandersville, Ga., and this last year at Morristown, N.J., where his address is 74 Water St. — *Addresses*: D. Estes, (business) 212 Summer St., Boston; B. E.

Eames, (home) Hampton Court, Brookline; J. C. Johnston, (business) 421 Tremont Bldg., Boston; T. R. Hawley, (business) 420 Tremont Bldg., Boston; J. H. Holmes, (business) 111 5th Av., N.Y. City; F. T. Manning, (business) Box 431, Reading, Pa.; J. Wilson, (business) 45 State St., Bangor, Me.; E. J. Whit-tier, (business) N.E. Westinghouse Co., Chicopee Falls; F. DeW. Washburn, (business) 87-93 Haverhill St., Boston; N. W. Tilton, (home) 63 East 82d St., New York City; W. E. Skillings, (home) 37 Egremont Road, Coolidge Corner; G. S. Parker, (business) 10 East 43d St., New York City, (home) Syosset, Long Island; A. B. Myrick, (home) 43 So. Prospect St., Burlington, Vt.; E. H. Moeller, 392 Pearl St., Buffalo, N.Y.; H. W. Mason, 70 Church St., No. Attleborough; F. H. Simonds, (home) 125 Cooper Ave., Upper Montclair, N.J.; Max Hirsch, (business) 1105 Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati, O.; N. Ruland, (home) Hotel Grafton, Washington, D.C.; R. H. McNaught, (home) 320 Central Park West, New York City; H. S. Bowers, (home) Greenacres Ave., Hartsdale, N.Y.; H. T. van Deusen, 105 Audubon Ave., New York City; L. E. Wyman, (business) Pickering Bldg., Manchester, N.H.; C. Humphrey, (home) 21 Poplar Plains Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada; F. Rawle, Jr., (home) The Coronado Apartments, 22d & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia; E. R. Pope, (home) 5 Brimmer St., Boston; C. E. Klise, (home) 320 So. 13th Ave., No. Yakima, Wash.; E. C. Wheeler, Jr., (home) 54 Chestnut St., Boston; H. W. Sanford, (business) Sanford-Day Iron Works, Knoxville, Tenn.; B. Chandler, (home) 777 Prospect Ave., Winnetka, Ill.; G. W. Presby, (home) 413 Lebanon St., Melrose; R. T. Barnefield, (business) 412 Turks Head Bldg., Providence, R.I.; J. C. Campbell, 1649 103d St., Chicago;

R. H. Tukey, (business) William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.; W. S. Davis, (business) University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. L. Holt, (business) Municipal Bldg., Maplewood, N.J.; W. L. Beardsell, (home) Plain Road, Wayland; E. Ingram, (home) 4 Bryant St., Cambridge; (business) 201 Devonshire St., Boston, where he is with the house of Morrison & Vaughan; H. A. Freiberg, (business) The Freiberg Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O., (home) 927 Avondale Ave., Avondale, Cincinnati, O.; C. S. Oakman, (business) care of Digestive Ferments Co., 16-26 Locust St., Detroit, Mich., (home) "The Palma," Detroit, Mich.; Ernest Sachs, (home) 97 Arundel Place, St. Louis, Mo.; H. T. Dougherty, (home) 32 Maple Ave., Newton; G. G. Hubbard, (business) War Office, London, England, (home) 535 Beacon St., Boston; H. W. Ballantine, (home) 427 N. Butler St., Madison, Wis.; C. H. Taylor, (business) David Whitney Bldg., Detroit, Mich., (home) 616 Trumbull Ave., Detroit, Mich.; F. M. Smith, (home) 120 Oak Ave., Ithaca, N.Y.; W. N. Seaver, (home) 363 West 20th St., New York City; R. Pulitzer, (home) 17 E. 54th St., New York City; H. G. Robinson, (business) care of Robinson-Bynon Shoe Co., Auburn, N.Y.; R. J. Davis, (home) Nepera Park, N.Y.; J. O. Wells, (home) 613 Lake Front Boul., St. Joseph, Mich.; W. H. Attwill, (business) Room 317, U.S. Patent office, Washington, D.C., (home) Harvard St., Washington, D.C.; E. Cary, (business) 16 Lee St., Cambridge; W. L. Beardsell, (business) 68 Devonshire St., Boston, (home) Wayland; S. R. Boright, (business) 21 River St., Richford, Vt.; R. D. Crane, (business) 698 Mass. Ave., Cambridge; L. M. Dougan, (business) The Henry Shaw School, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. Edmunds, (home) 29 Croton St., Wellesley Hills;

M. Emery, Jr., (business) American Tire Fabric Co., Newburyport, (home) 300 High St., Newburyport; R. C. Hatch, (home) 422 Lake Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Hirschberg, (home) 341 Collingwood Place, Toledo, O.; W. Lichtenstein, (home) 731 Lincoln St., Evanston, Ill.; B. Kaufman, (business) care of Kaufman Straus Co., Louisville, Ky.; R. F. Manahan, (business) 1112 Mills Bldg., El Paso, Tex.; G. Manierre, 3d, (business) Manierre Engineering & Machinery Co., Milwaukee, Wis., (home) 176 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. K. Melcher, (home) 502 French St., Bangor, Me.; E. Montchyk, (business) care of Western Electric Co., Hawthorne Sta., Chicago, (home) Riverside, Ill.; W. Morse, (home) 8 N. Lime St., Lancaster, Pa.; H. Parker, (home) 140 Woodland Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.; A. E. Pecker, (business) 30 State St., Boston; Wm. Phillips, (home) North Beverly; H. S. Gale, (business) Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.; E. E. Wheeler, (business) 60 Wall St., New York City; F. Wilcock, (home) 859 51st St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; A. M. Towner, (business) 7 Bryant St., Cambridge.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.,

14 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

W. E. Hocking is Professor of Philosophy at Harvard. — R. L. Frost, the poet, author of *North of Boston*, *A Boy's Will*, etc., is now living in Franconia, N.H. Until three or four years ago he spent his time farming and teaching. He also spent two or three years in England in study, writing and knocking about. He came back to America to find himself noted. — C. A. Moore, after leaving Dobbs Ferry, was abroad on the Rogers Fellowship (1912-13). He took his Ph.D. at Harvard in 1913 and is now a member of

the English Department at Trinity College, N.C. — Dr. Walter B. Swift has recently published the following articles: "The Hygiene of the Voice before Debates," *Quarterly of Pub. Sp.*, July, 1915; "The Form of the Reflexes in Chorea," *Albany Med. Annals*, Sept., 1915; "Studies in Neurological Technique No. 4," "The Form of the Reflexes in Chorea-Technique of Elicitation," *Albany Med. Annals*, Oct., 1915; "The Voice Sign in Tabes-Technique of Elicitation," "Studies in Neurological Technique No. 5," *Review N. and P.*, Oct., 1915; "The Mentally Constructive Nurse," *The Trained Nurse and Hosp. Review*, Oct., 1915; "Can the Speech Present a Sign of Congenital Syphilis?" *B. M. and S. J.*, Oct. 21, 1915. — Warwick Greene is with the Rockefeller Foundation, 61 Broadway, New York City. — *Changes of address*: J. H. A. Symonds, Suite No. 1824-26, 233 Broadway, New York City; G. G. Brockway, 220 Broadway, New York City; M. I. Goldman, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.; T. F. Barrett, 73 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; R. M. Brown, 18 Church St., Saranac Lake, N.Y.; G. R. Ford, 247 Beach St., Wollaston. — Peter Harden Eley, son of Edwin Eley and Annie Holt Harden, was born Sept. 25, 1875, at Windsor, Vt. He prepared for college at Williston (Tenn.) Academy, after which he entered the University of North Carolina. During the latter part of his junior year at this university he had an attack of typhoid fever and twice after that he had to give up his college work because of poor health. But through perseverance finally he won his A.B. *magna cum laude* and later his A.B. from Harvard. — The Boston Quindecennial Committee is made up as follows: J. W. Hallo-

well, Chairman, Matthew Bartlett, B. S. Blake, Dr. Gerald Blake, G. W. Canterbury, R. W. Dibble, Dr. T. J. Eastman, R. E. Goodwin, H. F. Hurlburt, Jr., H. W. Keene, James Lawrence, John S. Lawrence, Harris Livermore, E. P. Morse, H. W. Palmer, J. O. Procter, Jr., W. T. Reid, Jr., C. M. Rotch, J. E. Somes, H. L. Shattuck, H. C. Shaw, C. J. Swan, R. D. Swain, and L. J. Watson, 2nd.

1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, JR., Sec.,  
44 State St., Boston.

R. C. Barnard has moved to Pueblo, Col., where he is in the railroad business. — J. C. Cobb, Jr., is now in business under the firm name of Cobb & Co., 60 State St., Boston. — Oscar Cooper is now engaged in cattle raising. — J. C. Grew is Secretary, American Embassy at Berlin, where he has been since the outbreak of the war. — R. K. Hale is one of the majors of the new regiment of artillery recently formed in Massachusetts. — C. W. Hobbs, Jr., is a member of the Mass. State Senate. — F. W. Hunnewell, 2d, is secretary to the Corporation of Harvard College. — Dr. R. I. Lee has charge of Hygiene in the College. He is now engaged making a great many interesting experiments in connection with the general health of the student body. — Halstead Lindsley is at present on a trip to South America to inspect and report on a mine. — R. T. Lyman is still engaged in the business of cotton manufacture, being treasurer of various mills. — R. W. Morris is a teacher at Amherst College. — R. B. Ogilby is still headmaster at Bagui School, at Bagui, P.I. — Charles Platt, 3d, is still engaged in the insurance business with offices at 400 Walnut St., Philadelphia. — Philip Wadsworth is a partner in the firm of

Bigelow & Wadsworth, architects, with offices at 3 Hamilton Place, Boston. — S. P. Ware is a partner in the firm of Bond & Goodwin, note-brokers, 31 State St., Boston. — H. P. Williams is an insurance broker in Boston. — Alfred Winsor, Jr., is a commission merchant at 156 State St., Boston. As is his custom, Winsor has just completed another successful season coaching the Harvard hockey team.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, *Sec.*,  
25 Broad St., New York, N.Y.

R. A. Derby, who owns a plantation near Pinhurst, N.C., has been accomplishing great results in improving conditions among his neighbors. His latest work has been in forming the Derby Memorial School, on the Drowning Creek Plantation. This has resulted in most important changes in the local educational system. In connection with this undertaking I quote from the *Pinhurst Outlook*: "There were four district schools in the surrounding country when the plantation was started. They were schools only by grace of the dictionary. Four cabins, a tired and underpaid female, a few urchins, a spelling book. There you are. Derby went to the commissioners of two counties and had these all consolidated into one. He went to some people with both money and intelligence, and obtained a small school fund. He employed a capable and distinguished architect, Lawrence Butler, of New York, and he built a school. A real school, to hold three times the available scholars apparent, with beautiful lines, and three modern class rooms, which could be thrown into one big lecture hall for neighborhood occasions. It has a library and

a music room, and is properly heated. It is quite as good as any school building need be." — H. C. J. Roelvink has written a new play, *Mrs. O.*, which has been having a most successful run at the Hague, Holland, since March 4. The Royal Theatre and other companies have given revivals of two other plays. He writes the Secretary that the people of Holland are mostly pro-Ally. From April 1 he will make his residence at Laren, near the Zuyder Zee. — R. H. Oveson has just won his first case before the Supreme Court of the United States. He acted as attorney of record for defendant in error in the case of John E. Eaton *vs.* Boston Safe Deposit Co. and Fannie Leighton Luke. — Clarence Dillon, on April 1, was made a member of the firm of Wm A. Read & Co., bankers, of New York City. — Henry Stephens, when last heard from, was living in Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina. — F. W. Wead has opened an office for the practice of architecture at 1146 Tremont Bldg., Boston. — R. P. Dietzman has been elected vice-president of the Kentucky Beekeepers Association for the coming year. He has drafted the law which the Association has presented to the Legislature to govern and control the treatment of bee diseases in the commonwealth. His address is Louisville Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

1907.

JOHN REYNOLDS, *Sec.*,  
2 Wall St., New York City.

C. C. Stetson is in London acting as one of the representatives of the National City Bank of New York City. — D. G. Tucker is business manager of the Washington Square Players at the Band Box Theatre, New York City, and also appears in minor parts

in some of their productions. — W. G. Oakman, who is a lieutenant in the 2d Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, has been seriously wounded. — R. B. Gregg is a member of the firm of Valentine, Tead & Gregg, industrial counselors, of 75 State St., Boston. — W. F. Eastman's address is the Woolworth Building, New York City. He is publisher of the *Electrical Age*. — W. M. Canaday is advertising manager of the Willys-Overland Company of Toledo, O. — M. C. Leckner is in the Chicago office of the *Ladies' Home Journal*. — S. H. Newhall is professor of Greek at Baker University, Baldwin City, Kan. — H. C. Dale is assistant professor of history at the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wy.

## 1908.

GUY EMERSON, Sec.,

85 East 56th St., New York City.

A remarkable Class dinner was held in New York on April 28. It is probably one of the few times in the history of any Class when all the Class officers and Class Committee have gathered together at one time. The three marshals, Ball, Richardson, and Glass, Brigham and Emerson, the Treasurer and Secretary, and Amberg and Newhall, the Class Committee, were all present. Bacon accompanied Richardson and Brigham from Boston, and Grant, Manning, and Woodman came on with Newhall from Philadelphia. Altrocchi came from Chicago to read a poem specially prepared for the occasion. The principal speech of the evening was made by Stranahan, who gave some details of his remarkable business in Toledo. He is engaged in the manufacture of spark plugs, his plant being the largest in the world, and supplying all the Ford cars, and in fact more than 80

per cent of all the cars manufactured in the United States. Altogether, approximately 60 men were present. Among the speakers of the evening was Amberg, who is now chief examiner to Vice-Chairman Hurley, of the Federal Trade Commission, in Washington, and Desmond, who has a prominent position in connection with the construction of the new subways in New York City. Gilder told of Starr, who is in the British army, and of Fraser-Campbell, who is now captain in the 2d Argyll and Highland Regiment. They have both made remarkable records. Several men in the Class sang, and the music was furnished by a Hawaiian orchestra of five pieces. This dinner is mentioned particularly because many men felt that it marked a new era in Class reunions. Many men felt that the Class was now old enough to treat itself rather more seriously than it had in the past, and that there were enough men who were really doing things, and could tell about them in an interesting way, to justify our making these occasions really memorable and valuable. It is planned to get from 75 to 100 men at the New York dinner next year. — The attention of the Class is invited to the fact that the decennial reunion in Cambridge will take place two years from June.

## 1909.

F. A. HARDING, Sec.,

52 Fulton St., Boston.

The second informal dinner of the Class of 1909 for the 1915-16 season was held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Wednesday, March 22. About 55 men were present. After dinner, J. B. Hebbard, '09, Deputy Prison Commissioner and Member of the Mass. Board of Parole and Pardons,

gave an interesting lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on the "Prison System in Massachusetts." — A. G. Brodeur, whose name was omitted in error from the Sexennial Report, is at present doing graduate work at Cambridge in the English Department. He has been appointed Instructor in English Philology in the University of California and will begin his duties at the beginning of the college year in August. — W. T. Pickering has recently been appointed Advertising Manager of the Raymond & Whitcomb Company, with headquarters in Boston. — Although an off year for '09, tentative plans are already being made for as large a class reunion as possible on Monday, June 19. It will probably be held at one of the country clubs near Boston and definite arrangements will be announced later. — The new Class Directory is about to go to press and a copy will be mailed to every member of the Class as soon as possible.

1910.

C. C. LITTLE, Sec.,  
Goddard Ave., Brookline.

The Class has been holding informal luncheons at the Harvard Club of Boston every Thursday since the middle of March. The attendance has been small, but it is hoped that with the approach of June the numbers will increase. — Arrangements are now completed for the Sexennial in June. On Monday, June 19, the Class will take a special train to Gloucester. Here we shall have the opportunity to disport ourselves the livelong day and to feel our approaching age while we play baseball, golf, or tennis. Then, urging the tired muscles to the edge of the Atlantic, we, discreetly clad in near-bathing suits of raucous coloring, shall float upon the waves (and

barnacles). This done, with renewed hopes we shall don our citizens' clothing over already sunburnt shoulders and hie ourselves to a great banquet hall. Here will be held the Sexennial dinner with much wit and wine and song. After the dinner — memories of the Triennial forbid even a prediction. Finally, at the end of the evening the Class will kiss each other "good-night" and retire to comforting beds provided by the innkeeper. Next morning, remembering that it's Class Day, we shall be left each to himself until, at 3.30 p.m., when we gather for our march to the Stadium. Clad in shining garb of blue and white, smock-like in general cut, with 'tam" of even bluer blue and whiter white, we shall, in entering the Bowl of the Stadium, make all the fair ones glad they came. On Wednesday, June 21, we shall meet and overwhelmingly defeat the Class of 1913 on Soldier's Field, at all known branches of manly sport such as baseball, track, boat-racing, and keg-rolling. This will occupy the morning and at high noon we shall repair to either the Weld or Newell Boathouse, where we shall find prepared for us a magnificent cold luncheon. This we shall share magnanimously with our victims of the morning, the Class of 1913, and then move back to Soldier's Field to see the Varsity Nine give Yale its annual cause of grievance. On Wednesday night, at 10.30, we have a Class supper at the Harvard Club. On Thursday the Commencement exercises will for the first time be held at the Stadium and this will afford opportunity for all interested to attend. A Class luncheon will be held at Holworthy Hall at noon. In the afternoon the Alumni Association will hold its annual meeting. On Thursday night we shall probably leave on a special car for the boat-race at New London, and on Friday bring our official

celebration to a fitting close by once more using the "broom" to sweep the river.

1911.

J. A. SWEETSER, *Sec.*,  
37 Warren St., Brookline.

The Secretary wishes to remind the Class that our Sexennial takes place a year from this month. In order that we may be sure of having a successful week, plans are already under discussion, and it is extremely important, therefore, that correct addresses be provided. Without them some men will not receive notices and will be sure to regret their neglect in keeping the Secretary informed of their whereabouts. If you are not sure that your correct address is on file kindly send it in at once. — W. C. Marshall's address is care of W. F. Schrafft & Sons Corp., Boston (Service Dept.). — W. G. Beach's address now is 352 West 57th St., New York City. — Franklin King is now in the law office of Goodwin, Proctor and Ballantine, 84 State St., Boston. — W. B. Fraser-Campbell has sailed for England to enlist in a Scottish regiment after preliminary training in an officers' school. — R. C. Foster has gone to Europe as private secretary to Warwick Greene, '01, who will work, probably in Poland, in the interests of the Rockefeller foundation.

1912.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH, *Sec.*,  
Adams Street, Milton.

#### NOTICE.

The annual Class dinner will be held in Boston, at the Hotel Georgian, on Monday evening, June 19. By having the dinner in Class-Day week, it is hoped that we may have a big attendance. Reserve the date now! Details will be mailed later.

G. E. Akerson is with the Minne-

apolis, Minn., *Tribune*. — W. C. Blackett, formerly with the United Paperboard Co., Lockport, N.Y., is sales manager of E. B. Badger & Sons, coppersmiths and chemical engineers, 75 Pitts St., Boston; home address, 28 Bromfield Road, W. Somerville. — H. R. Bowser is in the employ of E. M. Farnsworth & Co., bankers, 24 Milk St., Boston; home address, 26 Holyoke St., Cambridge. — T. G. Campbell is in general charge of athletics at the University of North Carolina. — C. D. Clifton has been elected director of the Harvard Alumni chorus, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Warren A. Locke, '69. — Howard Eager is a second lieutenant in the 4th Field Artillery, U.S.A., and is at present at the school of fire for field artillery, Fort Sill, Okla. — C. deL. Ensign is living at 285 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown. He is working with the Boston branch of the B. F. Goodrich Co., of Akron, O. — R. M. Ferry has received one of the eight appointments from the graduating class of the school of medicine of Columbia University, to medical divisions in the Presbyterian Hospital. — Theodore Frothingham is living at 7 Chestnut St., Boston. — Paul Gifford is assistant advertising manager of the Hamilton Watch Co., Lancaster, Pa. His home address is 832 Marietta Ave., Lancaster, Pa. — S. S. Hanks is with the American International Corporation, address, 27 West 99th St., New York City. — C. H. Hoskins is on the editorial staff of the Hanson-Bellows Co., educational publishers, 104 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago. His home address remains 5705 Blackstone Ave., Chicago. — The hockey team of the Boston Athletic Association carried off the championship of the Amateur Hockey



League for the past season, under the captaincy of F. D. Huntington. — T. R. Kendall gives his present address as Gatun, Canal Zone. He is employed as a chemist on the water filtration plant there, and his work is also to include studies of the algæ and dissolved gases in some of the reservoirs and lakes of the Canal Zone. — W. H. Mansfield is with the Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co., New Orleans, La. — J. H. Perry, Jr., has been appointed pilot engineer for the federal valuation of common carriers on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, at Louisville, Ky. His address in Louisville is care of the Y.M.C.A. — N. S. Robbins is living at 44 Simmons Ave., Brockton. — John Simpkins is regimental sergeant-major in the field artillery of the M.V.M. — A. E. Strauss is an interne on the medical staff of the Mass. General Hospital, Boston. He gives his permanent address on 5355 Berlin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. — L. C. Torrey has been appointed pilot engineer for the federal valuation of common carriers on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, with the Akron division. His present address is 224 E. Market Street, Akron, O. — A. D. Washburn is teaching at the Browning School, 29 West 35th St., New York City. — J. G. Wiggins is planning to take a trip to Japan during the summer months. On his return, he is to teach at Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn. — By defeating Anderson Dana, '11, without the loss of a game, in the final round of the annual tournament, E. S. Winston retained his title of national amateur squash champion. The tournament was held on the courts of the New York Harvard Club. — Franklin Wyman, who has been in the employ of Carter, Rice &

Co., Nashua, N.H., is now with Clinton H. Scovell & Co., certified public accountants and industrial engineers, 110 State St., Boston. His home address is 1056 Beacon St., Brookline.

1914.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec.,  
99 Bay State Road, Boston.

On Feb. 12, the Boston members of the Class met for a very successful dinner in the Hotel Lenox. About 130 members attended. Afterwards they watched Harvard defeat Yale 2 to 0 at hockey. It is hoped that this event will continue as an annual one in Class history. — There will be no organized reunion this year, as all efforts are being saved for a grand Triennial. The Class room will be as last year, Stoughton 32, where refreshments of a light order will be served on Commencement. It is as yet undecided whether there will be any Class dinner this year. The Secretary will send notices in regard to Commencement affairs to each member of the Class about June 1. — The Secretary recently presented to the Class Baby a silver platter from the Class with the following inscription:

*Sarah Cary Curtis*  
*"Our Class Baby"*  
*from the Class of 1914*  
*June 16, 1915*

— H. E. Devereux is selling bonds for Wm. A. Read & Co. His address is 234 South La Salle St., Chicago. — A. D. Douglas is teaching at the Berkeley School, in Boston. Next year he will be an instructor in English at Harvard; address, 36 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge. — Warren Bulkeley is working for the United Shoe Machinery Co. in Rochester, N.Y.; address, 133 Mill St., Rochester, N.Y. — S. D. Weissbuch is manager of the Placement Clearing House, New

York City; address, 356 2d Ave., New York City. — A. J. deGozzaldi is working for the Union Mills, Inc., at Catskill, N.Y.; address, Catskill, N.Y. — A. N. Herman is in the second year of the Yale Law School. He is also working for an M.A. in history; address, P. O. 1186, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. — A. S. Hatch is working in Detroit for the Packard Motor Car Co.; address, 79 Benton Rd., Somerville. — E. C. Grover is principal of the high school in Essex; address, Essex High School. — H. deV. Pratt is working as a draftsman. He intends to go to the Architectural School in Cambridge in the fall; address, 83 Brattle St., Cambridge. — W. L. McLean is an assistant teacher in the Dorchester High School; address, 59 Dracut St., Dorchester. — B. Jenney's address is 132 Carlton St., Brookline. — P. A. Kober is employed as a chemist by the Corn Products Refining Co. at Edgewater, N.J. His permanent address is Cliffside, N.J., care of G. W. Laird. — Sidney Ripley is working for the firm of Cocks & Willets, 49 Wall St., New York City; address, Union Club, 5th Ave. and 51st St., New York City. — G. E. Plaisted, Jr., is in Rome as a Parker Fellow of the Graduate School at the American Academy; address, Accademia Americana, Porta San Pancrazio, Rome, Italy. — W. P. Tyler is in office work at Portland, Or.; address, 507 S. Hayes St., Portland. — C. H. Smith is in the employ of Frederick Smith, who deals in general merchandise. His address is 33-37 Main St., Allegheny, N.Y. — Stetson Avery is in Europe in the interests of the U.S. Fastener Co. of Boston. His present address is Villa Belledonne, Grenoble, France. — E. R. Hastings is with the S. D. Warren & Co., paper

mfrs., 120 Franklin St., Boston. — J. C. Devereux is in the cotton brokerage business. His firm is Brennan & Devereux, he having recently become a partner. His address is 413 Genesee St., Utica, N.Y. — J. Coles is a travelling salesman for Sulzberger & Sons Co., of Chicago; address, Hull House, 800 So. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. — Donald White is an assistant in the Poultry Dept. of the Mass. Experiment Station and is studying for an M.S. in the Mass. Agric. College. His address is 12 Chestnut St., Amherst. — I. Levin is in his third year at the Law School and lives at 501 Craigie Hall, Cambridge. — W. H. Gilday is with the Fred F. Field Shoe Co. of Brockton. He is also a teacher in the night school there. His address is care of Fred F. Field Shoe Co., Brockton. — H. H. Powel is contemplating going to France shortly. His address is 22 Kay St., Newport, R.I. — E. B. Dustan is working for Bond & Goodwin, bankers, 30 State St., Boston. — Howard Wilbur is principal of the Geo. A. Plimpton Grammar School, Walpole. His address is 11 Charles St., Walpole. — Thordike Saville is a candidate for Doctor of Sanitary Engineering at M.I.T. He is also assistant in geology at Harvard. His address is 5 Sumner Road, Cambridge. — F. S. Clark, Jr., is with the National Machine & Tool Co., 253 A St., So. Boston. — R. M. Coryell is working for the Rhead Pottery Co., Santa Barbara, Cal. — W. E. Shea is on a waterworks construction job in Cuba for the J. G. White Engineering Co., of New York. His address is Apartado 74, Remedios, Sta. Clara, Cuba. — W. H. Chatfield has been moved from the Cincinnati office of the Chatfield & Woods Co. to the Pittsburgh office; address, Chat-

field & Woods Co., Third Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. — Clay Judson is studying law at the University of Chicago; address, 601 Bush St., Chicago. — M. E. VanBuren is working in the decorating dep't of the Carson, Pine & Scott Co., Chicago; address, Y.M.C.A., 3210 Withington St., Chicago. — Emmet Russell is in his first year at the Harvard Law School; address, 47 Wendell St., Cambridge. — J. P. Harrington's address is 1 Dana Terrace, Watertown. — C. L. Churchill is with Bellows and Aldrich, architects, Boston; address, Gleasondale. — J. H. McLeod is assistant superintendent of a department store in Cleveland, O.; address, 1853 East 73d St., Cleveland. — F. H. Blackman is working for the D. F. Munroe Co., paper bag and twine merchants, Boston. His address is 27 Agassiz St., Cambridge. — M. Friedburg is in educational work in a department store in Baltimore. His address is 2229 Madison Ave., Baltimore, Md. — Barton Harvey is working for the Harvey Machine Co. in Catonsville, Md. — T. O. Freeman is in the employ of J. H. Rorabuck, promoter of hydro-electric power plants. His address is P. O. Box 97, Canaan, Conn. — J. M. Kuder is in his second year at the Harvard Medical School; address, 19 Fairfax Hall, Cambridge. — H. H. Ripley, Jr., is with the State Street Trust Co., Boston. — Putnam Eaton is at the London branch of the Swift Beef Co., 58 W. Smithfield, London, Eng. — Jean Abreu is in his last year of the Law School at the University of Paris. He intends to be in this country this summer. His address is 5 Rue Nouvelle Stanislas, Paris, France. — A. C. Hawkes is with the Remington Arms Co., Bridgeport, Conn. He intends to go into the

Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. in the early spring. His address is 678 Warren St., Bridgeport, Conn. — J. R. O. Perkins is with the American Ambulance Service on the western front in the European War. — M. H. Hecht is sales manager of the N.E. Enameling Co., mfrs. of kitchen utensils. His address is Larchmont, N.Y. — J. H. Henderson, of the H. K. McCann Co., has been transferred from the N.Y. office to Cleveland, O. — G. P. Grainger is in business at 7 Fosket St., West Somerville. — W. J. Brackett is working for the Angus Jute Co., Ltd., Calcutta, India. His address is Box 428, Calcutta, India. — F. C. Bryant is studying for the degree of C.E. at the M.I.T.; present address, 78 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge. — F. P. Culbert graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy, June, 1915. At present he is on the U.S.S. *New Jersey*. — P. J. Waldstein is with Devoe & Reynolds Co., paint mfrs., 1305 So. Central Pk. Ave., Chicago. — S. F. Withe, formerly on the advertising division of the E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., has been elected national sec.-treas. of the American Amateur Trapshooters' Ass'n, 200 Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. His home address is 1028 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md. — J. D. Ryan is teaching at the Boston Latin School. His address is 27 Coolidge Road, Allston. — D. W. Lewis is a salesman for the Ford Motor Co. at their Brooklyn Branch. His permanent address is 163 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y. — Randolph Boyle has passed his Kentucky bar examination and is practising law in Louisville, Ky., where he is now living. — Innis Young is studying in the Harvard Graduate School. — Graham Winslow has been moved by Stone

& Webster to one of their construction jobs in Buffalo, N.Y., where he will be for the next year. — R. T. P. Storer is now working for the International Corp. at 55 Wall St., New York City. He is living at the Harvard Club. — W. van V. Warren is the assistant house superintendent of the American Sugar Co. at their Philadelphia plant. — Alfred Redfield now living at 16 Mellen St., Cambridge. — J. J. Cisco, Jr., whose address has been "Little Folly," Port Antonio, Jamaica, B.W.I., will be at 642 Steamboat Rd., Greenwich, Conn., after April 15. — A. Taylor is in the Boston office of Clinton H. Scovell & Co., certified public accountants and industrial engineers, 110 State St. During the summer he is director of Camp Wampanoag, a camp for boys on Buzzards Bay. — C. B. Abbot is in the employ of the T. J. Purdy Co., which is building a factory for the American Graphophone Co., at Bridgeport, Conn. — Lloyd G. del Castillo is the composer of the incidental music of the pageant, *The Chosen King*, recently given in Boston. — E. E. Embree is working for the Standard Oil Co. of New York in Hankow, China. — R. C. Leland has been transferred to the Lancaster Mills in Clinton. His address there is 260 Church St. — L. H. Niles is an architect and recently won the competition in Amsterdam, N.Y., for a \$40,000 school building. — R. W. Hallock is assistant treasurer of the Farmers' Commission House at 27 Harrison St., New York City. His home address is 54 W. 71st St., New York City. — S. L. Simonds is with the John M. Woods Co., lumber dealers, E. Cambridge. His home address is 37 Somerset St., Belmont. — Dr. F. H. Wade and Mrs. Wade

of Cambridge have given to the Choate School, Wallingford, Conn., a library in memory of their son Lee Wade, 2d, '14. — Isaac Witkin is living at 217 Haven Ave., New York City. — N. S. Morris is chairman of the board of directors of Morris & Co., packers, Chicago. — E. O. Munn is with the American Ambulance Service in France. — Nicholas Roosevelt is connected with the American Embassy at Paris. — J. L. Bullock is assistant chemist at the Cott-a-lap Co., Somerville, N.J. — J. H. Ripley, M.C.E. '15, is with Westinghouse, Church, Ken & Co., 37 Wall St., New York City, and is at present doing construction work at Sayre, Pa. — C. A. Connor is with the civil engineering division of the Boston Schoolhouse Department. — J. L. Handy is secretary and director of Gove & French, crude rubber brokers, 513 2d Nat. Bk. Bldg., Akron, O. — Meredith Whitehouse died early in April from an accident. — Byerly Newton died at his home in Montclair, N.J., Dec. 24, 1915. "In his freshman year, as the result of an apparently trifling accident, he had an almost fatal attack of blood-poisoning; and though he recovered, the rest of his college course was a courageous uphill fight in which he overcame pretty heavy odds. Both in his studies and in his devotion to crew work, where his grit won him a silver cup in his Junior year, he showed the same dogged persistence against ill-health, his handicap. The year before his death he was teaching intermittently, as health permitted, in a New Jersey school. His father, mother, and one brother survive him." When in College he was a faithful student, always dependable, a boy of fine character, and much liked.

1915.

MALCOLM J. LOGAN, *Sec.*,  
23 Ridgeley Hall, Cambridge.

About 200 members of the Class dined together at a Boston hotel on Feb. 12, 1916. It was the first gathering of any large porportion of the Class since Commencement and the affair was unquestionably a success in every way. W. H. Trumbull creditably performed the duties of a toast-master. A willing and eager orchestra added all kinds of music, much of which was appreciated. When the last wholesome morsel was eaten, and one by one the pipes were lit and everybody was feeling secure and contented, a herald, P. Blackmur, appeared at the door of the banquet hall and requested speech with the presiding officer. The request was granted and the herald then announced that he was not a herald but a traveler over the face of the earth, and manager of the Masked Marvel, a creature skilled in the art of wrestling, a giant in stature, powerful and pitiless. On behalf of this monster, he challenged any member present to deadly combat. Acceptances were slow, and so the Masked Marvel, to terrorize the crowd, gave an exhibition of his various holds. Then, to every one's surprise, B. Whitney accepted the challenge and, amid great applause, skilfully threw the intruder in short order. It was later rumored that the Masked Marvel was a fake. But the members of the Class are no longer satisfied with a continual round of vaudeville as entertainment for an occasion of this kind. They really want to be able to remember it by hearing something well worth while. This dinner will be chiefly remembered for a highly entertaining and instructive talk by Dr. E. H. Nichols, head

of the First Harvard Unit, on his experiences abroad. — J. H. Baker is in the foreign department of the National Cash Register Co., Dayton, O. His address there is Box 259, Y.M.C.A. — S. T. Barker is with the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D.C. — C. W. Cheney is with the U.S. Steel Products Co., 30 Church St., New York City. His residence in New York is at 59 West 49th St. — W. P. Fay, who is with the American Ambulance Hospital in France, is driving an ambulance at the front at Pont-à-Mousson. His permanent address is 1 West 64th St., New York City. — M. H. Reynolds is private secretary to Sir Edgar Speyer, Bart., now at the Hotel Somerset, Boston. Reynolds's address is 1595 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. — H. S. Sturgis, formerly with Perry, Coffin & Burr, Boston, is with the Victoria Oil Co., 30 Church St., New York City. — H. P. Trainer is with the H. W. Johns-Manville Co., dealers in asbestos and magnesia products, 55 High St., Boston. His home address is 740 Washington St., Brookline. — D. N. Trimble is with the W. B. S. Trimble Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Can. — Gilbert Whitehead is with the du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., Gibbstown, N.J. — H. H. Edgerton is with the Boston Mut. Life Ins. Co., 77 Kilby St., Boston. His home address is 5 Walnut Ave., Cambridge. — W. B. Kroetzsch, Jr., is chemist for the Merrimac Chemical Co., So. Wilmington. His home address is 127 Harvard Ave., Dorchester. — M. A. Hofer has gone to Copenhagen, where he will do special work for the American Embassy. — G. M. MacVicar is with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. His address is 203 South Rebecca St., Pittsburgh.

Pa. — F. J. Conway is teaching in the Lowell High School, where he coached the football team last fall. His home address is 127 Exchange St., Rockland. — R. R. Cawley is instructor in French at the Thacher School, Nordhoff, Cal. — W. B. Field is employed in the advertising department of the Sampson Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston. His home address remains 329 Westford St., Lowell. — Hugo Francke is in the jute mills of the Ludlow Mfg. Associates, Ludlow. — Harry Glukoff is general sales-manager for the Independent Wall Paper Co., 707 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. His home address is 6517 Aylesboro Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. — R. D. Harvey is with the Costello Potter Co., Costello, Pa. — C. W. Jenks is with Perry, Coffin & Burr, 60 State St., Boston. His home address is 175 Naples Road, Brookline. — J. Ward Lucas is with the Hayes-Lucas Lumber Co., Redfield, So. Dak. — Kenneth Apollonio, formerly with the National Cash Register Co., is with the National City Bank, New York City. He sailed on April 1 for Buenos Ayres, where his address will be, care of the National City Bank, of Buenos Ayres, Argentina. — T. J. Duncan Fuller, Jr., is in Grand Rapids, Mich., in the employ of the National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, O. His permanent address is 2317 Ashmead Place, Washington, D.C. — F. Gordon Harriman is with the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., of Brockton. His present address is Room 404, Y.M.C.A., Brockton. — C. H. Jones is with Van Voorhis, Wilson & Co., investment securities, 50 Congress St., Boston. His home address is 40 Beacon St., Chestnut Hill. — H. S. Keelan is in the research laboratory of the Hooker

Electrochemical Co., of Niagara Falls. His address is 362 Second St., Niagara Falls, N.Y. — S. L. Mason, formerly an instructor in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, is with the Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations of the U.S. Bureau of Entomology. His address is Box 95, W. Lafayette, Ind. — H. B. Jackson is in the Harvard Medical School. His address is 16 Holbrook St., Jamaica Plain. — E. M. Robinson is taking a two-year post-graduate course in mining at Lehigh University. His address is 77 Church St., Bethlehem, Pa. — S. F. Greeley is in the advertising department of the Sullivan Machinery Co., People's Gas Building, Chicago. His home address is 655 Maple Ave., Winnetka, Ill. — Southworth Lancaster is in the freight-traffic department of the Boston & Albany R.R. His address is 47 W. Cedar St., Boston. — Constant Southworth is with Lockwood, Greene & Co., architects and engineers, 60 Federal St., Boston. His home address is 29 Norfolk St., Cambridge. — The address of A. H. Vogel, Jr., is 404 Kane Place, Milwaukee, Wis.

#### NON-ACADEMIC.

##### *Honorary Degrees.*

LL.D. 1905. Dr. J. B. Angell, President Emeritus of the University of Michigan, died on April 1. In term of service he was the oldest college president in the United States, having served forty-eight years as President of the University of Vermont and of Michigan. He was regarded as the pioneer in the present system of state universities. Dr. Angell was born in Scituate, R.I., was graduated from Brown, and, after further study, taught for some years at Brown. He was then, for a short time, editor of the *Providence Journal*, leaving that work to become

President of the University of Vermont. In 1871 he began his great work as head of the University of Michigan. He has been one of the most important forces in American education, and, in his various diplomatic appointments has served his country faithfully.

A.M. 1870. William C. Collar, author of many school textbooks and for fifty years headmaster of the Roxbury Latin School, died on Feb. 27.

#### *Divinity School.*

1832. Rev. B. R. Bulkeley was installed as minister of the First Congregational Society at Leominster, on Nov. 28, 1915.

[1905.] Rev. A. H. Robinson has resigned from the Newton Centre Unitarian Society to settle at the First Congregational Church, Cincinnati, O. — Rev. A. S. Treworgy has accepted a call to the First Parish, Ashby.

1907. Rev. W. J. Campbell has resigned from the First Congregational Church at Kalamazoo, Mich., to accept a call to Portland, Me.

[1910.] Rev. T. H. Marshall has resigned from the First Unitarian Church at Dayton, O., and became minister of the First Unitarian Congregational Society, Rochester, N. Y., on Jan. 2, 1916.

1911. Rev. H. H. Schumacher was installed minister of the First Parish at Hingham, on April 9, 1916.

1914. Rev. D. M. Welsh, S.T.M. 1915, was ordained minister of the Highland Springs Unitarian Society, Highland Springs, Va., on Feb. 7, 1916. — Rev. G. B. Hatfield, S.T.M. 1914, has been elected president of Kingfisher College, Kingfisher, Okla., and has entered upon the duties of his new office.

#### *Law School.*

1854-55. G. W. Smalley, who died in London on April 4, began his life as a

lawyer in Boston, but achieved distinction during the Civil War as a correspondent. After the war he was sent to England by the *New York Tribune* and remained in London for 30 years. In 1895 he returned to America as correspondent of the *London Times*. He was famous as a war correspondent, having made for himself a lasting reputation by his brilliant accounts of the campaigns in the Franco-Prussian War.

1860. T. A. Atkins, who died in New York on Feb. 11, was president of the Yonkers Historical Society and vice-president of the New York Historical Society.

1860-62. Henry Winn died in Malden on Jan. 24. He had been assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts, clerk of the U.S. Senate Comm. on Foreign Relations during the Civil War, and mayor of Malden.

1893. J. T. Auerbach died on March 7, in Brookline. He was, for years, a leader in the various battles for civic righteousness.

1895-96. William Moulton Ingraham, a former Democratic mayor of Portland, Me., has been appointed by Pres. Wilson as Assistant Secretary of War.

1901. Charles Carroll has been appointed instructor in school law and organization in the R.I. State Normal School.

1907. Francis W. Cole has been named corporation counsel and Philip Roberts, LL.B. '14, assistant corporation counsel of Hartford, Conn.

#### *Medical School.*

1857. Dr. B. F. Campbell, who died on March 9, in Brookline, was for many years one of the best-known physicians in East Boston. He was an assistant surgeon with the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War, later served on the School Board and also represented East

Boston in both houses of the State Legislature.

1870. Dr. R. A. Blood died on Feb. 21. He was for eight years surgeon-general of Massachusetts and did particularly good work in fitting out the medical departments of the various organizations sent from the State during the Spanish War. He was at one time president of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

1890. Dr. R. E. Darrah, president of the Newport, R.I., Board of Health and School Committee, and a prominent physician, died of pneumonia on Feb. 9.

#### *Dental School.*

*Appointments: Mass. General Hospital.* The dental clinic at the Mass. General Hospital, which is in charge of the Harvard Dental School, is directed by Leroy M. S. Miner, '04, dental surgeon, with Chester F. Wolfe, '12, Henry G. Skinner, '12, William W. Anthony, '12, Charles W. Ringer, '13, Fred R. Blumenthal, '15, F. Chester Durant, '15, and Chauncy N. Lewis, '15, assistants in dental surgery. Last year there were 5244 dental operations performed. — *Robert Bent Brigham Hospital.* The Robert Bent Brigham Hospital is a hospital for chronic invalids. Edward C. Briggs, '78, M.D., D.M.D., is consulting stomatologist, Walter W. Miner, '04, stomatologist, Kurt H. Thoma, '11, oral surgeon. Walter Wade, '14, served as dental interne for one year. The dental department is of great benefit to the patients and offers valuable opportunity for scientific research work on the relation of oral and systemic diseases. From 81 patients, 72 suffered from pyorrhoæa or abscesses. There were 361 surgical and 273 dental operations performed. — *Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.* On Jan. 13, 1916, William H. Potter, '78, was made consulting dental surgeon, Rogers

Browne Taft, '09, dental surgeon. — *Long Island Hospital* (Boston Harbor). A dental service was organized for this hospital in January, 1916. Kurt H. Thoma, '11, was appointed visiting dental surgeon, Walter Wade, '14, assistant visiting dental surgeon, Ralph C. Curtis, '15, assistant visiting dental surgeon. — *Second Harvard Unit.* The following men were appointed for the second Harvard unit to the British Hospital in France: Varaztad H. Kazanjian, '05, dental surgeon, Ferdinand Brigham, '15, and Frank H. Cushman, '15, dental surgeons, Charles F. MacDonald, Jr., '10, Robert S. Catheron, '05, John F. Dillon, '15, dentists. — *Publications.* Julius F. Hovestadt, '09, has published a valuable book on *Principles and Technique of Crown and Bridge Work*, and Kurt H. Thoma, '11, a valuable work on *Oral Anæsthesia*. — *Research.* Great opportunity for research work is offered by the Harriet N. Lowell Society, which was formed in 1911 by the faculty and students of the Harvard Dental School. It was made possible by a bequest of Miss Harriet N. Lowell who, in 1907, left to the school a sum of money, the interest of which was to be used each year for dental research. The Research Society is made up of graduates and undergraduates of the Harvard Dental School. At the annual meetings, certificates of fellowship are awarded to such Senior and graduate members as have submitted acceptable original laboratory or literary work. During the past year, the following graduates have been carrying on research work: Dr. Lawrence W. Baker is making a further study of "The Influence of the Forces of Occlusion on the Development of the Bones of the Skull," the preliminary report of which was published in *Items of Interest*, vol. xxxiii, no. 2, Feb., 1911. Dr. Kurt H. Thoma, '11, has done histo-pathologi-



cal work in preparation for his paper, "Oral Abscesses," which he read before the American Academy of Dental Science, and which was published in the March (1916) number of the *Journal of the Allied Dental Societies*. Dr. Thoma is now continuing his work on the "Histologic-pathology of other Tissues of the Mouth." Mr. H. C. Smith, of the Chemistry Department, is studying the "Physiological Effects of the Mineral Constituents of Food." Dr. Fred R. Blumenthal has submitted a paper, "The Evolution of Mammalian Dentition with Special Reference to the Primates and Man." Dr. George H. Wright is working on three problems: first, "A Study of an Etiological Factor in Trigeminal Neuralgia"; second, "A Classification of the Normal Barriers against Disease as found in Human Teeth"; and third, "A Further Study of the Variations in Form of the Maxillary Antra." Dean E. H. Smith addressed the society at the first meeting. Prof. William H. Potter addressed the society on his experiences in Europe during the war. A paper was read by E. L. Drowne, M.D., of the "Relation of Intestinal Stasis to Oral Conditions." E. H. Horton, from the Peabody Museum, addressed the society March 9. His subject was "The Evolution of Human Dentition and its Relation to the Head Form." — *Personals*. Dean Eugene H. Smith and Prof. William P. Cooke attended the meeting of the American Institute of Teachers held in Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 26-29, from whence they proceeded to Chicago and attended the meeting of the Dental Faculty Associates of American Universities. The four years' course for dental students and problems of higher standards of dental education were the important subjects discussed. They also visited the College of Dentistry of the University of Minnesota and the North-

western University Dental School in Chicago. In April there was a special meeting of the deans of the Dental Faculties of the Association of American Universities in Albany, N.Y., which Dean Smith attended. An important educational question was discussed with the New York Regents about the law of the State of New York which restricts the granting of dental licenses to students who have spent three years of study in a dental school, regardless of their other education. Graduates who have taken the first year medical course and then passed into the dental school for two more years would not be allowed to practise in New York according to this law. Dean Smith made efforts to change this law which would exclude many good men.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

\*.\* To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

Volume vi of *The Writings of John Quincy Adams*, H.C. 1787, covers the years 1816-19 and contains unusually interesting material, public and personal. When it begins, Adams was Minister in London; when it ends, he was Secretary of State under President Monroe. Political readjustments, following on the restoration of peace and the downfall of Napoleon, occupy much attention; but Adams was a person of such varied tastes that he records many miscellaneous facts, besides opinions on books, writers, historical events, and the bases of life. When this edition is completed and indexed, it will prove a quarry for

all sorts of readers. Adams's letter to his father on the death of Mrs. John Adams may stand as a specimen of what the severe New Englander permitted himself to express in the acutest bereavement. Of special Harvard interest is his advice to N. W. Boylston, who had just established the Boylston Prizes, and his reference to McKean, who followed Adams as Boylston Professor of Rhetoric. Mr. W. C. Ford, h '07, had performed his editorial duties with his customary rare skill. (Macmillan. Cloth, 8vo, \$3.50 per vol.)

The anonymous author of *Religio Doctoris* presents a series of ethical and philosophical essays, directed primarily to the everyday man, unacquainted with the history of thought and with any but the most popular ethical theories. In the simple and untechnical language of the four essays, he discusses the more fundamental problems related to thoughtful living, from a viewpoint always fresh and stimulating and often original. The first essay deals with the relation of philosophy and daily life, and proposes the basic theory that the ethical ideal is the essential foundation for rational and moral existence. The remaining chapters consider, in turn, the nature of explanation, the problem of evil, and the relation of happiness and morality. It is unfortunate that the rather forbidding title of the book is likely to prove a barrier to many of the readers for whom it is especially intended. It is dedicated to President Eliot. (*Religio Doctoris, Meditations upon Life and Thought*, by a retired college president. Richard S. Badger, Boston.)

Two rather long articles have left space in the volume of Harvard Studies this year only for some "Notes on the Fourth and Fifth Centuries" by George W. Robinson and "Summaries of Dissertations for Degree of Ph.D. for 1914-

15." The first of the two articles entitled *Quo Modo Aristophanes Rem Temporalem in Fabulis Suis Tractaverit* is an interesting study, in readable Latin, of the comic poets' treatment of the unity of time. The clear arrangement and careful summary by the writer of each point before he leaves it make a review of this article unnecessary. Equally self-explanatory is *The Roman Magistri in the Civil and Military Service of the Empire*. Because of their interest and treatment the reader will not regret the amount of space in the volume occupied by these long articles. (*Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*: vol. xxvi. 1915.)

In the issue of March 22, of the *Fatherland*, was published an article of which the editor says, "the *Great Conspiracy Exposed* is the most important article that it has been my privilege to publish." The essay "proves" that the reason for anti-German sentiment in America is an active conspiracy to reunite the United States with England. One of the arch conspirators is Sinclair Kennedy, '97, whose book, *The Pan-Angles*, is largely quoted and misquoted. Mr. Kennedy has answered, in an open letter to the editor which is notable for its calm statement and conclusive disproof of "the most important article." He points out, for example, that Mr. Rhodes's will, in establishing the Oxford scholarships, states as part of their purpose "to encourage in the students from the United States . . . an attachment for the country from which they have sprung, etc." (quoted in the *Fatherland*); and that a spirit of fairness and love of truth might have suggested to the writer to finish the quotation, "but without, I hope, withdrawing them or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth," instead of saying merely "etc." He also points out that the author omits any mention of

the fifteen German scholars, to be appointed by the Emperor, in the hope of creating good feeling; "a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States will," says Mr. Rhodes, "secure the peace of the world." The Great Conspiracy falls through the monstrous weight of its own untruth.

A book which created some excitement in the newspapers, but none within the University, was *Harvard Inside Out*. It contained rather poor caricatures of some of the Faculty — in most cases it was necessary to read the names to recognize the individual — and feebly humorous remarks, and was sold at a price which ought to have made the two undergraduate authors rich. Some day, perhaps, a genius in caricature will turn up and succeed really in stirring the academic world to academic wrath.

R. S. Holland, '00, has published another Boy-Scout book entitled *The Boy Scouts of Snow Shoes Lodge* (Lippincott). It is a healthy, outdoor story which will be read by a goodly number of boys who love the woods and winter sports. Anything that helps on the Boy-Scout movement is worth while.

*Father Payne*, published anonymously by Putnam, is supposed by many to be the work of Mr. A. C. Benson. It is a story without any plot, the story of the influence on diverse characters of a high-souled man. The chapters are little essays, often charmingly expressed, and often full of sound ideas, on all sorts of subjects — "Cads and Pharisees," "Wrens and Lilies," "Homer," "Criticism," and many more. There is nothing in the book that is particularly original; there is, perhaps, a certain lack of virility (which may have suggested Mr. Benson as the author); there is always sanity and helpful suggestiveness. "Father" Payne himself, a man of robust physique, has many curiously feminine

traits, yet his influence is toward those things which are manly.

Few pamphlets ever issued have caused as much comment in the press all over the country as that written by Pres. Eliot and put out by the General Education Board. In it is discussed at length the value of sense-training for children, and the schools are sharply attacked for neglecting just this part of education. It is certainly true that many of us neither see nor hear much of what goes on around us, and that sense-training in youth would increase both our efficiency and our happiness, but it is hardly fair to seize on the pamphlet, as some radicals have done, as an argument in favor of shopwork as against mathematics.

A useful book for the prospective investor is *American and Foreign Investment Bonds*, by W. L. Raymond, '99. (Houghton Mifflin Co.) It discusses in some detail foreign government bonds, as available for the American investor, bringing the treatment down to the present and therefore showing the effect on probable values of the European War. The book discusses, also, State, railroad, municipal, and industrial bonds, always from the point of view of one who has had experience in buying and selling. From the point of view of the student of the subject the book can hardly be said to add to scientific knowledge; but it was written for the ordinary man, not the student, and it is eminently practical.

The April issue of the *Harvard Law Review* is "In Celebration of the Seventy-fifth Birthday of Mr. Justice Holmes." It contains an interesting article on the "Constitutional Opinions of Justice Holmes," by Prof. Frankfurter, and articles by Sir Frederick Pollock, J. H. Wigmore, '83, Morris R. Cohen, Ph.D. '06, Eugen Ehrlich, of

Vienna, Learned Hand, '93, and Dean Roscoe Pound, of the Law School.

On May 11 the *Harvard Advocate* celebrated its 50th anniversary. About 75 past and present editors attended the dinner at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston.

Pamphlets received: *Incarnation: An Essay in Three Parts*, by A. H. Lloyd, '86. University of Michigan. This essay, reprinted from the *American Journal of Theology*, is a discussion of the modern superstition of "an external natural world," regarded at best as an evil; a plea for "a greater intimacy of the spiritual with the natural"; for the substance of ideals, and for the practical value of mystery. — *The Colorado Industrial Plan*, by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., 1916. A sincere and lucid definition of the "Colorado plan" of coöperation between employers and employees, reprinted from the *Atlantic Monthly*; also speeches made by Mr. Rockefeller in Colorado. — *Report of the Special Commission on Military Education and Reserve*. (Boston: Dec. 1916.) A sensible discussion, based on published evidence of greater or less value, of our need for greater preparedness. Many will feel that the report does not go far enough in its recommendations. — *Othello: An Historical and Comparative Study*, by E. D. Stoll, Ph.D., University of Minnesota *Studies in Language and Literature*, No. 2. A human and interesting study of the character of Othello as estimated by various students of Shakespeare, and as considered in the light of dramatic tradition. — *Lock Gates, Chain Finders, and Lock Entrance Caissons of the Panama Canal*, by Henry Goldmark, '78, late Designing Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission. An excellent, fully illustrated, technical paper, presented at the Engineering Congress in San Francisco in Sept., 1915. — *Economized Com-*

*mercial Spelling*, by Henry Holt, LL.D., a member of the Overseers' Committee to visit the Department of Philosophy. A paper reprinted, with additions, from the *Unpopular Review*. It urges "reformed spelling" as an economy that would probably amount to "hundreds of millions annually." Among the "reforms" advocated are "aprooch" for "approach," "bax" for "backs," "egd" for "egged," and "ofr" for "offer." Why call it the English language? — *An Opportunity for College Fraternities*, by W. G. Read, '09, reprinted from *School and Society*, Sept. 25, 1915. A sane and helpful discussion of the possibilities of coöperation between groups — it matters not whether clubs or fraternities — and college administrative officers for the improvement of standards and the best good of the individual student; such coöperation being possible, of course, only "where conditions of mutual understanding exist." — *A Modern School*, by Abraham Flexner, A.M. '06. (General Education Board, N.Y., 1916). A vigorous plea for practical education which omits everything which does not clearly serve some specific purpose. It will please many. Those who still love the Classics and agree with a good part of the world as to the value of introducing children to the greatest monuments of literature, will feel that this modern school may possibly increase the specific efficiency of the pupil, almost as much as it will decrease his general happiness in later life. — *An Old Italian Version of the Legend of Saint Alexius*, by Rudolph Altrocchi, '08, reprinted from the *Romantic Review*. This is the first publication of a legend found in a volume in the Biblioteca Riccardiana in Florence. It is a scholarly piece of editing. — *Expert (or Opinion) Testimony in Rate Valuation Cases*, by John H. Gray, '87, reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Valuation*

*Congress.* A historical consideration of rules of evidence with practical suggestions for the reform of procedure in valuation cases. — *On a Possible Causal Mechanism for Heave-Fault Slipping in the California Coast Range Region; The Seismic Prelude to the 1914 Eruption of Mauna Loa; On the Earthquake of 1868 in Hawaii; The Hawaiian Volcano Observatory; On the Region of Origin of the Central California Earthquakes of July, August, and September, 1911;* by H. O. Wood, '02. These pamphlets, reprinted from the *Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America*, are interesting and able technical discussions of the phenomena of earthquakes by a man who has been for several years associated with T. A. Jaggar, Jr., '93, at the observation station at the Volcano of Kilauea, Hawaii. — *The Harvard Medical School of China, Inc.* The fifth annual report on the splendid work being done by this distant institution. It proves that the School continues worthy of cordial support. — *The Answer and Other Poems*, by H. P. Dilworth. (Privately printed. Cambridge, 1915.) Short poems, sometimes memorable in phrasing, which show often a keen appreciation of beauty and a fine sensibility. — *Twenty-Five Sonnets*, by C. E. Whitmore, '07. (Privately printed. Cambridge, 1915.) Not important but entirely respectable in craftsmanship. Some of the sonnets have appeared in the *Transcript*. — *A Brief Bibliography of Books in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, Relating to the Republics Commonly Called Latin American, with Comments*, by P. H. Goldsmith. (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1915.) The author has produced a very useful manual of reference for any one interested in the Latin American countries. It does not pretend to be exhaustive, but covers a large number of books, giving a short critical comment on each. — *Can-*

*cer Commission of Harvard University. Third Annual Report.* (For the year ending June 30, 1915.) — *A Loan Exhibition of Early Italian Engravings.* Fogg Art Museum. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1915.) A fully illustrated and admirably annotated catalogue of a distinguished exhibition. The book is useful for permanent reference, and is a credit, as was the exhibition itself, to the staff of the Museum. — *Laws and Regulations Regarding the Use of Water in Pan-American Countries*, by Rome G. Brown, '84. A paper read before the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, held at Washington in December, 1915, and January, 1916.

#### SHORT REVIEWS.

*The Stewardship of Faith*, by Kirsopp Lake, Professor of Early Christian Literature. Lowell Lectures in 1913-14. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915.

One of Prof. Lake's colleagues sometimes refers to him as a "belated Pilgrim" because, nearly three hundred years after Brewster and Bradford, he came to New England from Old England by way of Leyden. Moreover, he has fitted into the College and the community as into a place exactly cut out for him from the beginning. So one takes up his book with confident expectation, for its theme is a problem of adjustment in the art of which he has proved himself a master.

The object of the book is to derive from the early history of Christianity a lesson for its present guidance. In the first century of our era, Christianity as a Jewish faith entered into a widely different world from that in which it originated, and not only survived but conquered there. Now, after so many centuries, it finds itself again in a new world

of human thought and need where it must domicile itself or perish. Perhaps the same method by which it succeeded in the first century will avail also in the twentieth. Prof. Lake aims to show that the method consisted in acknowledging plasticity of form responsive to intellectual and social environment.

Evidently, the idea is not novel, but the precedent is calculated to remove prejudice, and the modern application is exceptionally thorough-going. For even those who theoretically accept the principle usually feel obliged to make a stand at one or another point in the process and declare that to go further would destroy that which is essential and therefore must be inviolable. Hence it is decidedly worth while to show, as Dr. Lake has done, how deep and radical was the change in Christianity when it passed from the Jewish into the Graeco-Roman world. The original form of the new faith is described as consistently eschatological, determined by apocalyptic Messianism. But when this was carried out into the Gentile world on the powerful stream of religious influence then flowing from East to West, as the political current was running in the opposite direction, it was necessarily apprehended by converts having quite different interests and ideas. The Jew was concerned mainly with the question what he must do to be safe in the impending Messianic crisis; the Greek, ignorant of Messianic hopes and fears, longed to become a new man through some mystical process of regeneration that he might enjoy immortal blessedness. Consequently Christianity was transformed from an eschatological into a sacramental religion which, through its conflicts with heathenism, Gnosticism, and the crude thought of "uninstructed Christians," developed into Catholicism which, forgetting its own history, in-

voked the authority of a supernatural past to support its claim of finality for the future. If, then, so fundamental a change occurred in the early centuries, may not another, equally fundamental, occur in our own time provided we clearly recognize the character of our present forms in the light of their origin and development?

Dr. Lake is well aware that certain particular methods of adaptation which were employed in the earlier time are no longer commendable, nor if resorted to would they prove effective. Instead of changing form to meet the new conditions, Christianity in fact often retained its forms but charged them with new meaning. For example, baptism and the Lord's Supper, originally eschatological in significance, became sacramental and "the Lord" became the divine-human centre of a sacramental cult. Although this method is in some favor nowadays, Dr. Lake shrinks from it as savoring of intellectual dishonesty. Yet, he himself seems sometimes to approach dangerously near the pit against which he often warns us. For example, he approves the formula of two natures in one person as a reconciliation between the facts of history and the values of religion, explaining it by the presence in every man of two elements which he calls the human and the divine, the individualizing and the unifying, quite unmindful, apparently, that by such an interpretation he nullifies that uniqueness of Christ which it was the main purpose of the ancient formula to declare. Again, he interprets sacrament as a recognition of spiritual quality in the ordinary events and processes of life, whereas the sacrament historically and properly denotes that which carries a potency peculiarly its own. One suspects that, in such matters, the author's suggestions are not perfectly in harmony with his principles.

However this may be, the great value of the book lies in its unconscious disclosure of the sort of man a theologian must be who would meet the present critical situation. The author shows himself keenly alive to existing conditions, with flashes of penetrating insight into the meaning of contemporary events. Every page also reveals the modesty and open-mindedness, as well as the learning of a genuine scholar. With never a suggestion of pedantry, the reader is everywhere conscious of the light but sure touch of a master, who deals not only with details intellectually apprehended but also with values sympathetically appreciated. It is precisely this power of sympathetic appreciation which has enabled Dr. Lake to adjust himself so promptly and perfectly to his new environment and it is also the first and most imperative prerequisite for the momentous task to which Dr. Lake summons not only the professional theologian but also every thoughtful Christian.

*The Challenge of the Future*, by Roland G. Usher, '01. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

Prof. Usher has not been able to avoid the somewhat hectic fascination of diplomatic analysis. Already well known for his two admirable works on Tudor and Stuart history, he has turned aside from the forbidding path of laborious research to the more genial highways where every man is as good as his neighbor, because both are, for the most part, equally ignorant. Therefore a flat contradiction of the airy hypothesis of his book will not be possible until, perhaps two generations from now, the chancelleries of Europe yield up their grim secrets. Still, as Prof. Usher dramatically says, the future is indeed challenging us. We have to survey his interpretation of its challenge. He does not provide us with any

*apparatus criticus*; "the logical structure of the work must be its own justification." So, when he gives us some vague rumor about the United States occupying the Philippines as the trustees of Great Britain (p. 265), or foreshadows a possibility that South America will interfere to protect the Central Republics from the aggression of the American people (p. 316), or makes the utterly amazing assertion (p. 118) that "behind the present European policies stand subtle and far-reaching conceptions traceable to Darwinism and the Mendelian law, to the study of diplomatics and of index-numbers," one puts aside, among others, the fascinating picture of Mr. Asquith discussing with the late Sir Francis Galton the quarrels of Prof. Karl Pearson, or of Mr. Lloyd George arguing the nice points of a Burgundian charter with Dr. R. L. Poole, and concludes that, with Prof. Usher, Clio is veritably a muse, and that at all costs the story she has to tell must be narrated in high color and deepened shadows. We are not, in fact, dealing with scientific history.

America, says Prof. Usher, is faced by two grave dangers — the one distant, the other contingent. The danger at hand is the aggressive position in the Pacific occupied by the United States by reason of its ownership of the Panama Canal. That highway must be protected, and its protection involves preparedness. Yet in this also there is danger, since it may involve invasion to secure the cession of that favored position. America need not expect any European sympathy for her interests, since it is clear that they are not consistent with European needs and have excited, when stated by President Wilson, not only suspicion on the Continent of America, but also distrust in Europe. American rights, in fact, are, since the modern world is an

interdependent whole, interpenetrated by European ambitions. Against these protection has to be sought if the prosperity essential to material, moral, and political reform is to continue. Only armed force can protect that prosperity. Yet America cannot hope for isolation any longer, nor is that policy expedient. Clearly, therefore, some foreign alliance is essential, and it is only with Great Britain that an alliance on favorable terms is to be secured. There is no fundamental clash of interest between the two countries. There is the alliance of blood. Great Britain would gain a certain source of supplies, and a safe location for its investment. America would gain the aid of British sea-power, and thus the assurance of a better and cheaper merchant marine than she can herself provide. American interests in the Far East ought, where abnormal, to be abandoned; the Monroe Doctrine, in its literal interpretation, is no longer possible; over Central America and the Gulf of Mexico a definite control ought to be preserved.

Baldly stated, Prof. Usher's book has, at any rate, the outstanding merit of arguing a fairly obvious thesis. It is quite clear that the war has altered the orientation of the world; it is no less true that sea-power is of essential importance; America certainly cannot stand alone; there are people who would like to occupy South America; there is a natural harmony of interest between America and Great Britain which suggests — as the *New Republic* has so ably argued — a beneficial alliance. The difficulty experienced in the reading of this book is why it is necessary for the writer (except as a problem in individual psychology) to develop the thesis as a series of tense situations, in the manner of a certain famous character in fiction who loved to make the flesh of his hearers creep very

hideously. Prof. Usher really has something very simple to put forward; he would be more effective if he put it forward simply. As it is, he gives us a series of heartrending palpitations for which the relief of final understanding is hardly compensation. We require something more for such mountainous labor than the mouse that has become too honored by the lapse of time.

*Germany vs. Civilization*, by W. R. Thayer, '81. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

If any one has supposed Mr. William Roscoe Thayer to be pro-German in his sentiments he will hardly be able to read "*Germany vs. Civilization*" without having his confidence in that supposition very much shaken. Mr. Thayer goes for Germany with a hot poker. "*Notes on the Atrocious War*" is the sub-title of his book, and all through he speaks of the war as the Atrocious War. Mr. Thayer rehearses for us the whole case against Germany which we began to study a year ago last August, and of which, in the course of six weeks, most literate Americans had acquired a working knowledge.

It is useful to have the points of this case gathered in a compact and readable volume as Mr. Thayer has done it. His labors began last November, and were stimulated apparently by the fear that our early horror of the German outbreak and the spirit behind it, had grown faint, and needed to be revived. He felt that President Wilson had been too mild and had neglected to give to the country the leadership that the circumstances demanded, so he applied himself to restate the case, as a means of arousing his fellow citizens from their torpidity.

He has made a rousing book and one that will stay on the war-bookshelf after many volumes have been eliminated.



Both its matter and its manner will keep it there. Mr. Thayer has not been a historian for nothing. He is a judge of material and knows how to use it. And he is an eloquent and searching writer, bringing to such a task as this much serviceable knowledge of modern European history and a point of view which has a lofty spiritual elevation.

He undertakes "to trace the stages by which the ancient pagan ideals revived in Prussia, and were diffused—a moral Prussic acid—through Germany." He tells of the Germans that were, and of the old German ideals. He discloses the background of the German mind, and records the processes by which the teutonic traits were manipulated. He tells of the "Kaiser and Gott" partnership; discusses William the Peacemaker; discusses Kultur; records the Prussianizing of Germany; tells how the war began; rehearses the crime against Belgium; gives a chapter to Mendacity, another to "Germanizing America," another to "The Shipwreck of Kultur," and winds up with a discussion of "Despotism or Democracy."

It is an eloquent and inspiring book, wholesome in the main, and admirably readable. One could fill pages with striking quotations from it. Here are some fragments:

No plea for a place in the sun can justify the cruelty and the cunning which its attaining involves.

The Religion of Satan is a thin disguise for brutality, in which Man at the touch of the Devil's wand is metamorphosed back into his Beast Original.

Gott the German deity, is a tribal god, made in the image of the Germans who created him.

Wherever we test it, Kultur breaks down. No modern race except the Germans could have invented it; so only Germans can both use it and glory in its use. It is like the harness of steel and straps that a cripple has to wear: by practice he learns to move about in it with ease; but though he be a giant he is none the less a cripple, and the steel and straps are none the less a harness.

Under whatever name Kultur operates, it

tends downward. The individual who thinks himself a Superman is likely to end in a madhouse or on the gallows: the nation, despotic king, or hierarchy, which substitutes its own selfish interests for humanity, shuts itself out from humanity, becomes inhuman, revives and worships standards of the Beast, and heads straight for perdition.

This last quotation is the more interesting at this writing in view of the censure which President Wilson has incurred from various political critics for saying that our country "will have forgotten her traditions. Whenever she fights merely for herself under such circumstances it will show that she has forgotten to fight for all mankind." Mr. Wilson has been reminded that "humanity" is not his present job as President of the United States. Mr. Thayer, I judge, would hardly say so. He has some hard words for the President as one too prone to speak instead of acting, but in the matter of the danger of substituting selfish national interests for humanity, Mr. Thayer and Mr. Wilson seem to think alike.

*How the French Boy Learns to Write; a Study in the Teaching of the Mother Tongue*, by R. W. Brown, A.M. '05, Professor of Rhetoric and Composition in Wabash College; pp. 260. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1915.

Professor Brown has made a substantial contribution to the equipment of an army more remarkable for individual initiative than for arms, drill, or tactics. For thirty years nothing has been more taught among us than composition, nor more variously, nor less consecutively. The revival of the '80's, partly a revolt from years of inefficiently applied analysis, was mainly an ardent and insufficiently directed pursuit of expression. The axiom that we must learn to write by writing came to mean in practice that writing

is sufficient of itself; the recovery of the idea of expression as vital in education led too many teachers to assume that this device of education would work automatically. Hence we have industriously read so many themes not worth reading that we have still to answer for far too many themes not worth writing. Happily even reams of futility have not destroyed our faith in the value of expression; but no less happily we have been driven by criticism to face the necessity of teaching expression consecutively. That much of the criticism has been ill informed, or ill natured, or even mistaken, should not leave us the less ready to admit that we have much to learn in method. To say that method should not be formality is only to say that method should not be bad; it implicitly admits the fundamental flaw — a flaw deeper than any touched by our critics — that our method is sometimes sound, sometimes superficial, sometimes random, sometimes novel, often temporarily stimulating, but above all astonishingly meagre and tentative.

How many teachers of composition have as a practically available fund the experience of even their contemporaries in the practical matter of assignments? Which assignments are fruitful, for what purpose, with what emphasis, with what frequency, and above all for what age and in what order, many a tyro is still left to learn of his first classes. That both he and his classes will often blunder into profitable paths is, doubtless, evidence of the perennial vitality of the subject; but it is small defence against wasteful groping. Of what lies behind our contemporaries, of the experience of centuries, many teachers of composition seem quite unaware. No form of education has a history longer or more continuous. How little this history is

known may be seen in our enthusiastic proposal and acceptance of new methods that are centuries old. A method is not, of course, good for us today because it is old; what is pathetic is that our educational past is not known. Experiment we are likely to need always. Our present experiments with oral composition, for instance, and with both oral and written composition for those Americans whose native tongue is not English, are significant studies in adaptation. But experiment that blindly repeats experience, instead of starting from it, is hardly worthy of the name. Our very dissociation of the terms rhetoric and composition hints that the former is a branch of archaeology. It is to be feared that many teachers know rhetoric only as rhetorical. This false and narrow conception of a whole body of pedagogical experience may explain much of our uncertainty. Not many years ago the popular cry was "less rhetoric and more composition." The cry was warranted — by the misinterpretation of rhetoric. Since then we have learned that the chief need of our teachers of composition is an approved and sufficient rhetoric.

Professor Brown has interpreted a consistent body of rhetoric, thoroughly modern in application, soundly developed by consecutive adaptations of a great tradition. Of this tradition, though he shows himself sufficiently aware of it, he wisely says little; for one of the striking excellences of his book is its singleness. Without display of erudition or any other intrusion of himself, he has kept to the important task of interpreting the significance of present French practice. The result is a singularly compact and lucid exposition. We find what we seek; we find it in its place; and we find it suggestive. This contribution is none the less original because of some previous studies; for

the educational scope and meaning of the French teaching of composition have no other single interpretation in English. The survey of the English Board of Education is valuable almost entirely as an assemblage of facts; Hartog's study deals with adaptations to British schools; Young's essay, though suggestive, makes no attempt at extensive discussion. All these, and Farrington's excellent general works on French primary and secondary schools, Professor Brown has used, and of course many French sources; but they have been merely preparatory to his first-hand observation. He has observed, not merely seen. Doubtless his best preparation was his own experience as a teacher; for he has discerned teaching values and interpreted not only courses, but teachers. Programs and instructions, presented fully, have their significances illuminated by sympathetic understanding. Educational surveys of this quality are not so easy nor so common as to make us the less grateful that this one has been done by a teacher with so strong a sense of his profession.

His applications to our own case Professor Brown confines to a few suggestive generalizations. That others will occur to his readers means that his method lets the French speak for themselves. To one who has taught composition long enough to rejoice in its educational scope, the French experience confirms a faith in certain large principles. Most obviously it demonstrates that system for the teacher and progress for the student mean consecutiveness. It shows no less clearly that correctness, about which we talk much and, with equal impatience, do little, begins early, is not separable, and is helpful, not hostile, to expressiveness. It reveals correlation as fundamentally the relation of language studies to experience, which includes reading, from the early grades

up into the college. It reminds us that the study of composition, for its immediate ends and for the sake of all study of literature, should add to its rhetoric poetic. Finally it urges upon school and college alike that the teaching of composition be mainly, not analytical, much less merely corrective, but promotive. If Professor Brown has not urged these particular inductions, he has induced them in his reviewer. And he should induce others, general and specific; for his book should be read by every teacher of English.

*Artists and Thinkers*, by L. W. Flaccus, Ph.D. '04, Assistant Professor of Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania. Longmans, Green & Co., 1916.

The author presents in this book a series of essays on Rodin, Maeterlinck, Wagner, Hegel, Tolstoy, and Nietzsche, in which the philosophers to a certain extent counterbalance the artists. Indeed, the author develops in the Introduction the idea that the activities of the two interpenetrate each other, and that he intends to study them in that relation. But one is baffled by the statement that "the true value of thought for art seems to me to depend on its indirectness and emotional suggestiveness; they make you *feel* the thrust of the universe; back of the artist's earnestness there must be a certain freedom of playfulness, just as there must be a certain earnestness back of the playfulness of the philosopher; downrightness and eagerness to solve problems have spoiled many a play and novel" (p. 9). It is Mr. Flaccus's indirectness and emotional suggestiveness that lie at the basis of his valuation of both the thinker and artist, hence he abhors the "gritty admixture" which is found in the works of Hegel, Wagner, Nietzsche, Ruskin, and Tolstoy, and prefers the attitude of Maeter-

linck who "ignores the social and cultural relations of art" (p. 37). What he really admires in Maeterlinck is the "graphic and decorative touch in his descriptions of the world without," and his "atmospheric method" of the world within, which gives his men and women "the blurred unreality of figures in a fog — one gets a sense of faltering lines, of insecure distances, and of a merging of greys and blacks, which produce weird and monotonous imaginative effects" (p. 45). It is quite clear that Mr. Flaccus is a symbolist, that he advocates a "decorative" or "atmospheric" philosophy, which revels in haze and mist, the abode of the initiated devotees of "the elusive art of Maeterlinck and Baudelaire" (p. 141), and that he is, in matters of art, a disciple of Bergson who admires Maeterlinck's *l'art vital*. If Mr. Flaccus openly confessed his predilection for the "atmospheric," those of his readers who differed from him or wished to be instructed objectively could lay his book aside, without any feeling of provocation, though of positive dissent. But everything is so tainted by the method of the symbolic doctrinaire that one hardly perceives the violent distortions which Rodin and Tolstoy have suffered at the hands of the author.

Quoting the trite statement about the change in Tolstoy's life caused by his *My Confession*, and about the harm which conversion causes the artist, Mr. Flaccus at once prejudices his case by stamping Tolstoy's *What is Art?* as erratic, because of his misjudgment of Shakespeare, Maeterlinck, Baudelaire, etc., and because "he could not enjoy verse and its music, and so misjudged the symbolists utterly" (p. 142). One would think that, to disprove Tolstoy's views, Mr. Flaccus would dissect them, as they are represented in his mature and significant *What is Art?* But no, his essay on Mau-

passant which precedes that work by a dozen years is quoted instead, with the four art tests in the inverse order of their importance. The moral relation thus appears as the least important though "the one most heavily staked." The few quotations from the larger work are so chosen as still further to weaken his cultural theory of art. The religious demands of art are put completely in the background, so as to "find a place for the subjective, the complex, the elusive, the abnormal," by which the art "is all the richer for a Maeterlinck or a Baudelaire" (p. 158). Mr. Flaccus is not even aware of the fact that the great Russian artists have subscribed to every word of Tolstoy's views, that Antokolski's criticism of *What is Art?* is one long paean, and that Vereshchagin's activity is an attempt to carry out the precepts of Tolstoy, whom he even preceded in his religious fervor, as one may see from his several essays. Worse than that, Rodin's own conception of art has been so warped by Mr. Flaccus as to make his religious conviction appear as something accidental and unnecessary. He says that Rodin is a symbolist (p. 29), but that the word is here used in an entirely different sense from which it can be applied to Maeterlinck is obvious from the words of Rodin, who identifies that symbolism with religion, for "if religion did not exist I should have to invent it; true artists are in short the most religious of men" (p. 29). When Rodin touches Tolstoy he becomes truly great. Instead of expatiating on this important relation, the author says that "this fluid, natural symbolism Rodin joins to a strong and accurate technique" (p. 36), as though this were the most important aspect of his art.

It will be seen from these extracts that unless one is a symbolist one will not gain any comfort from the "decora-

tive" aspect of art and philosophy, as advocated by Mr. Flaccus. To one who makes serious demands upon the thinker and artist the book must remain a disappointment.

*New Homes Under Old Roofs.* By J. S. Seabury, '04. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Any book treating of the subject to which this volume is devoted should be welcome, provided the author has put into his task the earnest thought that is necessary and drawn from this a result that meets the demands both of practicability and popular interest. Mr. Seabury is manifestly treating a subject that has a real fascination for him and his earnest effort has given us a book of real value. In how satisfactory a manner the old house of our forefathers, here in New England, may be adapted to modern needs is surprising to many who have made the experiment. Given really good proportion, which most of these old houses fortunately had, and a fair state of preservation, the task of the reconstructor is likely to be very successful. Mr. Seabury's preamble is interesting in that it classifies the several distinct types in a clear concise manner. It has evidently been the author's intention, however, to lay stress not so much upon this part of his work as upon the many photographic reproductions that he has shown. Each of these is given a page to itself and is concisely described and criticized. One page is given to the house in its former state. Opposite is a page devoted to the reconstruction. These examples — all of them taken from that very interesting and prolific source — the district of Massachusetts which lies in the semi-circle which might be drawn from Duxbury to Beverly Farms, by way of Dedham, Framingham, Sudbury, Wayland, Weston, Concord, and including Tops-

field and Hamilton, are well chosen, well compared and beautifully reproduced. No more charming photographs on this subject, giving as they do the impression of both house and site at one glance, have ever been given us. Most of them are the work of Mr. Alfred W. Cutting. The chief value of the book lies in the author's ingenious method of comparison. He has very wisely refrained from an exposition of what should or should not have been done in particular cases, nor does he indulge in a catalogue of rules that should apply to particular types of houses. He tells us that the charm of the finished house often lies in the solution of the individual problem and how true this is can readily be seen from the different examples that he shows. "The more thoroughly we know the old house," he says, "the better prepared we will be to handle it in its proper manner." Here is a thoroughly sensible and pleasant way of treating a subject which for all of us — owners, architects, builders, real-estate dealers or whatever we are, has a meaning.

*The Federal Executive*, by J. P. Hill.  
Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916.

The growth of the United States, with its varied population, coupled with the immense expansion of the intricate business of the country, has brought about a situation that has caused the world to wonder how the Constitution — a written document — could be stretched to meet the present requirements of a government under it. Mr. Hill, in his book, *The Federal Executive*, gives a very detailed account of the growth of the powers assumed by the President and the various departments — powers that in many cases have had to be assumed in order to conduct the necessary daily business of the country. By the "Federal Executive" Mr. Hill means the

President and his various arms, the ten executive departments of the Government — the departments being merely the method of executing business by the President. A "strict constructionist," such as Mr. Hill evidently feels one should not be, has reason to feel that with the latitude assumed away from the Constitution in the powers the various departments now exercise, the limits of States' rights are being trodden down. Properly, to a certain degree, the bounds of the Constitution have had to be overstepped by federal legislation and by powers assumed by the Executive, but it does not seem to us that every one will agree with Mr. Hill when he says, "the Nation no longer fears the power of the President." Much Federal legislation is still necessary properly to conduct the great variety of business of the country, but many would prefer to have this business conducted through legislation rather than through the power now used by the President and the various departments. As Mr. Hill justly says, "before the repeal of 'The Tenure of Office Act,' Congress was the dominating element in National Government; to-day the President is the dominating influence," — owing to his power of appointing the members of his Cabinet, who are the heads of the various departments that carry on with him so much of the business of the Government. Each of the ten departments is taken up by Mr. Hill after he has elaborated the power of the President, their origin traced, the laws bringing them into existence quoted, and then the detail of their business described and examined at considerable length. For the general reader, the account of the growth of the Department of Justice from the simple advisory capacity of the Attorney-General to the present complicated place that Department takes in all our

life, is sufficient to give an idea of the power the various executives now have in their hands. Further than this, the book will appeal chiefly to the student (and an excellent textbook it would make), as it is not a brilliantly written, though thorough book. It is timely and useful, as it is essential that students of American life and hopes should realize how much power the President has had to assume and how far we are from the original idea of our Government. Necessarily the original idea has had to be modified, but it was such a wonderful idea that this book shows the danger of departing too far from it.

*The Supernatural in Tragedy*, by C. E. Whitmore. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1915.

In this revised doctoral dissertation the author declares his purpose to be the survey of "those periods in which examples of the supernatural in tragic drama are most numerous, in order to determine what the particular contribution of each case is, and thus secure data from which general conclusions may perhaps be drawn." After outlining the limits of his subject and supplying fundamental definitions, Dr. Whitmore goes on to say, at the end of his introduction, "I hope to reveal a fundamental unity in the relation of the supernatural to tragedy . . . and to show an intimate connection between the highest results of such manifestations and the supernatural itself." In the main body of the discussion he considers the Greek drama, Seneca, mediæval sacred drama, the Renaissance in Italy, the Elizabethan age, and certain modern aspects, particularly what he calls the "modern revival." In conclusion Dr. Whitmore endeavors to explain what he feels is a "necessary connection" between the supernatural and tragedy. Let him

speak for himself: "We must agree that tragedy is the form of drama which seeks to penetrate as far as possible into the mystery of existence, and to reveal the secret sources of human action. It is inevitable that this should involve some opinion of those forces beyond man of whose existence, however to be conceived, we must be conscious. But such forces are precisely what we understand by the supernatural, taken in its widest and also its deepest sense. When a writer has penetrated to the very verge of human existence, he must confront the question, What lies beyond? and it is in some aspect of the supernatural that he will find whatever answer he chooses to give." The upshot of his argument is that the supernatural is necessary to "the most perfect expression of the tragic spirit in drama." Most of us will feel that Dr. Whitmore goes entirely too far in formulating such a thesis. Who shall say that *Othello* and *Lear*, without supernatural elements, are inferior to *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*, with such elements? Some of us, furthermore, would not consider *Hamlet* without the ghost as unthinkable as *Hamlet* without the Prince himself. And why does the author completely ignore French classical tragedy? Would it become "great" by the injection of some of this "necessary" element or is it hopeless anyhow? This fundamental objection aside, we may commend Dr. Whitmore for a careful and workmanlike investigation. He points out that "Greek tragedy was forced by the circumstances of its origin to enstake the action of supernatural forces"; and that "the proper presentation of the mortals is necessary to the artistic use of the supernatural." These are two of his most valuable conclusions. All in all, he has given us a thoroughly readable contribution to the study of tragedy.

*The American College.* New York: Henry Holt & Co.

*The American College* consists of a series of eleven papers read by leading educators of today at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of Allegheny College, whose President, W. H. Crawford, has written an interesting introduction "to indicate the general scope and spirit of the papers presented, and to whet the appetite of the reader for what follows." Not so much the history and development of the college in this country as its program, curriculum, achievements, present status, and probable future comprise the list of subjects on which these articles were written. The men who delivered them (each of whom was urged to express his thoughts freely, frankly and openly) were chosen with a view to the authority with which they could speak on the subject allotted to them. The first was read by Pres. W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, whose subject is "The Aim and Scope of the New England College," which institution he shows to have been born of the Christian faith, with the primary aim to equip men for their life work. He points out the advantage of the present unofficial relation between church and college over the former parochial influence over the college. Prof. Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago, emphasizes the important position of the languages and literatures, which he regards as interrelated and interdependent, in the college curriculum. Dean C. H. Haskins, of Harvard, discusses the place of the Newer Humanities in the college program, a group including economics, political science, and sociology, which are concerned with organized society, and especially with the State. The importance of physical and natural sciences is considered by Prof. E. G. Conklin, of Princeton; the college as

a preparation for professional study and for practical affairs is ably treated by Pres. Rush Rhees, of the University of Rochester, and Pres. C. F. Thwing, of Western Reserve; John H. Finley, President of New York State University, speaks of the present status and probable future of the Eastern college; the college in the South is the subject of Pres. W. P. Few of Trinity College; Pres. W. F. Slocum, of Colorado College, writes of the college in the West; Pres. Alexander Meiklejohn, of Amherst, discusses the function of the college as distinct from all other institutions of learning; and Commissioner Philander P. Claxton, of the Bureau of Education at Washington, writes on "The American College in the Life of the American People." It is a book well worth reading because of its range of subjects and the authority of those who contribute.

*Roadside Glimpses of the War*, by Arthur Sweetser, '11, New York: The Macmillan Co.

The book is undeniably vivid. It is personal narrative, rather than description or estimate. It contains a multitude of thrilling experiences, and, since the author had the experiences, it is inevitable that he should have written about them. But he ought never to have had them. The war is a stupendous tragedy for the wretched people who are engaged in the struggle. Irresponsible Americans, reporters or otherwise, who go blundering about on the edges of battles because of morbid curiosity; who interfere with the real work that is being done; who drink to the Kaiser one day, and cry "Vive la France" the next, both to avoid being shot; who insist on going where they are not wanted and where they have been ordered not to go, — deserve to be shot. There is the story of an American who forced his way up to the

reserve lines and gave as his excuse that he wanted to see things. "Very well," said the officer who arrested him, "you shall see things"; and he put the prying individual into the trenches and kept him there a week. Mr. Sweetser was not put into the trenches. He thought himself in danger of being shot as a spy, and he was evidently a nuisance. All that did not matter, since he was not shot; and of course, since he was an American, he thought that he deserved every possible consideration. In war-time he showed as reckless a disregard of other people's rights as the proverbial German tourist shows in times of peace. The author, not the war, is the subject of the book; and if the book proves anything it shows clearly that no Americans have any business in Europe unless they go unselfishly to help.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

\* \* All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

*Theodore Roosevelt, the Logic of his Career*, by Charles G. Washburn, '80. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1916. Cloth, 245 pp. \$1.50 net.

*The Challenge of the Future*, by Roland G. Usher, '01. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1916. Cloth, 350 pp. \$1.75 net.

*Roadside Glimpses of the War*, by Arthur Sweetser, '11. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1916. Cloth. \$1.25.

*Germany vs. Civilization, Notes on the Atrocious War*, by W. R. Thayer, '81. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1916. Cloth, 238 pp. \$1 net.

*Artists and Thinkers*, by L. W. Flaccus, Ph.D. '04. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1916. Cloth, 200 pp. \$1.25.

*Idols*, by W. C. Arensburg, '00. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1916. Boards, 80 pp. \$.75 net.

*Turns and Movies, and Other Tales in Verse*, by Conrad Aiken, '11. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1916. Boards, 91 pp. \$.75 net.

*Charles Francis Adams, An Autobiography*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1916. Cloth, 224 pp. \$.3 net.

*The Federal Executive*, by John Philip Hill, LL.B. '03. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1916. Cloth, 269 pp. \$.2 net.



*Gawain and the Green Knight*, by Prof. G. L. Kittredge, '82. Cambridge: The Harvard University Press. 1916. Cloth, 323 pp. \$2.00.

*The Gift of Immortality*, by C. L. Slattery, '91. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1916. Cloth, 235 pp. \$1 net.

*American and Foreign Investment Bonds*, by W. L. Raymond, '99. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1916. Cloth, 324 pp. \$3 net.

*The End of a Chapter*, by Shane Lealie. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1916. Cloth, 202 pp. \$1.25.

*Critical Realism*, by R. W. Sellars, Ph.D. Chicago: Rand McNally & Co. 1916. Cloth, 283 pp.

*Selected Poems*, by Gustaf Fröding. Translated from the Swedish with an introduction by C. W. Stork, A.M. '03. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1916. Cloth, 168 pp. \$1.25.

*Deliverance*, by H. O. Taylor, '78. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1915. Cloth, 294 pp. \$1.25.

*The Writings of John Quincy Adams*, edited by Worthington C. Ford, A '07. Vol. vi. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1916. Cloth, 8vo. \$3.50.

*New Homes Under Old Roofs*, by J. S. Seabury, '04. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. Cloth, illustrated. \$3.50 net.

*The War in Eastern Europe*, by John Reed, '10. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1916. Cloth, illustrated, 335 pp. \$2.00.

*Those Gillespies*, by W. J. Hopkins ('85). Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1916. Cloth, 325 pp. \$1.35 net.

*Union Portraits*, by Gamaliel Bradford ('86). Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1916. Cloth, 294 pp. \$1.50 net.

### MARRIAGES.

\*.\* It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1892. Halsey De Wolf to Edith Howe, at Philadelphia, Mar. 7, 1916.

1893. Charles Emerson Cook to Gladys Hanson Snook, at Atlanta, Ga., Apr. 12, 1916.

1894. Frank C. Bosler to Hannah Elizabeth Swank, at Palm Beach, Fla., Jan. 29, 1916.

1894. Hugh Corby Fox to Anna Lauretta Lavelle, at Granby, Conn., Feb. 19, 1916.

1896. Alfred Borden to Susan Bennett Ellis, at New York, Feb. 1, 1916.

1898. Frederic Brandlesome Greenhaldge to Ruth Ivy, at Newton, Dec. 8, 1913.

1899. Alexander Bigelow Ewing to Frances Louise Childs, at Washington, D.C., Apr. 1, 1916.

1899. Royal Ransome Miller to Mrs. Edmund C. Day, at New York, Feb. 16, 1916.

[1900] James Chase Campbell to Fanny Canfield, at Athens, Pa., June, 1903.

1900. Harry Abraham Freiberg to Emily Carolyn Newburgh, at Cincinnati, O., Apr. 19, 1915.

1900. Henry Anderson Guiler to Winifred W. Merrill, Jan. 5, 1916.

1900. Herbert Ray Johnson to Alliene Sherman Davis, at Tenafly, N.J., Nov. 1, 1915.

1900. Augustus Hunt Shearer to Inez Ardell Rogers, at Dajoe, Mich., Nov. 4, 1915.

[1903] Frederick Augustine Corbett to Helen Margaret Judd, at Brookline, Feb. 24, 1916.

1903. James Couper Lord to Louise Stewart Trevor, at New York, May 15, 1916.

1905. Leonard Hatch to Dorothy Holt Warrin, at Flushing, L.I., Apr. 29, 1916.

1907. Edward Ballantine to Edith Perry, at Boston, Apr. 15, 1915.

1909. Charles Davies Brewer to Elizabeth Greenman, at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1916.

[1909] Frank Pembroke Huckins to Florence Howland Ramsay, at Nashua, N.H., Feb. 3, 1916.

1910. Charles James Cawley to Sarah E. LaPierre, at Cambridge, Apr. 26, 1916.

1910. Henry Longfellow Wilder to Emily C. Young, at Cincinnati, O., Apr., 1916.

1911. Norton Baldwin to Edith Horton,

- at White Plains, N.Y., Apr. 24, 1916.
1911. Frederic Munroe Burnham to Rosamond Eliot, at Manchester, May 20, 1916.
1911. John Templeman Coolidge, Jr., to Susannah Cunningham, at Longwood, Apr. 25, 1916.
1912. Charles Kenneth Clinton to Margery Oakes Rand, at New York, Feb. 19, 1916.
1912. Howard Eager to Alma V. French, at Galveston, Tex., Sept. 7, 1915.
1912. William Levin to Bertha K. Baldwin, at Ann Arbor, Mich., Apr. 5, 1916.
1912. Melville Monheimer to Ethel B. Wolfson, at Brookline, Jan. 6, 1916.
1912. Morton Stuart Robbins to Ada Chase Carson, at Rochester, N.Y., Mar. 25, 1916.
1912. Oliver Wolcott Roosevelt to Grace Helen Temple Olmstead, at West Brookfield, Mar. 6, 1916.
1913. George Browne Post, Jr., to Irene Langhorne Gibson, at New York, Apr. 27, 1916.
1913. Harold Salicath Ross to Lydia Garwood DeCamp, at Medford, Apr. 1, 1916.
1913. Walter Glover Rueter to Margot Cushing, at Boston, Apr. 24, 1916.
- [1914] Samuel Latham Mitchell Barlow to Evelyn H. Brown, at New York, Apr. 25, 1916.
1914. David Bradley Buffum to Marjorie Seagrave North, at New York, March 4, 1916.
- [1914] Warren Bulkeley to Penelope Moulton, at Rochester, N.Y., June 14, 1915.
1914. Charles Willis Curtis, Jr., to Margaret C. Blair, at Grand Rapids, Mich., Apr. 25, 1916.
1914. Nelson Curtis, Jr., to Elinor Virginia Pierce, at Boston, Mar. 4, 1916.
1914. Harold Chase Greene to Madeleine Fuller McDowell, at Cambridge, Apr. 15, 1916.
1914. Leland Henry Niles to Eileen A. Livingston, at Charlestown, Jan. 27, 1916.
1914. Charles Graves Squibb to Adele Bouvé Thayer, at Longwood, Feb. 26, 1916.
1914. Isaac Witkin to Miriam Newman, at Helena, Ark., Dec. 23, 1915.
1915. Paul Graham Courtney to Dorothy Morgan, at Boston, Apr. 8, 1916.
1915. Hollis Darling Hatch to Luella Howard Rolfe, at Malden, Apr. 6, 1916.
1915. August Hansen Vogel, Jr., to Virginia Cumner, at Brookline, Apr. 29, 1916.
1915. Robert Leopold Wolf to Anne Page, at New York, Apr. 8, 1916.
1915. William Madison Wood, Jr., to Edith Gainsborough Robinson, at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 10, 1916.
- S.B. 1901. Egbert Eldridge Thomas to Clara Marguerite Applegate, at Morristown, N.J., Apr. 26, 1916.
- S.B. 1910. John Joseph Fitzgerald to Helen V. Reid, at Boston, Feb. 15, 1916.
- S.B. 1910. Herbert Malcolm Pirnie to Gertrude Willard Knowlton, at Watertown, N.Y., Mar. 25, 1916.
- S.B. 1913. Clarence Newman Holman to Isabel Walker Ray, at Woburn, Apr. 12, 1916.
- G.S. 1911-13. Philip Stone Cushing to Theodora Simmons, at Boston, Mar. 23, 1915.
- L.S. 1890-92. Charles Cooper Nott to (Mrs.) Mary Porter Mitchell, at New York, Apr. 15, 1916.
- D.M.D. 1902. Walter Adams Bradford to Doris Patterson, at Brookline, Mar. 14, 1916.

## NECROLOGY.

Deaths of Graduates and Temporary Members during the past three months.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

*Prepared by the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.*

Any one having information of the decease of a Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

## Graduates.

*The College.*

1838. James Lloyd Wellington, M.D., b. 27 Jan., 1818, at Templeton; d. at Swansea, 11 Feb., 1916.
1844. Samuel Sewall Greeley, b. 11 Oct., 1824, at Boston; d. at Winnetka, Ill., 8 Mar., 1916.
1845. Samuel Franklin Coues, M.D., b. 17 Sept., 1825, at Portsmouth, N.H.; d. at Cambridge, 1 May, 1916.
1849. George Franklin Harding, LL.B., b. 1 Oct., 1830, at Lewisburg, Pa.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 27 Dec., 1915.
1849. Thomas Meriam Stetson, b. 15 June, 1830; d. at New Bedford, 10 Feb., 1916.
1850. John Higginson Cabot, b. 11 Feb., 1831, at Dracut; d. at Brookline, 5 Feb., 1916.
1854. Joseph Rowe Webster, b. 3 Nov., 1833, at Milton; d. at Lexington, 9 May, 1916.
1859. Charles Chauncey, b. 15 Aug., 1833, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Narberth, Pa., 3 April, 1916.
1862. Charles Edward Grinnell, Grad. Div. S.; LL.B.; b. 7 May, 1841, at Baltimore, Md.; d. at Boston, 1 Feb., 1916.
1862. James Henry Stearns, b. 9 Jan., 1841, at Hancock, N.H.; d. at Freeport, Ill., 9 Mar., 1916.
1863. Henderson Josiah Edwards, b. 13 April, 1840, at Industry, Me.; d. at Boston, 20 Jan., 1916.
1863. Charles Emerson, b. 15 Dec., 1841, at Staten Island, N.Y.; d. at Southold, N.Y., 1 April, 1916.
1866. John Leonard Norton, b. 22 Nov., 1844, at Russellville, Ky.; d. at Saint Joseph, Mich., 17 July, 1915.
1867. Edward Leander Wood, b. 6 Oct., 1845, at Gardner; d. at Brookline, 20 Mar., 1916.
1869. Walter Cook, b. 23 July, 1846, at New York City; d. at New York City, 25 March, 1916.
1873. Edward Penniman Bliss, b. 4 Dec., 1850, at Cambridge; d. at Lexington, 22 Mar., 1916.
1876. Oscar Roland Jackson, b. 20 May, 1855, at Boston; d. at Wilmington, Del., 10 April, 1916.
1878. Frederick Lewis Gay, b. 23 Oct., 1856, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 3 Mar., 1916.
1879. Charles Elliot St. John, S.T.B. and A.M.; b. 19 Dec., 1856, at Prairie du Chien, Wis.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 25 Feb., 1916.
1880. William Wallace Gooch, b. 8 Sept., 1857, at Melrose; d. at New York, N.Y., 13 Feb., 1916.
1880. William Stanford Stevens, b. 13 June, 1859, at Boston; d. at Boston, 29 April, 1916.
1881. Louis Brackett Carr, b. 31 May, 1860, at North Attleboro; d. at Arlington, 11 Feb., 1916.
1881. Joseph McKean Gibbons, b. 25 Feb., 1858, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Boston, 18 Feb., 1916.
1882. Frederick Thayer Hunt, b. 11 Sept., 1859, at Scituate; d. at East Weymouth, 8 Mar., 1916.
1883. Baron Chokichi Kikkawa, b. 24 Dec., 1861, at Iwakuni, Japan;

- d. at Tokyo, Japan, 28 Dec., 1915.
1885. Abner Zaza Bowen, b. 27 July, 1859, at Loami, Ill.; d. at San José, Cal., 19 April, 1916.
1885. Charles Frederic Carrier, b. 27 Dec., 1862, at North East, Pa.; d. at Santa Barbara, Cal., 30 Jan. 1916.
1887. Silas Arnold Houghton, M.D. and A.M., b. 11 Sept., 1864, at Keeseville, N.Y.; d. at Brookline, 6 Feb., 1916.
1887. Francis Cleaveland Huntington, LL.B., b. 3 April, 1865, at Worcester; d. at New York, N.Y., 15 Mar., 1916.
1888. Nathan Oppenheim, b. 17 Oct., 1865, at Albany, N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 5 April, 1916.
1889. Randolph Cassius Surbridge, LL.B., b. 17 Feb., 1869, at Brooklyn, N.Y.; d. at Boston, 19 Sept., 1915.
1890. William Bancroft Carpenter, b. 10 Feb., 1869, at Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; d. at Jamaica Plain, 21 Mar., 1916.
1890. Lowell Fletcher Huntington, b. 29 Nov., 1868, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at Cincinnati, O., in 1916.
1891. Howard Gardiner Cushing, b. 2 Feb., 1869, at Boston; d. at New York, N.Y., 26 April, 1916.
1897. Chester Chapin Rumrill, b. 29 Feb., 1876, at Springfield; d. at Springfield, 7 April, 1916.
1903. Charles Robert Cross, LL.B., b. 17 June, 1881, at Roxbury; d. at Dinard, France, 8 Oct., 1915.
1903. Gevork Garabed Tourian, A.M., b. 22 Mar., 1873, at Rodosto, Turkey; d. near Erzeroom, Turkey, in 1915.
1914. Meredyth Whitehouse, b. 10 Mar., 1891, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at Watkins, N.Y., 10 April, 1916.
- Scientific School.*
1896. Malcolm Harlow Baker, d. 27 Nov., 1915.
- Medical School.*
1843. Charles Munroe Dickenson, b. April, 1823, at Boston, Mass.; d. at New Orleans, La., between 1866 and 1872.
1854. David Choate, b. 27 Nov., 1828, at Essex; d. at Salem, April 1916.
1857. Benjamin Franklin Campbell, b. 12 Sept., 1834, near Halifax, N.S.; d. at Brookline, 9 Mar., 1916.
1861. Frank Eli Dow, b. in 1834, at Newport, Vt.; d. at Concord, Vt., 30 Oct., 1880.
1870. Robert Allen Blood, b. 30 Oct., 1838, at New London, N.H.; d. at Lake Sunapee, N.H., 21 Feb., 1916.
1870. John Henry Simpson, d. at Oakland, Cal., 10 Aug., 1879.
1871. William Palmer Bolles, b. 14 June, 1845, at New London, Conn.; d. at Santa Barbara, Cal., 19 Mar., 1916.
1879. Charles Parker Hooker, b. 18 Sept., 1855, at Springfield; d. near Biddeford, Me., 21 July, 1915.
1885. Willis William Colburn, b. 24 Nov., 1861, at South Boston; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., 4 Dec., 1886.
1886. Benjamin Franklin Richardson, b. 23 Aug., 1863, at Middleton; d. at Lynn, 16 Feb., 1916.
1890. Rufus Elmer Darrah, b. 24 July, 1861, at Fall River; d. at Newport, R.I., 8 Feb., 1916.
1891. Edmund Randolph Peaslee Fortin, b. 2 Mar., 1876, at South Amesbury; d. at Waltham, 15 Mar., 1916.
1892. Thomas Joseph Leahy, b. 18 Dec., 1869, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 25 Dec., 1915.

1902. George Thomas Little, b. 24 Nov., 1877, at Groton; d. at Brunswick, Me., 6 Aug. 1915.

*Veterinary School.*

1892. George Brown Foss, d. at South Braintree, 17 April, 1916.

*Law School.*

1851. John William Augustine Sanford, b. 30 Nov., 1825; d. 7 Aug., 1913.  
 1852. Benjamin Watkins Bedford, b. 4 Sept., 1828, at Nashville, Tenn.; d. on a plantation, in De Soto Co., Miss., 17 Sept., 1866.  
 1853. John Henry Colgate, d. at New York, N.Y., 12 Feb., 1916.  
 1856. Richard Aldrich McCurdy, b. 29 Jan., 1835, at New York, N.Y.; d. at Morristown, N.J., 6 Mar., 1916.  
 1860. Thomas Astley Atkins, b. 1849 at Tompkinsville, S.I., N.Y.; d. at New York, N.Y., 11 Feb., 1916.  
 1861. Francis Wayland Jacobs, d. at New York, N.Y., in 1905.  
 1865. Godfrey Siegenthaler, d. at St. Paul, Minn., 20 Jan., 1914.  
 1866. David Thompson Watson, b. 2 Jan., 1844, at Washington, Pa.; d. at Atlantic City, N.J., 25 Feb., 1916.  
 1871. Moses Milton Bane, b. in 1825, in Athens Co., O.; d. at Washington, D.C., 30 Mar., 1897.  
 1871. John Augustine Coffey, b. in Ire.; d. at New York, N.Y., in Nov., 1911.  
 1871. Henry Augustus Harman, died in 1911.  
 1893. Junius Theodore Auerbach, b. at Troy, Ala.; d. at Brookline, 7 Mar., 1916.

*Honorary Degrees.*

1870. William Coe Collar, A.M., b. 11 Sept., 1833, at Ashford, Conn.;

d. at West Newton, 27 Feb., 1916.

1905. James Burrill Angell, LL.D., b. 7 Jan., 1829, at Scituate, R.I.; d. at Ann Arbor, Mich., 1 April, 1916.

1911. Henry James, Litt.D., b. 15 April, 1843, at New York, N.Y.; d. at London, Eng., 28 Feb., 1916.

*Temporary Members.*

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.

*The College.*

1849. Amos Brayton Hall, b. 7 Dec., 1822 (Windham, Me.); d. in 1846.  
 1854. Douglas Walworth, d. at Nat-chez, Miss., 25 June, 1914.  
 1874. George Ashburner, b. 13 Feb., 1853, at Hartford, Conn.; d. at London, Eng., 1 Mar., 1916.  
 1882. Edmund Freeman Welles, b. 11 April, 1860, at Marietta, O.; d. at Vera Cruz, Mexico, 13 Aug., 1915.  
 1896. William Chapman French, b. 23 Nov., 1873, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Belmont, 5 Feb., 1916.  
 1898. David Thomas Young, b. 11 Nov., 1875, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Lansdale, Pa., 6 Sept., 1908.  
 1901. Maurice Joseph Wall, b. 8 Jan., 1880, at Worcester; d. at Washington, D.C., 12 Sept., 1914.  
 1918. Julian Langson Lathrop, d. in France, in 1916.

*Scientific School.*

1859. William A. Flagg, b. at Bloomington, Ill.; d. in Mo., 186-  
 1862. John Wendell Barrett Hallett, b. 3 June, 1842, at Nantucket; d. at Flushing, L.I., N.Y., 29 Dec. 1915.  
 1865. George Harrison Gray, b. 24

Sept., 1846, at Boston; d. at Kansas City, Mo., 6 Oct., 1908.

1866. Dillwyn Wistar, b. 4 Oct., 1844, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 12 Feb., 1916.

1869. John Morey Buckminster, b. 15 Jan. 1850; d. at Boston, 21 April, 1916.

*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.*

1891. John Oren Reed, b. 31 Dec., 1856, at New Castle, Ind.; d. at Cleveland, Ohio, 22 Jan., 1916.

1900. Freeman Marshall Josslyn, b. 30 July, 1866, at Boston; d. at Boston, 2 Feb., 1916.

*Bussey Institution.*

1906. David Nevins Bigelow, b. 31 Oct., 1886, at Framingham; d. at Boston, 20 Feb., 1916.

*Medical School.*

1844. Thomas Dickman Washburn, b. 25 April, 1819, at Greenfield; d. at Hillsboro, Ill., 30 June, 1893.

1845. Edwin Folsom Hurd, d. at Gilmanton, N.H., in 1856.

1854. John Harvey Woodbury, b. 8 Aug., 1831, at North Weare, N.H.; d. at Clifton Springs, N.Y., 28 Feb., 1880.

1861. Leonard Preston Holden, died 20 April, 1902.

1870. Nelson Edgar Hollace, d. in April, 1900.

1876. Louis Raymond Warren, b. 29 June, 1855, at Terre Haute, Ind.; d. at Bradentown, Fla., 18 Jan., 1890.

1891. Robert Gilkey Horne, b. 23 Mar., 1873, at Watertown; d. at Watertown, 2 Feb., 1916.

1900. Harry Fillmore Warren, b. 16 April, 1880, at Cumberland Mills, Me.; d. at Cumberland Mills, Me., 14 July, 1911.

*Law School.*

1841. William Stephen Walker, b. 13 April, 1822, in Pa.; d. at Atlanta, Ga., 7 June, 1899.

1854. George Washburn Smalley, b. 2 June, 1833, at Franklin; d. at London, Eng., 4 April, 1916.

*Divinity School.*

1869. Charles Neale Cate, b. 24 Jan., 1849, at Reading; d. at Yonkers, N.Y., 23 Mar., 1916.

1914. Merrill Stanton Gaunt, b. 12 July, 1891, at Chepatelet, R.I.; d. at Bar-le-Duc, France, 3 April, 1916.

*Officer not a Graduate.*

Allen Mackenzie Cleghorn, *Assistant and Instructor 1898-1901*, b. 2 Feb., 1872, at London, Ont., Can.; d. at Bramshott, Eng., 20 Mar., 1916.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

On March 11, a dinner was given by the Harvard Teachers' Club in honor of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Department of Education and of Prof. Hanus's connection with the University. Several speeches were made in honor of Prof. Hanus, who defined the function of his Department to be "to train educational leaders." Pres. Lowell pointed out the fact that Prof. Hanus had labored as a pioneer, and that he had lived to see the fruition of his ideas.

Both Pres. Eliot and Pres. Lowell are trustees of the recently organized Institute of Government Research. The plan of this organization is to study specific cases of inefficiency of government, and then to educate the public to demand the reforms necessary.

Dean Roscoe Pound, of the Law School, is to make the annual address at the meeting of the California Association in August.

Pres. Lowell and Pres. MacLaurin, of Technology, addressed the members of the University Club of Los Angeles, Cal., by means of the long-distance telephone, when the Club assembled for the annual dinner on March 9.

With the death of S. S. Greeley, '44, who succeeded to the title of oldest living graduate only a few weeks ago, that fleeting honor falls to Dr. N. E. Soule, '45, of Exeter, N.H. He is also the oldest living graduate of Exeter Academy.

Prof. A. C. Coolidge, '87, gave at Princeton, during April, a course of six lectures on the diplomatic history of Europe in the years just preceding the present war.

On April 23, Prof. G. L. Kittredge gave in Sanders Theatre an admirable address on Shakespeare. This address is to be published by the Harvard University Press and should be widely read. The University also celebrated the Shakespeare Centenary by three performances of *Hamlet*, given by Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson and his company on the Elizabethan stage in Sanders Theatre on April 24, 25, and 26. The Library had an excellent exhibition of Shakespeare actor portraits, drawn from the great Shaw collection of dramatic material recently given.

On Oct. 5, the Divinity School will celebrate its centenary as a separate department of the University. Alumni and friends will be invited to visit the School in the morning; Pres. Eliot will make an address in Divinity Chapel at 4 o'clock; and there will be a dinner in the Harvard Union at which Pres. Lowell and others will speak.

In our March number we printed an

article giving detailed information about the work of the Fogg Museum in recent years. Since then the Museum's useful activity has, as usual, continued without interruption. A brief summary of the work during the spring term must suffice here.

Feb. 14. Loan for a few days of a "Madonna," by Filippo Lippi.

16. Loan for several months of the "Building of the Temple," by Pesellino.

16. Purchase by a friend of the Museum of the "Judgment of Paris," a Cassone panel by the so-called "Paris master."

16. Conference by Professor Edgell on the Lippi, Cassone panel, and Pesellino.

25. Gift from Mrs. George Blumenthal, of New York, of a 15th-century Italian brocade.

26. Loan for three weeks of Turner's famous painting, called "Pas de Calais."

26. Exhibition in Print Room of water color drawings by Turner and other English artists; a selection from the permanent collections of the Museum.

Mar. 3. Conference by Professor Pope on Turner's "Pas de Calais."

5. An acquisition and addition to the permanent collections of the Museum, by gift and purchase, of 32 etchings by Millet, Jacque, Daubigny, Corot, Rousseau, and Whistler.

7. 9. Lectures by Mr. Charles T. Carruth, on the Della Robbia Family.

13. Foundation of Sachs Research Fellowship in Fine Arts, with an annual income of \$2000.

15. First of ten lectures by Mr. Langdon Warner on the "Development of Chinese Art."

15. Loan for two weeks of two anonymous 16th-century Flemish pictures.

21. Lecture by Mr. Timothy Cole on the "Analogy between Engraving and Painting."

Apr. 3. Loan for three months of 90 of Mr. J. P. Morgan's "Drawings by Italian and German Old Masters."

8. Gift from Professor Julius Sachs, of New York, of 2300 lantern slides.

10. Lecture by Professor Van den Ven on "The Churches of Constantinople."

10. Conference by Mr. Paul J. Sachs on the Morgan drawings.

Apr. 24. Loan from Mr. Henry Goldman, of New York, for six months, of nine Dutch pictures, most notable of which are a Rembrandt and Frans Hals.

26. Lecture by Mr. Carrington on "Landscape Etching."

27. Loan from the Malden Library for two months of a picture by Nicholas Maes.

28. Lecture by Mr. FitzRoy Carrington on "Italian Engraving: the Florentines."

During this period 23 books have been added to the Museum library. There are likely to be some other important loans before the close of the academic year.

To say that on May 31 Charles Rockwell Lanman will have served 36 years as Professor of Sanskrit at Harvard, and that he is the editor of the *Harvard Oriental Series* is to catalogue an impressive piece of scholarly activity, and to leave unmentioned a side of Professor Lanman not to be revealed by any catalogue. Time is the most precious treasure of a scholar, yet he has given time unstintedly to all who asked it, and what is finer, has given it with the same generous sympathy and keen appreciation of the fitness of things that has made his *Oriental Series* a masterpiece of typography and a monumental work of scholarship. Many a man to whom India is a closed book has learned through him to know the ideal scholar; the few who have been his pupils have found in him the ideal teacher, for to be even the least of his pupils is to love him.

It is an inspiring roll — that of the Harvard men who are in one way or another helping in the war — which was published in the *Alumni Bulletin* in the issues of April 12 and 29. There are 323 names recorded in these lists, and in all probability another hundred will have to be added when we get complete returns. Of these 323 men 100 have gone to Europe to do medical work, largely, of

course, as members of the Harvard medical units and as assistants to Dr. Strong in Serbia; 82 have been connected with the American ambulance service, generally as drivers of ambulances near the front; 43 are members of the British army, 16 of the French army, 2 of the German army, and 1 of the Russian army; 29 have been connected with the various American embassies and consulates, and many of these have done excellent work for the prisoners of war; 50 have been doing various things, a large part connected with the relief work in Belgium, some with the Morgan-Harjes Ambulance corps, and the rest with other war relief associations. Harry G. Byng, '13, André C. Champollion, '02, Calvin W. Day, G.S. '12-14, Harold Marion Crawford ['11], Henry W. Farnsworth, '12, Edward M. Stone, '08, and George Williamson, '05, were killed outright or died from wounds while fighting for the Allies; Fritz Dauer, S.T.M. '14, was killed in the German army; and Charles R. Cross, Jr., '03, and C. C. Whitman, '86, died in the performance of their humanitarian work. At least 6 men in active service have been wounded. A. G. Carey, '13, E. C. Cowdin, 2d, '09, H. D. Hale, '14, Richard Norton, '92, T. J. Putnam, '15, J. M. Mellen, '17, and probably others not yet reported have been awarded the *Croix de Guerre* for bravery. O. D. Filley, '06, received the Military Cross for gallantry, and H. R. Deighton Simpson, '18, was mentioned for gallant and distinguished services in the field. Several have been mentioned in dispatches, or cited in the order of the day, among them Lovering Hill, '10, E. J. Curley, '05, Stephen Galatti, '10, and J. M. Walker ['11].

The nominations for Overseers to fill the five places to be made vacant by the expiration of the terms of Charles Wil-



liam Eliot, '83, Theodore Roosevelt, '80, Francis Lee Higginson, '63, George Angier Gordon, '81, and Abbot Low Mills, '81, are as follows: William Thomas, '73, of San Francisco; Amory Glazier Hodges, '74, of New York City; Howard Elliott, '81, of Boston; Samuel Ellsworth Winslow, '85, of Worcester; Odin Roberts, '86, of Brookline, Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, '87, of Boston; Franklin Greene Balch, '88, of Boston; Hugh McKennan Landon, '92, of Indianapolis; Robert Homans, '94, of Boston; Philip Stockton, '96, of Boston; Eliot Wadsworth, '98, of Boston; Francis Lee Higginson, Jr., '00, of Boston; and Samuel Smith Drury, '01, of Concord.

On May 5 and 6 the Board of Overseers held a very successful two-day meeting in Cambridge. They inspected the various departments of the University and also were taken over the new buildings of the Mass. Institute of Technology.

Prof. W. A. Neilson gave the Shakespeare Tercentenary address at Northwestern University, Cleveland, O., on April 26.

#### FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE USE OF ENGLISH BY STUDENTS, MAY, 1916.

During the current year the Committee on the Use of English by Students has had two aims. It has endeavored to secure, through the coöperation of instructors, a greater attention on the part of students to clear and correct English in written work in all subjects. It has also taken steps, in the case of students whose use of English has been unsatisfactory, to help these students to remedy their deficiencies.

The Committee has met several times,

to receive reports from the Secretary, and to discuss matters of general policy. Instructors in all departments under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences have been requested, in accordance with the vote of the Faculty, to report to the Committee all students whose use of English has been unsatisfactory, whether in the matter of clear and orderly thought or in the details of expression. To the present date, 235 students have been reported, distributed as follows:

Regular undergraduates.....	195
Unclassified undergraduates.....	33
Students out of course.....	2
Special student.....	1
Graduate students.....	4

Many of these students, perhaps sixty or more, have been reported more than once; frequently they have been reported by instructors in different courses.

At first few students were reported, probably because there may have been sometimes a misunderstanding of the Committee's attitude and of the effect of reporting students. Nevertheless, efforts to secure coöperation have produced increasingly good results. By meeting the professors, together with their assistants, in several of the larger courses (Government 1, Economics A, History 1, and Philosophy A), and by discussing with them the general problem, the Secretary has made reasonably sure that few undergraduates will in the long run escape finding themselves in at least one course in which the use of bad English is likely to be reported. Many instructors, moreover, pay attention to the English of their students without sending them to the Committee; if such an attitude were universal, the work of the Committee would become to a large extent unnecessary.

The actual supervision of the students reported to the Committee has been delegated to the Secretary. He has conferred with almost every student who has been

reported, and by examining with the student specimens of his written work has tried to discover the nature of his mistakes and the cause of his difficulties. So many cases have been based on hastily written class-room tests and examinations, rather than on work done at leisure, that a great deal of bad English has been due to mere carelessness and lack of revision. In such cases it has seemed only fair to take the circumstances into consideration. Often, to be sure, the student has been at a disadvantage because he has had a confused idea of the kind of answer expected by the instructor; he has tried to write at too great length, or has wandered from the subject, or has answered the questions by incoherent phrases instead of in connected sentences.

Many students, however, write bad English because of sheer ignorance. Errors in spelling, punctuation, grammar, and sentence structure abound; students who have been warned several times continue to betray the influence of bad school training and years of indifference. It is significant to note that whereas of all students in the College who take or who have taken English *A* or English *D* approximately 8.5 per cent have been reported to the Committee, no less than 24 per cent have been reported of those students who have been admitted as "unclassified" from other institutions and who have been exempted from English composition at Harvard. So few men who anticipated English *A* have been reported that it is not worth while to calculate the percentage. These figures seem to indicate that the instruction in English composition at Harvard is more effective than that given at other institutions, and that additional instruction in English is needed by many of the students who come to Harvard from other institutions.

At present there is no proper arrange-

ment for enforcing the rule of the Faculty that students reported to this Committee may be required to receive "additional prescribed work in English composition, such work not counting for the degree." Students who are taking English *A* are already receiving, it may be assumed, the training which they need; nor would it be fair to the staff of English *A* to impose an additional burden on them. For several reasons, partly mechanical and partly pedagogical, it is impracticable to send upper-classmen back to English *A* or to English *D*. As a matter of fact, what a student needs, if he is reported after having taken English *A*, is not further instruction by lectures on rhetorical principles, but further practice and supervision in writing. In the absence of any provision for such training, the Secretary of the Committee has this year given to about thirty students (a large proportion of whom were unclassified) instruction and criticism in weekly conferences. The duration of this instruction has varied from a few weeks to several months, according to the needs of the several students. The Committee however regards this arrangement as a makeshift; for actual instruction in English naturally should be carried on by the English Department rather than by the Committee. It therefore recommends that a course in English composition be arranged for next year, to be given under the auspices of the English Department, especially designed to meet the needs of students reported to the Committee. Such a course would clearly have to be very flexible, and would consist of conferences and prescribed writing. Students would be sent to it at the discretion of the Secretary of the Committee, and would continue to take it until they could satisfy the instructor with regard to their ability to write English. Obviously the course should not be allowed

to count for the degree. (Such a course was voted by the Faculty.)

In order to give definiteness to the requirements of good English, the Committee recommends the publication of a leaflet for distribution to students, which shall contain a statement of the scope of the Committee's work, and of the nature of its requirements and methods. The Secretary is also preparing a record of characteristic errors discovered in several of the larger courses, to be sent to the instructors concerned.

The Committee, with the sanction of the Committee on Admission, has emphasized in the announcement of the Terms of Admission to Harvard College the paragraph that deals with the requirement of good English in all examinations, adding the following remark: "It is improbable that candidates will be able to satisfy this requirement unless they have been trained in school to regard their work in every subject as an

opportunity for the use of correct and idiomatic English. In dealing with foreign languages, idioms strange to English should be especially avoided." Negotiations are still going on with the College Entrance Examination Board for a similar requirement on its part.

The work of the Committee this year has been in the main experimental. With increased coöperation on the part of instructors, and with more adequate provision for the instruction of deficient students, the Committee may hope in the future to deal more effectively with its problems.

J. D. M. FORD, *Chairman*,  
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A. N. HOLCOMBE,  
WILLIAM C. GREENE, *Secretary*.

#### VARIA

TO PROF. K. G. T. WEBSTER.

JOHN R. REINHARD, '15.

Of times I ponder as the months advance,  
Those brilliant happy days of yester-year  
When you and I, for pleasure and for cheer  
Conned the fair pages of an old romance  
Or geste of war. Did we not break a lance  
With Partenope and with the Dane Ogier?  
Our lord was Arthur, Roland was our peer.  
Again, we listened while Marie de France  
Sang us by rote a Breton lai. We bent  
Low o'er the book within the shaded light,  
All unaware the day was at its close.  
Sweet potted flowers offered up their scent,  
Stole cold and storm and darkness from  
the night:  
We rode "*Où le vent balaya des roses.*"

We read no more; those times have passed  
away;  
Though mem'ry holds them green and cher-  
ished still,  
Bare recollection is at loss to fill

The breach in fellowship, in work and play.  
We ride no longer on the broad high way  
To war or joust, through forest, over hill,  
With doughty men *parfait* in knightly skill,  
Adorned with burnished arms in bright array.  
Those courtly days are yielded with regret.  
Despite the recompense that time has  
brought

Of deeper *entendence*, no repose  
The quest allows, and I am seeking yet,  
As once together eagerly we sought,  
The land "*Où le vent balaya des roses.*"

These days the courtly *Chrétien* is my guide,  
Companion, teacher in all knightly lore;  
*Preu* Alexandre, *bele* Sorédamor  
Live o'er their loves again for me. I ride  
With Erec, son of Lac, and hear him chide  
Enid; I see Lancelot adore  
His lady's hair, *plus reluisans que l'or*.  
At Caerlleon with Arthur I abide,  
But still my thought returns to yesterday  
When you and I forth to the battle strode.  
Now fame is sport of every wind that blows;  
Work now is earnest, unrelieved with play  
Except by mem'ry of that time we rode  
At large "*Où le vent balaya des roses.*"



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